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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 90-113
H. R. 10509

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10509

April	28, 1967	House received proposed amendments to 1968 Budget. H. Doc. 114. Print of Document.
May	24, 1967	House received proposed amendments to 1968 Budget. H. Doc. 128. Print of Document.
June	2, 1967	House Appropriations Committee (during adjournment) reported H. R. 10509. H. Report 330. Print of bill and report.
June	6, 1967	House passed H. R. 10509 with amendment.
June	7, 1967	H. R. 10509 was referred to Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June	28, 1967	Senate subcommittee approved H. R. 10509.
July	11, 1967	Senate committee reported H. R. 10509 with amendments. S. Report 395. Print of bill and report.
July	12, 1967	Senate began debate on H. R. 10509.
July	13, 1967	Senate passed H. R. 10509 as reported.
		Senate conferees were appointed.
		Print of bill as passed by Senate.
Aug.	14, 1967	House conferees were appointed.
Oct.	9, 1967	House received conference report. H. Report 746. Print of report.
Oct.	10, 1967	Both Houses agreed to conference report.
Oct.	24, 1967	Approved: Public Law 90-113.

Digest of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 1, 1967
For actions of April 28, 1967
90th-1st; No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported the second supplemental appropriation bill H. R. 9481 (H. Rept. 217). The committee action compared with the Budget estimate is as follows:

	<u>Budget Estimate</u>	<u>House Action</u>
<u>Agricultural Research Service:</u>		
To maintain the screwworm barrier	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
<u>Federal Extension Service:</u>		
Transfer from payments to States for retirement costs for extension agents	(166,000)	(166,000)
<u>Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:</u>		
Cropland adjustment program	12,500,000	12,000,000
Conservation reserve	750,000	700,000
<u>Forest Service:</u>		
Fighting forest fires	25,000,000	25,000,000
<u>Pay Costs (including Forest Service)</u>	<u>10,626,900</u>	<u>10,626,900</u>
Total, Above items	<u>49,876,900</u>	<u>48,826,900</u>

2. BUDGET AMENDMENTS. Received from the President amendments to the 1968 Budget containing the following items for the Department (H. Doc. 114); to Appropriations Committee. p. H4850

Agricultural Research Service - Plant quarantine inspection
work in Calif. (formerly financed by the State) \$ 500,000

Pay costs for shortage category scientists and engineers:

Agricultural Research Service	600,000
Soil Conservation Service	842,000
Rural Electrification Administration	51,000
Forest Service (Forest roads and trails, liquidation of contract authorization)	500,000

3. MEXICO. Rep. Gonzalez inserted a speech of Mexico's Ambassador Margain dealing with the history of Mexico including a discussion of the Alliance for Progress program, Mexican agrarian reform, and farm production. pp. H4842-45
4. GRAIN. Received a Wisc. Legislature memorial "relative to cooperation by the Secretary of Agriculture with State officials on State laws regulating the grain shipping industry." p. H4850
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Mon. the House will consider the bill authorizing appropriations for the saline water conversion program and on Tues. the second supplemental appropriation bill. p. H4837
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 1. p. H4850

SENATE

7. FORESTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 889, to designate the San Rafael Wilderness, Los Padres National Forest, in Calif. (S. Rept. 199). p. S6027
8. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1098, authorizing the Sacramento Valley irrigation canals, Central Valley project, Calif. (S. Rept. 200). p. S6027
9. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Proxmire inserted a report from the SBA favoring S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill. p. S6055
10. RECREATION. Sen. Moss spoke in favor of his bill S. 25, to create the Great Salt Lake National Monument in Utah. p. S6057
11. TAXATION. Sen. Gore spoke in favor of H. R. 6950, to restore the investment tax credit. p. S6068
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 1. p. S6068

ITEM IN APPENDIX

13. ECONOMICS. Rep. Laird inserted Rep. Mills address, "Fiscal Policy and the Good Economics Society." pp. A2104-6

APPROPRIATION AMENDMENTS FOR 1968

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AMENDMENTS TO THE REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1968

APRIL 28, 1967.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, April 28, 1967.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1968 involving:

a net decrease of \$242,245 for the legislative branch;
new obligational authority in the amount of \$24,390,000 for various agencies of the executive branch; and
liquidation of contract authority in the amount of \$500,000 for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of these amendments, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., April 27, 1967.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration amendments to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1968 involving—

A net decrease of \$242,245 for the legislative branch;

New obligational authority in the amount of \$24,390,000 for various agencies of the executive branch; and

Liquidation of contract authority in the amount of \$500,000 for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of the proposed amendments are as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendments	Revised request
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
	<i>Salaries, Officers and Employees:</i>			
11	Office of the Clerk.....	\$1,757,000	\$243,000	\$2,000,000
11	Office of the Doorkeeper.....	1,897,800	43,300	1,941,100
11	Office of the Postmaster.....	535,200	15,000	550,200
11	Official Reporters of Debates.....	273,500	3,600	277,100
	<i>Contingent Expenses of the House:</i>			
12	Stationery (Revolving Fund).....	1,046,400	261,600	1,308,000
12	Attending Physician's Office.....	40,000	90,000	130,000
	<i>Joint Items:</i>			
	<i>Contingent Expenses of the House:</i>			
12	Joint Committee on Defense Production..	85,000	2,435	87,435
13	Official Mail costs.....	11,944,000	-3,410,000	8,534,000
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	<i>Capitol Buildings and Grounds:</i>			
14	Capitol buildings.....	1,666,400	10,200	1,676,600
15	Capitol grounds.....	719,000	7,800	726,800
16	Senate office buildings.....	2,689,000	485,900	3,174,900
16	Senate garage.....	58,000	600	58,600
17	House office buildings.....	4,280,000	237,000	4,517,000
17	Capitol power plant.....	2,831,900	9,700	2,841,600
	<i>Library Buildings and Grounds:</i>			
19	Structural and mechanical care.....	1,161,000	5,900	1,166,900
	BOTANIC GARDEN			
21	Salaries and expenses.....	607,300	7,200	614,500
	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS			
	<i>Distribution of Catalog Cards:</i>			
25	Salaries and expenses.....	5,848,000	663,000	6,511,000
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
	<i>Office of Superintendent of Documents:</i>			
31	Salaries and expenses.....	6,366,180	1,081,520	7,447,700

As provided by statute, these amendments to the 1968 budget for the legislative branch are submitted without change.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendments	Revised request
	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE			
101	Salaries and expenses:			
	Research-----	\$136,409,000	\$574,000	\$136,983,000
	Plant and animal disease and pest control-----	85,326,000	526,000	85,852,000
	SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE			
112	Conservation operations-----	113,695,000	300,000	113,995,000
114	Watershed planning-----	6,297,000	80,000	6,377,000
115	Watershed protection-----	70,051,000	352,000	70,403,000
119	Flood prevention-----	25,643,000	110,000	25,753,000
	RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION			
170	Salaries and expenses-----	12,406,000	51,000	12,457,000
	FOREST SERVICE			
197	Forest roads and trails (Liquidation of contract authorization)-----	(110,500,000)	(500,000)	(111,000,000)

The proposed amendments for the Agriculture Research Service will provide (1) \$500,000 to permit the Federal Government to assume responsibility for plant quarantine inspection in California at maritime and air ports of entry, and (2) \$600,000 to meet increases in salary rates for certain scientists and engineers as authorized by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order No. 11073 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5303 to become effective in February, 1967.

Additional funds are required for the Soil Conservation Service, Rural Electrification Administration, and Forest Service programs to meet increases in salary rates for certain scientists and engineers as authorized by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order No. 11073 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5303 to become effective in February, 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendments	Revised request
	<i>Environmental Science Services Administration:</i>			
235	Salaries and expenses-----	\$112,754,000	\$676,000	\$113,430,000
237	Research and development-----	29,829,000	150,000	29,979,000
	<i>Patent Office:</i>			
244	Salaries and expenses-----	39,675,000	300,000	39,975,000
	<i>National Bureau of Standards:</i>			
246	Research and technical services-----	38,315,000	227,000	38,542,000

The foregoing amendments are required to meet increases in salary rates for certain scientists and engineers as authorized by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order No. 11073 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5303 to become effective in February 1967.

APPROPRIATION AMENDMENTS FOR 1968

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
370	Construction, General-----	\$952, 573, 000	\$20, 419, 000	\$972, 992, 000

This proposed amendment will provide funds to cover the additional construction costs for fiscal year 1968 which will occur as a result of the release of funds for certain projects as authorized in your statement of March 17, 1967. Initiation of the work in 1967 will result in greater requirements for 1968 than had been anticipated in the 1968 budget. In addition funds are requested to cover higher than anticipated construction costs on the Minnesota River, Minnesota; project and bank protection work on the intracoastal waterway in Florida; and to continue construction on the Trinidad River project, Colorado.

The estimated cost of this additional construction is \$24,289,000 of which \$3,870,000 can be derived from presently budgeted funds for other projects that will not be needed in 1968 due to unforeseen delays in design and obtaining local cooperation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
444	Construction of Indian Health Facilities-----	\$22, 211, 000	\$1, 425, 000	\$23, 636, 000

These proposed additional funds, are required for construction of the 200 bed Indian Medical Center at Phoenix, Arizona because of (1) cost escalation and (2) modification and expansion of the project to make provision for a clinical research unit. Architectural development is well underway and construction contracts can be awarded by November 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
636	<i>Bureau of Reclamation;</i> Construction and rehabilitation -----	\$179, 968, 000	\$1, 900, 000	\$181, 868, 000

This proposed amendment is urgently needed to advance remedial work on Tiber dam, Lower Marias unit, Missouri River Basin project. Settlement of the spillway crest has occurred due to deterioration of the foundation of the spillway gate structure. Flood conditions could cause a structural failure with disastrous results downstream. Protective measures should be taken as soon as possible.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
657	Construction.....	\$5,105,000	\$400,000	\$5,505,000

This proposed amendment will permit the initiation of activities directed towards the ultimate construction of an electric transmission line through central and southwestern Arkansas and southeastern Oklahoma. Negotiations with private power companies have failed to secure a contract that would permit federally generated power to be marketed using non-Federal facilities. It is now necessary for the Federal Government to build its own lines in order to sell the power becoming available and to serve preference customers.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
754	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, Construction.....	\$12,069,000	-\$2,300,000	\$9,769,000

This reduction is made possible by the continual review of funding requirements and results from a reappraisal of the construction schedule for Amistad Dam. The amendment reflects the revised schedule and reduces the amount of funds to be made available in fiscal year 1968 for this project.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
933	Salaries and expenses.....	\$19,100,000	\$121,000	\$19,221,000

This proposed amendment is to meet increased pay scales for certain engineers as authorized by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order No. 11073 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5303 to become effective in February, 1967.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
945	Salaries and expenses.....	\$14,530,000	\$300,000	\$14,830,000

This proposed amendment will enable the Federal Power Commission to initiate a National Gas Survey. The survey will be conducted in cooperation with the natural gas industry and will be of value to both the Government and the industry. The survey was not proposed at the time of the President's budget transmittal pending a clarification of its relationship to possible studies of other energy resources. This point has been resolved and early completion of the survey will enable the Federal Power Commission to carry out its regulatory responsibilities in the natural gas area.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
1011	Salaries and expenses.....	\$160,900,000	—\$1,221,000	\$159,679,000

This reduction is primarily due to changing requirements for United States Information Agency activities in Vietnam.

The amounts requested herein when added to the amounts previously requested will not increase the totals proposed in the 1968 budget.

I recommend that the foregoing amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1968 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued May 25, 1967
For actions of May 24, 1967
90th-1st; No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported food stamp bill. House received supplemental appropriation bill conference report. House committee voted to report REA financing bill.

SENATE

1. **FOOD STAMPS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 953, to extend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (S. Rept. 289). Debate on the bill is to begin May 31. p. S7322
2. **FARM LABOR.** The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments S. 9, to authorize on-the-job training programs, on-the-farm training, and certain flight training under title 38, U. S. Code, to increase the educational assistance allowances under such chapter (S. Rept. 290). p. S7322

3. WATER RESOURCES. Passed without amendment S. 1788, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in feasibility investigations of certain water resource developments. pp. S7312-4
Sen. Burdick inserted two resolutions adopted by the N. D. Legislature endorsing the establishment by the President of the Missouri and the Red-Souris-Rainey River basins Commissions. pp. S7407-6
4. FARM PRICES. Sen. Jordan, Idaho, criticized the "spread in prices paid by the consumer and in the price received by the producers for their products," and urged Secretary Freeman "to make every effort to improve the situation." pp. S7391-2
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Yarborough commended the President for his actions "to begin a new, far-ranging study of the overall export situation." pp. S7365-6
6. RECREATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted an article which endorses his bill S. 4, to create the Big Thicket National Park, Tex. p. S7350
7. WATER. Sen. Muskie commended the President for the "Water for Peace" program designed to "encourage nations to put existing water technology to work in the interest of peace, growth, and progress." pp. S7372-3
8. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Clark inserted a "Summary of Resolutions Adopted at the Annual Conference and Meeting of the National Association for Community Development," many of which relate to the war-on-poverty and rural development. pp. S7399-7400
9. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Sen. Morse inserted an article urging a more progressive vocational education program. pp. S7409-13
10. CONSUMER CREDIT. Sen. Dirksen inserted a resolution passed by the Ill. Senate which "urges the Congress not to preempt the regulation of consumer credit and not to destroy our consumer credit laws." p. S7317
11. RESEARCH. Received from the Defense Department a report on grants for basic scientific research for 1966. p. S7321
12. RECLAMATION. Received a report from the Interior Department on determinations relating to construction payments due the U. S. from the Highland-Hanover and Upper Bluff Irrigation Districts, Missouri River Basin project, Wyo. p. S7321

HOUSE

13. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 9481, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1967 (H. Rept. 301). On the items in disagreement the conferees recommended (1) \$25,000 for administration of the Animal Welfare Act with instructions that it be used for travel costs of departmental personnel and (2) \$650,000 for the Conservation Reserve program (pp. H6124-6). For other items of interest to this Department see Digest No. 78.
Received from the President an amendment to the 1968 Budget requesting an increase of \$2,300,000 in the request for the Great Plains Conservation program, making a total request of \$16,336,000 for this program for 1968 (H. Doc. 128); to Appropriations Committee. p. H6126

AMENDMENT REQUESTING APPROPRIATIONS FOR
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUDGET, 1968

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AN AMENDMENT TO THE REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATIONS
TRANSMITTED IN THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1968
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAY 24, 1967.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 24, 1967.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1968 in the amount of \$2,300,000 for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of this amendment, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1967.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1968 in the amount of \$2,300,000 for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Soil conservation service

Budget appendix page	Heading	Request pending	Proposed amendment	Revised request
120	Great Plains conservation program	\$14,036,000	\$2,300,000	\$16,336,000

This proposed amendment is to provide additional cost-sharing assistance to farmers in the Great Plains in meeting the urgent need to undertake conservation measures to minimize the extent of the developing drought conditions.

The amount requested herein when added to amounts previously requested will not increase the totals proposed in the 1968 budget.

I recommend that the foregoing amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1968 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. SCHULTZE,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 5, 1967
For actions of June 2, 1967

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HOUSE

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968. On June 2, during adjournment, the Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 10509 (H. Rept. 330). Attached to this Digest is a copy of the committee report, which includes a summary table reflecting committee action on the bill.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

JUNE 2, 1967.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10509]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year 1968. The bill covers estimates contained in the 1968 budget, pages 101–206, 930–932, and 998, and budget amendments in House Document 114, April 28, 1967, and House Document 128, May 24, 1967.

The bill provides for the general operations of the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Credit Administration. Title I includes the regular continuing programs of the Department, such as research; disease and pest control; State Experiment Stations and Extension Services; assistance to farm cooperatives; soil and water conservation; crop reports; marketing services; inspection of meat, poultry, and other foods; special milk, school lunch, and food stamp programs; overseas agricultural services; regulation of commodity markets; policing of packers and stockyards; enforcement of the new program for licensing and control of laboratory animals; and various service and staff offices. Title II includes the credit programs for rural electrification and rural telephones, and the various loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration. Title III includes Federal Crop Insurance, Commodity Credit Corporation, and foreign assistance programs. Title IV includes Farm Credit Administration and National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber.

The bill provides total appropriations of \$4,770,580,950 for these programs for the coming fiscal year, a reduction of \$250,516,450 in the 1968 budget estimates of \$5,021,097,400. The reduction of \$2,251,990,500 below appropriations for fiscal year 1967 is due largely to the restoration of only a portion of the fiscal year 1966 capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation, as proposed in the 1968 budget.

A summary of the 1967 appropriations, 1968 budget estimates and recommended appropriations follows. A breakdown by individual appropriations appears at the end of the report.

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				1967 appropriations	1968 estimates
Title I—General activities.....	\$1,745,466,650	\$1,693,074,400	\$1,641,109,950	—\$104,356,700	—\$51,964,450
Title II—Credit agencies.....	95,082,800	119,815,000	114,913,000	+19,830,200	—4,902,000
Title III—Corporations.....	5,181,547,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	—2,167,164,000	—193,650,000
Title IV—Related agencies.....	475,000	175,000	175,000	—300,000	-----
Grand total.....	7,022,571,450	5,021,097,400	4,770,580,950	—2,251,990,500	—250,516,450

THE ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

There isn't much glamor to meat, bread and potatoes; but food remains basic to all life. In the United States, the greatest supply of the finest food, with all its built-in frills, at a cost of a lower percentage of our income, sets our Nation apart from the rest of the world. This has been possible with fewer and fewer people on the farm. It has resulted from advanced agricultural technology and greatly increased investments in equipment, machinery, prolific seed, highly developed livestock, electricity, telephones, and costly chemicals—all of which have enabled 6 percent of our people on farms to release the remaining 94 percent of our people for other activities.

With all of this, however, the difficulty of continuing to offset the inroads of existing diseases, pests, and pestilence, while keeping ever-increasing air traffic from bringing in new ones is tremendous. Despite our great advances, the problems of how to maintain inspection of our meats with the constant decentralization and expansion of packing plants, and how to have ready new strains of food plants each five years to replace those which may become susceptible to destructive diseases, continue to plague us.

It becomes increasingly difficult to maintain a sound agricultural economy in a society such as ours, with constantly increasing costs of labor resulting from minimum wages and contract bargaining, and with a growing requirement for larger and more expensive farming operations. With the consumer demanding more and more convenience packaging, uniform and high quality eggs and vegetables, all of which takes more and more of the consumer dollar, leaving a shrinking percentage for the agricultural producer, each year the difficulties facing agriculture become greater.

Despite all of this, agriculture continues to be industry and labor's biggest market and the consumer's cheapest and most economical supplier.

How to maintain farm income at a level to meet all these problems so that the 94 percent of us can continue to enjoy the standard of living to which we have become accustomed, while maintaining our soil, our timber, and other natural resources for future generations, is a major undertaking. Thus it is that we have a constantly growing number of specialists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture who, in cooperation with other specialists, working with and for agricultural producers, processors, and others, have made all these wonderful things possible—and at an annual cost of about what we spend each year trying to get a man to the moon.

In addition to the broad programs which benefit all Americans, there are many other activities in the Department, such as school lunches, school milk, food stamps, inspection of all edible foods, nutrition and consumer research, and similar programs, the benefits of which go directly to the consumers. Also, programs of the Department for research, extension, and soil and water conservation are of direct benefit to present and future generations of Americans who must depend upon the land and agricultural technology for their supplies of food and fiber. One of the important contributions to the urban consumer, for example, is the work of the wholesale market planning section of the Department, which has been responsible for the planning and development of new and improved wholesale food markets in 65 of the larger cities of the country. The opening of the outstanding new market for New York City at Hunt's Point on May 17, 1967, is representative of the important service of the Department to urban areas. Department officials estimate that in fiscal year 1966, nearly three-fourths of total USDA expenditures had direct benefits to all consumers, businessmen and the general public.

At this time, when present budgets for other departments of government call for hundreds of millions of dollars to reclaim our cities, plus other hundreds of millions for a fight against the pollution of our streams and water supplies, and when we are spending literally billions of dollars on reclaiming housing in urban areas, it is important that rural people be enabled to remain in rural areas. In an effort to meet this need the Congress on the recommendation of this Committee has made possible loans for the construction of some 115,000 rural homes, has aided with some 15,000 soil, water and sewage loans and grants in all fifty states. By making electricity and telephone service available on a repayable basis, great progress in rural areas has been made. These programs will mean more and more in the years ahead and, in the opinion of the Committee, are many times more economical than attempting to correct the problems created by congestion in urban areas.

Funds provided through the years by this Committee and the Congress for conservation and forestry programs have made a major contribution to the protection of the watershed areas and the curtailment of pollution of the Nation's water supplies. Cooperative surveys and studies in 52 river basins, together with planning in over 1,300 watersheds and improvement work on over 41 million acres in about 800 watersheds throughout the United States, have greatly reduced the loss of valuable top soil and have increased supplies of high quality water for the urban users downstream. Protection of our forests from fire, insects and diseases has contributed significantly to the supplies of clean and unpolluted water. Continued reforestation work, including the planting of some 13 billion seedlings on 15 million acres in the

past 10 years, has done much to protect our water supplies and provide valuable timber to meet present and future needs of the people of this country.

PROGRAM OF SCARCITY—DANGEROUS

World conditions and conditions at home make a program of scarcity not only unsound but even dangerous. The lack of surplus foods is not only being felt by the school lunch and other worthwhile food distribution programs, but in view of the Vietnam war, supplies for all types of commodities could become highly important. In the view of the committee, adequate reserves of food and fiber are essential at all times, though they should be properly insulated so as not to have a depressing influence on the market.

A policy of adequate support levels on storables, where one year's crop can be carried over for many years, and purchases of surplus perishables with Section 32 funds (30 percent of import duties) to strengthen markets, with such purchases diverted to school lunch and other worthy needs, still appears to be the best policy. The production and maintenance of merely an adequate total supply can have an adverse effect on the consumer. With a barely adequate supply, never would the supply of commodities be at the right place at the right time.

The prospect of world food shortages and increasing hunger throughout the world presents serious long-range problems. The increase of production, harvesting and marketing efficiency through agricultural research, extension and marketing programs of the Department, the preservation of our land, water and productive plant through the Department's conservation and watershed programs, together with its price support and credit programs, will enable American farmers to stay on the land to produce the increased food and fiber production which we must have to feed the expanding populations of the world.

AGRICULTURE BUDGET DECLINING

Despite the increasingly important role of agriculture in helping to meet present and future domestic and world problems, there is a constant effort by those in places of authority in the Executive Branch to reduce the percentage of national effort supporting the Nation's essential agricultural programs. The following figures indicate this steady reduction:

[Dollars in billions]

New obligational authority (NOA)	1965	1966	1967	1968
Department of Agriculture.....	\$7.4	\$7.6	\$7.7	\$6.0
Entire Government.....	\$106.5	\$126.4	\$125.3	\$144.0
Agriculture as percent of total.....	7.0	6.0	6.1	4.2

The Committee welcomes reductions which are reasonable and realistic. It does, however, point out that reductions which weaken the ability of the Department to make its maximum contribution to the solution of the serious problems facing present and future generations are costly to the national economy in the long run. The annual budget reduction in funds for the Nation's Agricultural Conservation Program, which is our primary protection against the depletion of

our natural resources and the erosion of our food production capacity, runs counter to two major national objectives, pollution control and increased production of food supplies. This program is so much more sound than many recently developed substitutes which have budget support. The proposed reduction for 1968 in farm operating credit to low-income farmers who have no other source of funds with which to plant, cultivate and harvest their crops each year, works against efforts to keep people on the land to prevent over-crowding of our cities, with all of the social and economic problems which result. It is essential to the national welfare that these farm families be enabled to remain on the land and in production. Most of them now make a real contribution to the general economy, where otherwise they would likely become an economic liability.

WE MUST FACE THE FACTS

In considering the budget for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1968, all of the points outlined heretofore must be taken into account. In forming judgments on the amount of funds to be provided to support the agricultural programs of the country, the many factors which are gradually eroding the position of agriculture in the national economy must be kept in mind.

As stated earlier in this report, we must face the fact that agriculture is no longer an attractive or profitable occupation for most farm producers. We must recognize the fact that the resulting exodus from the farm is creating serious social and economic problems for the urban areas of the country. We must realize that the programs in this bill which provide a measure of stability of income and enable the farmer to continue in operation under an ever-increasing competitive situation must be adequately funded.

As heretofore pointed out, food, clothing and shelter are as basic to life as ever. Yet we now have only about 6 percent of our population on the farms producing food for themselves and the other 94 percent of our people.

According to Department figures, an average of nearly 800,000 people have left the farms in each of the last 5 years. The farm population has decreased to about 12 million today, compared to more than double that number in 1950. The 1959 census, the latest official data available, shows that some 17 percent of all farmers in the United States were 65 or older. An additional 22 percent were 55 to 64 years of age. By 1970, it is estimated that nearly half of the farmers will be 55 years of age or over.

Few of the farm-reared children are returning to the farm after completing their education and military service. Fewer and fewer young people are studying agriculture, and most of those who do are not returning to the business of farming. A recent review of official USDA statistics shows that the number of agricultural undergraduate students has decreased from 12.4 percent of total enrollment at land-grant institutions in 1951 to 3.9 percent in 1965.

There are fewer people on the Nation's farms, yet capital required to farm has increased as rapidly as the number of people farming has decreased. The number of farms has gone down from 6.4 million in 1940, to 5.6 million in 1950, to 3.3 million in 1966. The average investment of capital required per farm has increased from \$6,158 in 1940, to \$16,979 in 1950, to \$65,960 in 1966.

More capital is required per farm worker than for his counterpart in industry. The average investment per farm worker in 1966 was \$35,958 as compared to \$20,910 per factory worker.

Due to the constant increase in the cost of farming, net farm income as a percentage of investment has decreased from 23.1 percent in 1947 to 9.4 percent in 1966. Despite an increase in gross farm income through the years, the 300 percent increase in the cost of items used in farm production has reduced the parity ratio to one of the lowest levels in recent years. More and more, the farmer is having to buy at retail prices and sell at wholesale levels.

There is still a wide disparity between levels of income for farm and nonfarm families. Even though he supplies the basic necessities for his city cousins, the farmer apparently is expected by many groups to continue to occupy a second-rate position in our national economy. While disposable personal income of our nonfarm population in 1966 was over \$2,618 per capita, the same income for farm families was \$1,731, only 66 percent of nonfarm income.

In recent years, despite government farm programs, industry and labor's take of the consumer's dollars has increased from 50¢ to 62¢, with the agricultural producer's share of course dropping from 50¢ to 38¢. This increase of 25 percent by industry and labor has been passed on to the consumer as part of the retail price. At the same time, corporate profits after taxes have increased from \$19.6 billion in 1952, to \$28.5 billion in 1959, and to \$48.1 billion in 1966. That, too, is passed on as a part of the consumer's retail price. These increasing elements of cost contribute to the increasing cost of food and goods to all consumers, despite the farmer's declining share of the retail price.

The price paid by urban consumers for a one-pound loaf of white bread averaged 22.2 cents in 1966, of which the farmer received only 3.7 cents for the wheat and other ingredients used. While the retail cost of bread increased 1.3 cents over 1965, the farm value increased only .4 cents. The price of a typical cotton business shirt averaged \$4.38 in 1966. The amount received by the farmer for the raw cotton used in making the shirt was 24 cents, between 5 and 6 percent of the total retail price. While the retail price increased 12 cents over 1965, the price of the cotton was 2 cents less.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY

Any nation looking to the future must protect the source of its food and fiber. Throughout history, one of the dangers of urbanization and industrialization of society, with population movement to the cities, has been the demand of city consumers for these basic necessities at prices below the cost of production.

The worn out and food-deficient countries of Asia and other areas of the world are suffering now because too little of what was taken from the soil in food and fiber production was put back to conserve and revitalize the basic resources. Too little attention was paid to the need to make it possible for well-trained, productive and satisfied people to remain on the land. In the worn out lands such as India and China, food supplies gradually decreased and hunger and economic stagnation followed.

In some areas of the world, the significance of this historical fact is beginning to be fully realized today. Many of the countries of the

world that have neglected the development of their agricultural industry in order to make a spectacular advance in urban industrialization are coming to realize why their economies are unable to support their populations, and why they are dependent on outside sources of food to feed their people.

This is the lesson that the people of the United States must learn from history. The cost of food, clothing and shelter is going to be paid, either by the consumer or by the land from which it comes. Unless we maintain a prosperous and productive agriculture in this country, our economic and political strength can be destroyed not merely through the loss of our ability to feed our own people properly but by the decline in this greatest market for the products of labor and industry. This becomes even more serious as increasing food shortages threaten many areas of the world.

In this connection, an article entitled "Agriculture Stressed As Economic Basis", carried in a Washington newspaper on April 23, 1967, is worthy of note. It quotes the Minister of Economic Affairs of Nationalist China as follows:

K. T. Li, considered a key figure in the well-publicized progress of Taiwan, island stronghold of the Nationalist government, stressed the need for concentrating on agriculture instead of glossy industrial projects.

* * * * *

Li said that "any economic development program that disregards the development needs of such an important sector cannot be a realistic one. It can only lead to economic dislocation and chaos as has been fully demonstrated by the failure of many countries, particularly those totalitarian countries."

* * * * *

Li said that another prerequisite to economic growth is price stability. He refuted those economists who "tell us that statistically no definite relationship has been found between inflation and economic growth." On the contrary, Li said, "we have learned through extremely bitter lessons that inflation causes serious economic dislocations and income inequities."

THE FACTS ABOUT SUBSIDIES

The term "subsidy" is frequently used in reference to the cost of the farm programs by those who would seek to stigmatize or otherwise discredit such programs and who ignore the increasing take of the consumer dollar by labor and industry as a result of laws. This cost is passed on as a part of the retail price and is thus unidentifiable. Most of these persons, groups, or organizations are themselves the recipients of some form of special protection, financial support, or special legislative advantage.

When compared with "subsidies" or direct payments for other segments of our economy, the cost to the taxpayer of the various agricultural programs is relatively modest. Official Government statistics show, for instance, that mail subsidies have cost the taxpayers of the United States a total of \$11.5 billion since 1946. They reveal that maritime subsidies for ship construction and operating differential payments have amounted to \$6.3 billion since 1938.

Business reconversion payments (including tax amortization) through 1962 total \$47.7 billion—more than double the cost of farm price support programs since 1934. Tax-free mineral depletion allowances increased from \$472 million in 1925 to \$4.6 billion in 1964; a total of nearly \$61 billion was paid out during the period. A summary of these figures is as follows:

<i>Program</i>		<i>In millions</i>
1. Losses under price-support program:		
Basics.....		\$16, 690
Nonbasics.....		6, 804
Total.....		¹ 23, 495
2. Federal programs for—		
Mail subsidies.....		² 11, 479
Subsidies to maritime organizations.....		³ 6, 251
Subsidies to airlines.....		⁴ 1, 322
Business reconversion payments (including tax amortization).....		⁵ 47, 698
Mineral depletion allowances.....		⁶ 60, 897
3. Federal investment in—		
Food and fiber (CCC inventories).....		⁷ 3, 113
National stockpile of material.....		6, 877

¹ From beginning of program to 1966.

² 1946 to 1965 subsidies to 2d-, 3d-, and 4th-class mail.

³ 1938 to 1967 construction and operating subsidies.

⁴ 1938 to 1967.

⁵ Status as of 1962.

⁶ Since 1925.

⁷ As of June 30, 1966

There are numerous other types of special programs or subsidies, both hidden and apparent, which are of direct benefit to one or more segments of our national economy. Housing programs, industrial lending programs, special tax benefits to business, tariff protection, minimum wage protection, wartime production subsidies, all are responsible for large outlays of taxpayers' funds each year.

A special report issued by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress in 1965 gives a full analysis of these special subsidy-type programs. This report also quotes Clair Wilcox, professor of political economy at Swarthmore College, as follows:

Government has subsidized private enterprise, both in industry and in agriculture, throughout the Nation's history. It has done so directly and indirectly. In some cases, acting directly, it has made outright gifts: grants of public lands or payments from the Treasury. More often, it has given aid in less open ways: by rendering services for which it makes no charge, by selling goods and services for less than they are worth, by buying goods and services for more than they are worth, and by exempting some enterprises from taxes that others must pay. In all of these cases, the cost of the subsidy has been borne, in the end, by the taxpayer. Acting indirectly, Government has subsidized enterprise by sheltering it from the full force of competition and by granting it the privilege of uncontrolled monopoly. And here, the cost of the subsidy has been borne by the consumer in a higher price.

One of the great difficulties, of course, in the consideration of special benefits and subsidies, is the problem of determining the nature of such programs and indentifying the recipients of such special benefits.

BENEFITS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

The general public frequently thinks of the Department of Agriculture as an organization which benefits only the farmer. This is especially true of the press and urban people. Since only about 6 percent of our population now lives on farms, it is understandable that the other 94 percent of urban consumers can frequently forget that the agricultural programs funded in this bill provide the basic food supply which primarily benefits them—the consumers—and upon which they are dependent for their very existence.

As has been pointed out earlier in this report, a substantial portion of the funds spent by the Department of Agriculture have direct benefits to consumers, businessmen and the general public, as well as farmers. Food distribution programs such as the school lunch, special milk, and food stamp programs benefit primarily the Nation's consumers, both children and low-income families. Programs for the preservation of our national resources benefit both present and future generations of citizens and consumers of this and other countries of the world. Meat and poultry inspection, and grading and inspection of other food products are carried on to protect the health of all people, rural and urban. Disease and pest control programs protect human as well as animal health. Foreign assistance programs such as P.L. 480 play an important role in our national welfare and security throughout the world.

It was stated earlier that data from official USDA sources indicate that, in fiscal year 1966, funds expended for programs which provide benefits to consumers, businessmen and the general public represent nearly three-fourths of the total expenditures made by the Department during that year. The figures are as follows:

Budget expenditures and man-years of employment, fiscal year 1966

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	1966	
	Expenditures	Man-years
Programs which clearly provide benefits to consumers, businessmen and the general public:		
Programs having foreign relations and defense aspects:		
Sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies (title I, Public Law 480).....	\$1,138	311
Sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms (title I, Public Law 480).....	233	
Commodities and other costs in connection with donations abroad (title II, Public Law 480).....	413	
Transfer of bartered materials to supplemental stockpile.....	26	
Donations of dairy products to armed services and others.....	9	8
Total.....	1,819	320
Food distribution programs (domestic):		
Commodities distributed to the needy and others.....	233	294
Food stamp program.....	69	289
School lunch program.....	197	156
Special milk program.....	97	66
Total.....	596	805
REA and FHA repayable loans:		
REA loans.....	361	
FHA loans.....	125	
Salaries and expenses for above programs.....	60	7,545
Total.....	546	7,545
Long-range programs for the improvement of agricultural and natural resources:		
Forestry.....	351	28,883
Agricultural and forestry research.....	221	12,447
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	73	5,895
Soil and water resource protection and development:		
Agricultural conservation program.....	252	470
All other.....	224	17,938
Cooperative agricultural extension work.....	90	260
Inspection of commodities and other marketing services.....	79	11,243
Other.....	93	7,502
Total.....	1,383	84,638
Total.....	4,344	93,308
Other programs which are predominantly for stabilization of farm income, but which also benefit others:		
CCC price-support and related programs:		
CCC loan, purchase, export, and related programs.....	-1,157	
Storage, handling, and transportation expenses.....	398	
Interest expense, net.....	278	
Acreage diversion payments:		
Feed grains.....	842	
Wheat.....	38	
Cotton.....	116	
Price-support payments:		
Feed grains.....	431	
Cotton.....	57	
Wheat certificate program.....	-160	
Cotton equalization payments.....	332	
National Wool Act program.....	36	
Total.....	1,211	
Cropland adjustment program, adjustment payments.....		
Conservation reserve program.....	151	
Sugar Act program.....	88	
Salaries and expenses for above programs.....	155	4,614
Total.....	1,605	4,614
Grand total.....	5,949	97,922

THE 1968 BUDGET FOR AGRICULTURE

Unlike the budget presented a year ago, the 1968 budget for the Department of Agriculture does not propose severe cuts in research, insect and disease controls, extension activities, soil conservation and watershed projects, and special milk and school lunch programs. Fortunately, it recognizes the value of these programs to the Nation's economy and includes adequate funds to retain them at present operating levels, or even expand them in some instances. Perhaps the restoration of the severe reductions proposed for these programs by the Congress last year is to some extent responsible for this more realistic approach by the Executive Branch for the coming fiscal year.

The budget proposes, however, to reduce the 1968 authorization for rural electrification loans by \$61,000,000, in view of a projected carryover of unused 1967 loan authorization. The additional request of \$314,000,000 for fiscal year 1968, plus the estimated carryover of \$76,000,000 from fiscal year 1967, will provide a total of \$390,000,000 for this purpose in the coming fiscal year. This compares with an estimated loan level for fiscal year 1967 of \$353,000,000 and appears to be adequate to meet electrification loan needs in fiscal year 1968.

There are several areas of reduction included in the 1968 budget—the advance authorization for the 1968 Agricultural Conservation Program and the loan authorization for farm operating purposes—which are too severe in the opinion of a majority of the members of the Committee.

Although the 1968 budget proposes these reductions, the budget document itself fails to include any information to support such action. On the contrary, information obtained from Department of Agriculture witnesses during the hearings on this bill indicates that the amounts eliminated for these two programs are urgently needed to protect our natural resources and to enable our farmers to continue to produce the food and fiber needed to meet our national demands.

In discussing the need for farm operating loans during 1968 hearings, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration stated:

Operators of family farms are continuing to experience great difficulty in obtaining suitable and adequate credit. Farmers are utilizing much more operating-type credit than ever before. The non-real estate debts owed by farmers as of January 1, 1967, were approximately \$21.4 billion which was an increase of 12.6% over the amount owed on January 1, 1966, and 65% over the amount owed in 1962. This increase in use of credit is reflected in the change in average size of FHA operating loans. Our initial operating loans have gone up from an average of \$5,866 in the 1962 fiscal year to \$6,333 in fiscal year 1966. The average subsequent loan has increased from \$2,623 to \$3,427 during the same period.

* * * * *

The impact of these trends has been an increased demand for Farmers Home Administration operating loans. More than one-half of the states had obligated funds allocated to them for initial operating loans by the end of February of this fiscal year.

These statement would indicate the need for more—not less—loan funds for farm operating purposes. It is significant to note that the Department of Agriculture initially requested over \$500 million for operating loan purposes in the coming year. It should also be noted that losses have been only about 1 percent of the principal advanced.

This is the 12th time in 15 years that the Bureau of the Budget has proposed a drastic reduction in the Agricultural Conservation Program. While the budget gives no reason for this proposed cut for 1968, in previous years it has been claimed that more emphasis on permanent or long-range type practices would require less funds for this program. In this connection, it should be noted that 85 percent of the full \$220,000,000 provided for 1966 was used for these permanent practices. Secretary Freeman's statement to the Committee in February of this year on this point is as follows:

During the 1966 fiscal year, 85 percent of the ACP cost-sharing funds expended were for soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conservation measures classified as enduring-type practices. These types of practices conserve the land and water resources for several years or help shift the land permanently into protective uses such as permanent grass or tree cover and terrace or other erosion control and water conservation and management system.

The budget also failed to indicate that the proposed reduction for the ACP program would result in the elimination of 394 man-years now available to carry out the work of the Soil Conservation Service. In response to an inquiry on this subject during the hearings, the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service indicated that the cut would come almost exclusively at the work unit level (pages 545-6, Part 2, 1968 hearings). It is interesting to note that the same budget document proposes increases at the work unit level under another appropriation item. The supporting justifications state:

The workload in many districts is pyramiding as more co-operators enter the soil and water conservation program. There is a backlog of more than 500,000 unserved co-operators * * *.

The tremendous contribution of the ACP program to the soil and water conservation work throughout the country is well-recognized. The strong general support for this work by farm and nonfarm people alike in all areas of the country attests to its value and to the need for its continuation at the regular established level of \$220,000,000, plus \$30,000,000 for administration.

THE BILL RECOMMENDED FOR 1968

In reviewing the 1968 budget request for agriculture, and in arriving at the amounts included in the accompanying bill, the Committee was aware of the large number of employees, research stations, field offices, and other facilities already available to the Department of Agriculture. The number of employees is expected to reach 85,800 permanent and 34,700 intermittent and temporary employees by the end of the current fiscal year, a total of 120,500 employees of all types. About one-fourth of these are in the Forest Service, which is funded

in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation, leaving around 78,000 employees in programs financed by appropriations in this bill. This includes a total staff of in excess of 12,000 located here in the Washington metropolitan area, including the Beltsville Research Center, to handle the supervision, direction, and servicing of Department programs throughout the country.

Under the Agricultural Research Service, the Department now has 240 research stations engaged in every possible phase of agricultural research, running from locations of one or two persons to larger facilities employing 400 to 500 people. In addition, the Department has over 10,000 field offices in nearly every city, village, and rural area in the Nation, with 7,640 at the county or work unit level. Also, the Federal-State Extension Service has a total of 3,207 offices throughout the country. The figures by agency are as follows:

Agency	County level	Total
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.....	2,961	3,027
Farmers Home Administration.....	1,653	1,695
Agricultural Research Service.....		1,457
Crop Insurance Corporation.....		412
Soil Conservation Service.....	² 3,026	3,587
Consumer and Marketing Service.....		917
Other agencies.....		163
Total, USDA.....	7,640	10,258
Extension Service.....	3,150	3,207
Total field offices, research labs, and work unit offices.....	10,790	13,465

¹ Includes 240 research laboratories.

² Primarily work unit offices.

The Committee approached the consideration of amounts to be proposed in this bill with full realization of the need to hold Federal expenditures to a workable minimum so as to reduce the large Federal deficit, estimates of which continue to grow. It also was aware of the urgency of limiting proposed budget increases which would contribute to the need for a further tax increase. Against this, it has weighed the importance of every agricultural program in the bill to the health and welfare of the Nation's consumers, the preservation of our natural resources for future generations, and the maintenance of a sound national economy.

With this in mind, the Committee allowed a minimum number of highly essential or unavoidable increases for fiscal year 1968 to (1) utilize research facilities previously funded and ready for operation, (2) meet the urgent need for a mechanized agriculture to offset the lack of adequate farm labor, (3) assure continued protection of public health through such programs as pollution research, meat and poultry inspection, plant and animal quarantine inspection, and enforcement of disease control programs affecting both animals and humans, (4) preserve our basic agricultural production capacity by providing technical assistance to new soil and water conservation districts which will enter the Nation's conservation program in the next year, and by moving ahead on the conservation and watershed programs, (5) provide adequate food to children and low-income consumers, through the special milk, school lunch, and food stamp programs, and (6) assure adequate credit to farm operators by providing additional staff to handle the lending programs of the Farmers Home Administration

which have been expanded nearly three-fold in recent years as a result of new legislation enacted by the Congress.

The increases provided in line with these criteria are to be used for increased work in the field. For some years, the Committee has felt that personnel at the Washington level (including national supervision at Beltsville) should not be expanded further. Therefore, the general policy of taking a portion of the increases allowed for overhead at the Washington level shall be deferred for the coming year, except where separately justified and separately approved by Congress.

Many of the increases proposed for the various appropriation items in the 1968 budget, however essential they may be, were not allowed by the Committee, because they did not meet the criteria outlined above. Also, it was not possible to include funds for the 200 or more requests received from Members of Congress, private individuals, and various organizations for an additional \$242 million for very meritorious projects not included in the 1968 budget. The Committee recognizes the urgent need for these important programs and requests the Department to undertake the most essential ones with existing manpower and funds. To assist the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service to handle the increased research needs, the Committee has increased his contingency research fund from \$1 million to \$3 million for next year. To the extent that such additional projects cannot be undertaken next year, they should be given a high priority in the formulation of the 1969 budget for the Department.

A list of requested increases above the budget totaling \$13.3 million and 576 additional man-years for research is included in the Agricultural Research Service section of this report. It will be noted from that tabulation that personnel and funds now being devoted to the various additional research activities are substantial for most items, and should be adequate to permit the diversion of manpower, money, and facilities from less essential to more essential projects.

In view of the overriding evidence that the proposed budget reductions for the Agricultural Conservation Program would do irreparable damage to the conservation efforts of the Nation, with long-range harm to both farmers and consumers, the Committee has restored funds for the 1968 Agricultural Conservation Program to the 1967 level. The statements from Department of Agriculture officials quoted earlier in this report, together with pertinent testimony from Congressional and public witnesses contained in the printed hearings, fully justify this action in the opinion of a majority of the members of the Committee.

While the Committee has not restored the budget reduction of \$50,000,000 for farm operating loans, it is the firm opinion of a majority of its members that the full \$350,000,000 for such loans should have been included in the 1968 budget. These funds are usually exhausted by February each year, and the Department has some 7,700 unfunded applications totaling \$90,000,000 on hand at present. Should the need for the additional loan authorization arise, the Committee trusts that the Budget will make a timely request for such additional funds.

Further discussions concerning amounts recommended for each appropriation request appear under the appropriate headings in this report which follow.

PERSONNEL INCREASES

The 1968 budget proposes increases in average employment of 2,307 man-years for the programs of the Department financed from appropriated funds. This is offset by a projected reduction of 551 man-years financed by transfers and reimbursements from other departments and agencies, leaving a net increase proposed for fiscal year 1968 of 1,756 man-years for all agencies of the Department except the Forest Service which is not funded in this bill. (Agency breakdown is carried on pages 190-192, Part I, 1968 hearings.)

The appropriations recommended for 1968 by the Committee provide a net increase of 762 man-years, less than one-third of those proposed to be financed from appropriations in the 1968 budget. In the opinion of the Committee, the increases allowed are absolutely essential. They meet the criteria set forth earlier in this report. Despite efforts to hold Department of Agriculture personnel to present levels, these increases are considered to be in the "unavoidable" category and must be approved.

The increases by agency are as follows:

Agricultural Research Service:	
Research programs.....	104
Disease and pest control.....	53
Total, ARS.....	157
Soil Conservation Service:	
Staffing 15 new districts.....	45
River basin surveys.....	58
Resource conservation and development.....	30
Total, SCS.....	133
Consumer and Marketing Service:	
Meat and poultry inspection.....	350
Food Stamp Plan.....	300
Total, C. & M.S.....	650
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	2
Office of Information.....	5
Farmers Home Administration:	
Loan and grant programs.....	140
Rural areas development.....	84
Total, FHA.....	224
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	20
Total increase allowed.....	1, 191
Less reductions proposed in budget and agreed to by Committee.....	¹ 429
Net man-year increase, 1968.....	762

¹ Man-year decreases proposed in Statistical Reporting Service, Consumer and Marketing Service, Extension Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Rural Community Development Service, and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Agricultural Research Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on November 2, 1953, under the authority of the Reorganization Act of 1949 (5 U.S.C. 133z-15), the Reorganization

Plan No. 2 of 1953, and other authorities. It conducts cost-of-production, utilization, nutrition, marketing and consumer use research, plant and animal disease and pest control and eradication activities. The Administrator of this Service is also responsible for the coordination of all research of the Department. The Service also carries out emergency programs, when necessary, for the control and eradication of animal diseases and for the control of emergency outbreaks of insects and diseases.

The Service directs research beneficial to the United States which can be advantageously conducted in foreign countries through agreements with foreign research institutions and universities. This program is carried out under the authority of sections 104 (b) (1) and (3) of Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1945, as amended.

Research.—The bill includes an appropriation of \$135,587,500, plus a transfer of \$15,000,000 from section 32 funds, for fiscal year 1968 for the research programs of this agency. This is a decrease of \$1,395,500 in the budget request and a decrease of \$410,000 below the 1967 appropriations. Within the reduced amount the Committee has allowed the following increases and decreases as compared to funds available for fiscal year 1967:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	\$123, 402, 500
Second Supplemental, 1967.....	2, 595, 000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	125, 997, 500
Transfer from Section 32 funds.....	25, 000, 000
Total funds available, 1967.....	150, 997, 500
Transfer from GSA for rent.....	+38, 000
Transfer to Extension Service.....	—25, 000
Adjusted base for 1968.....	151, 010, 500
Increases and decreases approved:	
New and expanded research centers.....	+4, 000, 000
Environmental pollution research.....	+400, 000
Animal disease research.....	+300, 000
Plant sources of protein research.....	+200, 000
Remote sensing research.....	+200, 000
Ornamental plants research.....	+56, 000
Mechanical handling of vegetables.....	+75, 000
Imperial Valley, California, drainage.....	+100, 000
Sugarbeet root maggot research.....	+41, 000
Increase salary rates (H. Doc. 114).....	+574, 000
Subtotal, research increases.....	+5, 946, 000
Construction and planning:	
Disease and Insect Laboratory, Beltsville, Md.....	+2, 500, 000
Planning, Temple, Texas.....	+150, 000
Special studies (details below).....	+150, 000
Limitation in bill.....	+2, 800, 000
Less: Non-recurring decreases.....	—11, 169, 000
Net decrease, construction and planning.....	—8, 369, 000
Contingency Research Fund.....	+2, 000, 000
Total funds, 1968.....	150, 587, 500
Less: Transfer from Section 32.....	—15, 000, 000
Total in bill for 1968.....	135, 587, 500

The \$4,000,000 increase recommended for staffing and equipping new research stations will provide full funding for all facilities which will be ready for operation early in the next fiscal year, plus partial funding to permit advance preparations for those that will be opened later in fiscal year 1968 or in early fiscal year 1969.

The additional \$400,000 for research on environmental pollution will provide for engineering research on rural waste disposal, research on physical, chemical and biological properties of farm animal wastes, and research on the effects of air pollutants on crop growth. It is essential that research on farm and rural pollution be conducted as an integral part of the National effort in the area of pollution control.

The increase of \$300,000 for research on animal diseases will enable the Department to expand its research projects for swine abscesses, anaplasmosis of cattle, equine piroplasmosis of horses, and trichinae in swine. A total of \$469,200 is now being spent by the Department for this area of research. The losses to the livestock industry from disease and pestilence are estimated to be close to \$1 billion per year.

An increase of \$200,000 is provided to undertake research on plant sources of protein. Plants offer enormous possibilities as a means to increase both quantity and quality of proteins for animal feeds and human food. Such crops as peanuts, soybeans, and dry beans offer great potential for cheaper sources of protein foods and feed through increased yield. In a world faced with increased hunger and starvation in the future, it is important that some basic research on new sources of proteins for human diets be initiated at this time.

An additional \$200,000 is provided for research on remote sensing principles and techniques in agricultural management of soil and water resources. Great progress has been made recently in sensor technology. This work offers the potential of a relatively inexpensive method for soil mapping, river basin studies, identification of drought and salinity problem areas, and evaluation of sources of water.

A relatively modest increase of \$56,000 has been included for research to improve ornamental plants. Bacterial and fungus diseases continue to cause serious losses to the ornamentals industry, which is estimated to have gross annual sales of \$1.5 billion. Only \$85,000 is presently available to study the more destructive diseases of ornamentals such as black spot of roses and root rots of poinsettias and bulb crops. The importance of this industry to the general economy indicates the need for the additional funds provided.

An additional \$75,000 is provided to initiate research on improved mechanical methods of planting, harvesting and handling of vegetables. The 1964 farm value of all vegetables, including strawberries and melons, exceeded \$1.3 billion. With the supply of farm labor decreasing rapidly, it is urgent that mechanical methods of supplying high quality and reasonably priced perishables to the nation's markets be developed as rapidly as possible.

An increase of \$100,000 is included in the bill to expand studies for drainage and salinity control in the Imperial Valley and similar areas of southern California. Thousands of miles of drain tiles have been installed in the irrigated lands of the Imperial Valley, which produced over \$200 million of crops in 1965, to remove the salt deposited by irrigation water from the Colorado River. Deposits of iron and manganese oxides are clogging these tiles and making them ineffective.

Additional research is needed to restore the usefulness of these tile systems.

An additional \$41,000 is approved to expand research on the sugar-beet root maggot. It is estimated that infestations may destroy from 80 to 90 percent of the beet crops in some areas. In view of the importance of this problem to our \$200 million sugar beet industry, the Committee believes that the present \$12,000 being spent for research on this problem should be increased by the amount allowed.

The additional \$574,000 included for pay increases for engineers and scientists results from authorizations by the Civil Service Commission in February, 1967, under Executive Order No. 11073 issued pursuant to basic law (5 U.S.C. 5303). The Committee questions the advisability of legislation which permits the Executive Branch to commit the Congress to mandatory increases of this type.

An appropriation of \$2,500,000 is recommended for the construction of a plant disease, nematode, and insect laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. The plans, for which \$338,000 was provided in the 1965 Appropriation Act, are expected to be completed by November, 1967, and construction can proceed immediately thereafter. Scientists currently engaged in research of this type are located in widely scattered, inadequately equipped laboratories. In view of the need for improved methods for controlling insects and plant diseases, the most effective and efficient research facilities are warranted. The amount proposed will permit construction at \$30 per square foot in lieu of the \$35 per square foot average proposed.

An increase of \$150,000 is included for plans for construction of a Grassland Restoration Laboratory at Temple, Texas, to cost a total of \$1,800,000. It is estimated that about 146 million acre feet of water, or 40 percent of the water used in the State, is lost to brush, cacti and weeds. Additional intensive research is needed to improve chemical and mechanical means of brush control and to reestablish grassland cover for sustained production of forage and conserving water.

Also an additional \$150,000 is included for the next fiscal year to enable the Department to review and bring up to date information on the need for (1) additions to the soil and water laboratory at Morris, Minnesota; (2) a soil-water-plant research facility at Ithaca, New York; (3) a soil-water-plant research team in Florida; (4) a wine research facility in California; (5) expansion of research facilities at Big Springs, Texas; (6) additional wool research at Albany, California; (7) a genetic stock center for bees at Baton Rouge, La.; (8) intensifying research on sugar sorghums at existing facilities; (9) research on the engineering and evaluation of forage utilization systems at the Ohio Research and Development Center; and (10) restoration of a cooperative cane sugar refining research project at New Orleans. These activities all have considerable merit and the Committee is of the opinion that they should be given full and careful consideration by the Department for inclusion of justified amounts in the 1969 budget.

Both sugar and wool, for example, are commodities in which United States production is deficient, and additional research to increase domestic production could result in additional income to those segments of our agricultural industry. Sugar sorghum appears to have a real potential in those areas of the country which need alternatives to existing crops such as cotton. Additional research on sorghums as a

source of sugar at the Meridian Station, and additional wool research at the Western Utilization Laboratory should be undertaken as soon as possible to meet the needs of these industries.

Contingency research fund.—It was pointed out earlier in this report that many members and public witnesses presented statements to the Committee requesting the addition of funds to the budget to meet urgent research needs. Some 33 of these requests involving more than 576 man-years and \$13.3 million additional are listed below:

Requests for increases in 1968 budget

Agency and item	1967 appropriations		1968 budget request		Above budget	
	Appropriation	Man-years	Appropriation	Man-years	Appropriation	Man-years
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE						
Research:						
Additional production research on soybeans.....	\$1,679,000	92.5	\$1,679,000	95.3	\$500,000	16.0
Research on mastitis problems in milk quality.....	329,100	24.0	329,100	24.0	225,000	12.0
Additional research on avian leukosis.....	565,300	41.6	565,300	47.8	500,000	(*)
Weed control research in horticultural and specialty crops in irrigated areas of the Pacific Northwest at Prosser, Washington.....	64,600	4.3	74,700	4.5	80,000	4.0
Additional production research on dry peas and lentils.....	92,200	45.8	92,200	47.9	120,000	4.0
Cooperative research on cane sugar processing.....	25,100	1.0	25,100	1.0	160,000	4.0
Additional research on automated grain grading with respect to insect infestation, off-odors, and appearance.....					150,000	5.0
Additional crop and utilization research on sugar beets.....	1,201,700	88.3	217,200	4.4	500,000	24.0
Engineering research on harvesting, dehydration, and storage of forage.....	67,400	3.3	67,400	88.1	469,400	20.0
Research to improve protein content of cereal and other grains.....			200,000	3.3	131,000	(*)
Oat breeding and evaluation research.....	154,500	9.9	154,500	6.0	610,000	40.0
Additional rice utilization research at the Southern Utilization Laboratory.....	76,800	5.1	156,800	9.9	80,000	7.0
Additional sheep production research.....	918,700	47.0	1,002,000	51.4	93,200	6.5
Transportation research on handling, packaging, etc., in Texas.....					350,000	7.0
Engineering research on farm uses of electricity.....	1,108,800	3.3	1,259,800	5.4	40,000	2.0
Additional research on cutting costs of producing cotton.....	1,758,200	233.5	2,033,500	243.6	750,000	50.0
Additional utilization research on immature, short fiber, and coarse cotton.....	4,784,400	378.6	4,931,900	386.6	3,823,700	255.0
Hormone physiology studies of citrus fruits in connection with problems of mechanical harvesting.....					700,000	46.3
Establishment of overseas market quality research on citrus and other fruit shipped to Europe.....			3,000	.1	160,000	10.8
Conservation research for sandy lands on Southern Plains, Big Springs, Texas.....	10,000	.5	13,600	.6	400,000	20.0
Establishment of a soil-water-atmosphere-plant research team in Florida.....	66,200	5.5	66,200	5.5	260,000	8.3
Research on boll weevil in Texas.....	53,100	4.1	53,100	4.1	400,000	12.8
Maple products research, Wyndmoor, Pa.....	153,160	12.0	153,100	12.0	775,000	21.2
					200,000	(*)

Planning and Construction of Facilities:				
Planning funds for a Southern Corn Belt Soil and Water Research Center (facility to cost \$500,000 with annual operating cost of \$300,000).....				50,000
Additional facilities at the Soil and Water Laboratory at Morris, Minnesota (estimated annual operating cost of \$350,000).....				400,000
Additional facilities for horticultural research on ornamentals at Corvallis, Oregon, and Puyallup, Washington (annual operating cost of \$222,000).....				288,750
Planning funds for a research center for processing and utilization research on rice.....				100,000
Additional facilities at Utilization Laboratory, Albany, California, for wool research (machinery and annual operating expenses estimated at \$700,000).....				650,000
Planning funds for a farm electrification research laboratory.....				160,000
Additional facilities at the U. S. Big Springs Field Station for research on sandy soils.....				40,000
Establishment of a Genetic Stock Center for bees.....				135,000
Planning funds for wine research laboratory in California (facility to cost \$1,500,000).....				50,000
Total requests for increases in budget for those items for which specific amounts were requested, Agricultural Research Service.....				13,331,050
				575.9

* Man-year estimates not available.

In view of the heavy military demands on the Federal Treasury and the large budget deficit indicated for next year, it has not been possible to include these items in the bill. As mentioned earlier, the Committee is aware of the urgency of these proposals and requests the Department to undertake the most essential projects with existing manpower, funds and facilities. In addition, the Committee has added \$2,000,000 within the total budget request to increase the Administrator's contingency research fund from \$1 million to \$3 million. It also has requested him to give a high priority to these programs in formulating the 1969 budget for the Agricultural Research Service.

Of all the storable basic commodities, cotton continues to face major problems, primarily because of past faulty governmental policies of not keeping U.S. cotton on world markets competitively. The declining demand for shorter staple cotton, plus the failure of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend adequate funds for cotton research, have greatly aggravated these problems.

Supplies of cotton in Commodity Credit Corporation inventories amount to 5.4 million bales at present. About 62 percent of this is one inch or less in staple length and valued roughly at \$275 million. The Department recently has announced reduced price supports in an effort to bring a change to the better and longer staple cottons. Additional research is badly needed to produce an earlier maturing variety for certain areas, to develop better classing methods, and to provide for better methods of using shorter fibers in spinning. A total of \$275,000 of C.C.C. funds have been earmarked in this bill to undertake some special research work at the Southern Utilization Laboratory, Texas Tech University, and the Clemson Quality Laboratory on utilization of short staple cotton and mechanical classing practices. The Committee renews its urgent request that the position of a Sales Manager with real authority be reinstated. Funds received from sales are not only helpful, but become available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance its huge operations.

With regard to all types of cotton, there is an essential need for much more information concerning every aspect of cotton in an effort to reduce the cost of production and thereby improve its competitive position. A thorough statement of these needs was prepared and presented at the request of the Committee by Dr. C. R. Sayre, formerly a research specialist of the Department and now President of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association. He not only is an expert in the field of research but also has had a varied experience both in production, marketing and handling of cotton for a number of years. This report appears on pages 324 to 331, part 4, of the hearings for 1968.

It is to be noted that the Bureau of the Budget has never submitted estimates for the \$10 million "crash" research program which was assured to the cotton industry when the 1964 Agricultural Act was passed. In view of these commitments, the Committee has provided substantial increases above the budget for cost-of-production research on cotton since 1964. The Committee urges the Bureau of the Budget to consider all these factors in the coming year, and in preparing the budget for 1969. For the present, the Committee urges that cotton research needs be considered in allocating the \$3 million contingency fund which has been provided for additional research in fiscal year 1968.

Plant and animal disease and pest control.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$84,028,000 for fiscal year 1968, a decrease of \$1,824,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,362,100 over the 1967 appropriation. The amounts allowed for the coming fiscal year are as follows:

Appropriation Act, 1967-----	\$80, 263, 900
Supplemental appropriations, 1967-----	2, 402, 000
Total appropriations, 1967-----	82, 665, 900
Transfer to G.S.A. for rent-----	—9, 000
Adjustment to base-----	—25, 000
Adjusted base for 1968-----	82, 631, 900
Increases and decreases approved:	
Screwworm eradication-----	+500, 000
Salmonella contamination control-----	+300, 000
Virus-Serum-Toxin Act-----	+150, 100
Plant and animal quarantine-----	+420, 000
Boll weevil eradication-----	—500, 000
Quarantine work in California (H. Doc. 114)-----	+500, 000
Increase salary rates (H. Doc. 114)-----	+26, 000
Total increase-----	+1, 396, 100
Total in bill for 1968-----	84, 028, 000

The 1968 bill includes funds for a supervisory group in Washington to coordinate and direct work of field personnel of the Agricultural Research Service in carrying out the inspection of dealers engaged in the transportation, sale and handling of dogs, cats and other research animals under Public Law 89-544. This agency has a staff of over 15,000 people, with about 6,000 of them already engaged in inspection and control activities. After thorough study of this new law, the Committee has concluded that the most effective means to meet the new requirements is to provide a supervisory staff in Washington and to assign the field work to existing personnel at some 457 locations throughout the country. It is convinced that experienced personnel at proper locations can do the job far more expeditiously and efficiently than newly recruited and untrained employees and means for such work to be done.

The 1968 budget proposes an increase of \$1,000,000 to maintain the screw-worm barrier zone between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. One-half of this amount is included in the Second Supplemental Act, 1967. The balance of \$500,000 is included in this bill to fully meet this need in the coming year. The barrier zone is the only means available to protect the entire country against the natural migration of screwworms from Mexico. Now that the United States is virtually free of screwworm fly populations, it is important that the barrier zone be maintained to prevent reentry of this pest. The economic benefits to the livestock industry are enormous.

In recent years, considerable attention has been given to the problem of salmonella contamination of animal feeds. Additional work must be carried on, however, to assure protection against this disease which can be transmitted to humans. The full budget request of \$300,000 is recommended for the coming fiscal year to expand this program to all States and to strengthen monitoring and laboratory studies of this dangerous disease.

An additional \$150,100 is also included in the bill to expand regulatory activities under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act. This increase would be used (1) to test check over 2,000 lots of 76 different animal vaccines which have not been under surveillance due to shortage of manpower, and (2) to permit more adequate testing of the steadily increasing volume and types of veterinary biologics.

An increase of \$420,000 is provided to strengthen plant and animal quarantine inspection at ports-of-entry to prevent the introduction of destructive foreign pests and diseases. Entries of people and goods through international land, sea and border ports have increased an average of around 10 percent during 1966. As a result, the inspection workload has increased as follows: Airplane inspections—13.2%; baggage inspections—15.3%; miscellaneous cargo inspections—7.7%; and interceptions of unauthorized materials—17.0%.

The boll weevil eradication activities in the High Plains of Texas have been highly successful, and it is planned to put this program on a maintenance basis in fiscal year 1968. Accordingly, a reduction of \$500,000 in the funds needed for this purpose is proposed. The remaining funds, \$502,800, will be fully matched by local funds to treat infested "hot spots" found in the area and to conduct surveys and regulatory work.

An additional \$500,000 is included in the bill pursuant to estimates submitted on April 28, 1967 (House Document No. 114) to take over the cost of quarantine inspection work formerly handled by the State of California, which has declined to pay the expense of performing this important work for the coming year, though it has done a fine job of enforcing Federal plant quarantine orders and regulations at the maritime ports of San Diego, San Pedro (including Los Angeles), San Francisco, and the international airports at Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco since the beginning of the program in 1912. On February 8, 1967, the California Department of Agriculture notified this Department that it was unwilling to continue to finance this work after June 30, 1967. The additional funds are needed so that this Department can assume full responsibility for enforcement of Federal plant quarantines at ports of entry in California in fiscal year 1968.

An increase of \$26,000 is provided to cover pay increases for engineers and scientists authorized by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order No. 11073 issued pursuant to basic law.

A total of \$5,388,600 is included in the bill for the continuation of the fire ant program at the 1967 level of operation. The threat to the Southeast and eventually much of the Nation is far more serious than realized by Department of Agriculture officials at the time of the hearings on the 1968 budget. Recent information indicates that the fire ant infestation covers 106 million acres rather than the 45 million previously indicated. Present procedures seem to be failing to control the spread of this destructive and dangerous pest. Testimony presented to the Committee by State officials indicates that the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana have increased or are proposing to increase matching funds to undertake a program to completely eradicate this serious pest as rapidly as possible.

To determine the full extent of this serious threat to American Agriculture, and to develop a more effective method for eradication through a cooperative Federal-State approach, the Department is directed to reexamine the entire fire ant problem, including (1) an accurate indication of the extent of the infestation, (2) its effects on crops, livestock and people, (3) the most effective techniques and materials available, (4) the time and cost of a full-scale program to eliminate this insect from the United States.

Special foreign currency program.—In fiscal year 1958, the Department initiated a research program abroad utilizing foreign currencies generated by the sale of surplus agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480. Originally confined to market development research authorized by section 104(b)(1) of P.L. 480, as amended, the program was subsequently expanded to include agricultural and forestry research under section 104(b)(3) of the law, as amended. It now involves work in the following general areas: Farm research utilization research, marketing research, forestry research, agricultural economics research, and human nutrition research.

This research is conducted with local currencies in countries in which the United States has foreign currency available in excess of normal U.S. requirements. The dollars appropriated for this purpose are used to purchase these excess currencies from the Treasury Department. Since the dollars remain in the United States, and since this country owns large amounts of excess currencies in some eleven countries, their use for research and market development purposes appears fully justified.

For the coming fiscal year, an appropriation of \$7,500,000 is recommended, a decrease of \$7,900,000 in the budget request and an increase of \$3,000,000 over the 1967 appropriation. The amount provided for fiscal year 1968, plus an estimated carryover of unobligated prior year funds into next year, will continue the program at approximately the 1967 operating level.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

The Cooperative State Research Service was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1462 dated July 19, 1961, and Supplement 1, dated August 30, 1961, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. The service carries out (1) administration of the Agricultural Experiment Stations Act of August 11, 1955, (Hatch Act of 1887, as amended) (2) payments under Section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to State agricultural experiment stations, (3) grants to nonprofit institutions for support of basic scientific research under the act approved September 6, 1958, (4) grants for cooperative forestry research under the act approved October 10, 1962, and (5) grants for facilities under the act of July 22, 1963.

The full budget estimate of \$63,113,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1967. The increase of \$4,337,000 over appropriations for 1967 includes the following:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	\$58, 740, 000
Second Supplemental, 1967.....	+36, 000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	<u>58, 776, 000</u>
Increases approved:	
Increased cost of research.....	+2, 902, 000
Human nutrition research.....	+100, 000
Marketing research.....	+50, 000
Cattle research.....	+200, 000
Environmental and waste research.....	+100, 000
Subtotal, Payments to States.....	+3, 352, 000
Grants for facilities.....	+500, 000
Grants for Cooperative Forestry research.....	+485, 000
Net increase.....	<u>+4, 337, 000</u>
Total in bill for 1968.....	<u>63, 113, 000</u>

Information provided to the Committee indicates that some State legislatures have appropriated matching funds for construction of research facilities at State Experiment Stations far in excess of the amounts available under the formula distribution of Federal appropriations for this purpose. To partially meet this situation, the Committee has reduced the proposed increases for research activities slightly in view of similar research in other agencies of the Department, so as to increase the grants for facilities to \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 1968. The increase of \$500,000 is merely a token increase at this time. To fully match the funds available in several States would require an increase of probably \$80 million above the 1968 budget for grants for construction of research facilities, in view of the distribution formula contained in the basic law (P.L. 88-74).

EXTENSION SERVICE

Cooperative agricultural extension work was established by the act of May 8, 1914, as amended by the act of June 26, 1953, and the act of August 11, 1955. The legislation authorizes the Department of Agriculture to give, through the land-grant colleges, instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics and related subjects and to encourage the application of such information by means of demonstrations, publications, and otherwise to persons not attending or resident in the colleges. Extension educational work is also authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

State and county extension work is financed from Federal, State, county, and local sources. These funds are used within the States for the employment of county agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H Club agents, State specialists, and others who conduct the joint educational programs adopted to local problems and conditions.

The Federal Extension Service provides for leadership, counsel and assistance to the 50 States and Puerto Rico. This staff, which is located primarily in Washington, serves as liaison between the Department of Agriculture and the States, provides leadership, and assistance to the States in the conduct of the program, and provides leadership

in and coordination of the educational phases of all programs under the jurisdiction of the Department.

The Committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$96,602,000 for fiscal year 1968 for the various appropriations under this head. This represents a total increase of \$3,803,000 for the coming year. The amounts approved are computed as follows:

Payments to States and Puerto Rico:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	\$78, 917, 500
Second Supplemental, 1967:	
Transfer to "Federal Extension Service".....	-74, 000
Transfer to "Retirement & Employees' Compensation"....	-166, 000
Transfer to Agricultural Research Service.....	-25, 000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	78, 652, 500

Increases approved:

Adjustment to restore base.....	+265, 000
Community development programs.....	+700, 000
Improve farm production and income.....	+500, 000
4-H Club activities.....	+1, 800, 000

Net increase..... +3, 265, 000

Total in bill for 1968..... 81, 917, 500

Retirement and Employees' Compensation:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	8, 139, 500
Second Supplemental, 1967:	
Transfer from "Payments to States".....	+166, 000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	8, 305, 500

Increases approved:

Contribution to retirement fund.....	+492, 453
Employees' Compensation Fund.....	+20, 547

Net increase..... +513, 000

Total in bill for 1968..... 8, 818, 500

Penalty Mail:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	3, 113, 000
Increase.....	0
Total in bill for 1968.....	3, 113, 000

Federal Extension Service:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	2, 654, 000
Second Supplemental, 1967:	
Transfer from "Payments to States".....	+74, 000

Total appropriations 1967..... 2, 728, 000

Transfer from Agricultural Research Service..... +25, 000

Adjusted base for 1968..... 2, 753, 000

Increase..... 0

Total in bill for 1968..... 2, 753, 000

The funds included in the bill for 1968 represent the full budget estimates for each subappropriation item. It will be noted, however, that funds for the community development programs under "Payments to States and Puerto Rico" have been reduced to \$700,000, approximately one-half of the budget request, whereas funds for 4-H Club programs which mean so much in training youth have been

increased to \$1,800,000, an increase of \$800,000 in the budget estimates. In view of the many agencies of the Department and the entire Federal Government engaged in community development activities, the Committee feels that the additional funds can be used most effectively in programs which work directly with the youth of this Nation. The wholesome effect of 4-H Club activities has been so beneficial to rural youth that additional efforts to bring 4-H programs to young people in the congested and deprived urban areas of the United States would make an invaluable contribution to the moral, spiritual and economic strength of this Nation.

The Committee is concerned about the apparent tendency on the part of some States to attempt to reduce State funds as increases in Federal funds are appropriated under the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act. Increases in Federal funds are not intended to replace State funds which would have been available otherwise. Much of the early legislation for these programs expressly stated this principle. The Committee believes that reductions in State support following increases in Federal funds should be considered as using Federal funds in substitution. The Congress should take note of such actions in considering future appropriations for this purpose.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The Farmer Cooperative Service was established following the enactment of the Farm Credit Act of 1953 (Public Law 202, Aug. 6, 1953), which transferred the research and technical assistance work for farmers' marketing, purchasing, and service cooperatives, under the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926 from the Farm Credit Administration to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Service conducts research, advisory, and educational work with cooperatives on problems of organization, financing, management policies, merchandising, costs, efficiency, and membership to help farmers who are members of such organizations improve the operations of their business. It cooperates with the Extension Service, land-grant colleges, banks for cooperatives, State departments of agriculture, and other agencies to bring about better understanding and application of sound cooperative principles and practices. It also advises other Federal agencies on problems relating to agricultural cooperatives.

The 1967 appropriation level of \$1,204,000 is recommended again for next year. This is a reduction of \$200,000 in the 1968 budget request. Under the criteria established by the Committee, as described earlier in this report, the additional funds and employees requested here have not been approved.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Soil Conservation Service was established by the act of April 27, 1935. It assists soil conservation districts and other cooperators, watershed groups, and Federal and State agencies having related responsibilities in bringing about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, provide for agricultural

production on a sustained basis, and reduce damage by floods and sedimentation. Its major programs are as follows:

Conservation operations: The Service produces technical help to farmers and ranchers in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in carrying out locally adapted soil and water conservation programs.

Watershed planning: The Service has general responsibility for making investigations and surveys of proposed watershed projects in response to requests from sponsoring local organizations and for assistance in the development of watershed work plans.

Watershed protection: The Service has general responsibility for administration of the watershed protection program of the Department, established by Public Law 566, 83d Congress, and the development of its guiding principles and procedures.

Flood prevention: The Service has general responsibility for administration of the flood prevention program, and the development of the Department's guiding principles and procedures. The program is conducted in the 11 major watersheds authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Great Plains conservation: The Service has general responsibility for administration of the Great Plains conservation program, authorized by Public Law 1021, 84th Congress. This program provides for long-term cost sharing under contracts with farmers and ranchers in designated countries of the 10 Great Plains States.

Resource conservation and development activities: The Service has general responsibility under provisions of section 102, title I of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, for developing overall work plans for resource conservation and development projects in cooperation with local sponsors; to help develop local programs of land conservation and utilization; to assist local groups and individuals in carrying out such plans and programs; to conduct surveys and investigations relating to the conditions and factors affecting such work on private lands; and to make loans to project sponsors for conservation and development purposes and to individual operators for establishing soil and water conservation practices.

Conservation operations.—A total appropriation of \$113,053,000 is proposed for fiscal year 1968, a decrease of \$942,000 in the budget request. The net increase of \$622,800 over funds available for fiscal year 1967 is computed as follows:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	\$109, 235, 000
Second Supplemental, 1967.....	3, 195, 200
Total appropriations, 1967.....	112, 430, 200
Transfer to G.S.A. for rent.....	— 102, 000
Adjusted base for 1968.....	112, 328, 200
Increases and decreases approved:	
Staffing 15 new districts.....	+ 540, 000
Salary rates for scientists and engineers (H. Doc. 114).....	+ 300, 000
Absorb pay act increases.....	— 115, 200
Net increase.....	+ 724, 800
Total in bill for 1968.....	113, 053, 000

Forty-five additional man-years of staffing at an annual cost of \$540,000 is included to provide technical assistance to 15 new districts expected to be formed in fiscal year 1968. This increase is needed in areas not now covered by districts. It is essential to the National Conservation Program that additional districts be encouraged to enter the program as rapidly as possible. To do this, it is important that adequate staff be available to help landowners and operators organize themselves into districts, develop conservation plans, and carry out conservation measures.

The additional \$942,000 for 125 man-years of part-time help to existing districts has not been approved. However, the restoration of the full amount for the 1968 Agricultural Conservation Program will more than meet this need by restoring a total of 394 man-years of trained and experienced help now available to existing districts.

The balance of the increase will be used to cover salary increases for scientists and engineers pursuant to House Document 114.

Watershed programs.—The watershed improvement programs of the Department of Agriculture were initiated by the authorization of planning and works of improvement on the original 11 major watersheds covered by the Flood Control Act of 1944. In 1953, this Committee provided \$5,000,000 in the 1954 Appropriation Act, without a prior budget estimate, to authorize 62 small "pilot" watershed projects to promote national interest in small upstream watershed control. These pilot projects were a tremendous success. The following year, Congress enacted Public Law 566, 83d Congress, which placed this program on a permanent basis. Also, under authority of Section 8 of this same Act (as amended) loans to local organizations were authorized to help defray a portion of the local share of the cost of watershed protection and flood prevention projects. These programs are now financed through two appropriations included in this bill for P.L. 566 projects designated as "Watershed Planning" and "Watershed Protection", and through a separate appropriation, "Flood Prevention", which covers the 11 original major watersheds.

The full budget estimate of \$6,377,000 for *watershed planning* is recommended for the next fiscal year. The net increase of \$35,000 will provide for salary increases for professional engineers authorized by the Civil Service Commission on February 12, 1967, pursuant to the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, P.L. 87-793.

The 1968 budget proposes that 100 new watershed planning starts be authorized for the coming year, the same number that the Committee insisted on for the present year. On the basis of information furnished the Committee, it is apparent that applications will greatly exceed this number in 1968. Therefore, the Committee authorizes *not less than* 100 new planning starts for next year. The total number to be started should be limited only by the total funds available.

For the *watershed protection* program, the full budget estimate of \$70,403,000 has been included in the bill for fiscal year 1968. The net increase of \$272,300 is determined as follows:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	\$70, 000, 000
Second Supplemental, 1967.....	130, 700
Total appropriations, 1967.....	70, 130, 700
Transfer to G.S.A. for rent.....	— 49, 000
Adjusted base for 1968.....	70, 081, 700
Increases and decreases approved:	
River basin surveys.....	+ 526, 000
Installation of improvements (including pilot projects).....	— 426, 000
Salary rates for scientists and engineers (H. Doc. 114).....	+ 352, 000
Absorb pay act increases.....	— 130, 700
Net increase.....	+ 321, 300
Total in bill for 1968.....	70, 403, 000

The Committee authorizes *not less than* 80 new construction starts for the coming fiscal year, the figure that it insisted upon for the present year. The Committee feels that projects should be moved into the construction stage as rapidly as plans have been approved, provided adequate funds are available. It is pleased to note the increase in local contributions of land, easements, water rights, and rights of way.

The full budget of \$25,753,000 is provided for the *flood prevention* program for fiscal year 1968. The net increase of \$57,600 covers salary increases of engineers pursuant to the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, P.L. 87-793. The status of the eleven major watersheds originally authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944 is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)

Watershed	Estimated total Federal cost	Total obligated June 30, 1966	Estimated percent completed June 30, 1966	Fiscal year 1967 available funds	Fiscal year 1968 budget estimate	Balance required to complete after 1968
Buffalo Creek, N.Y.....	\$4, 615	\$4, 615	100			
Colorado (middle), Texas.....	34, 957	20, 358	58	\$2, 141	\$2, 040	\$10, 418
Coosa, Georgia and Tennessee.....	13, 693	11, 031	86	1, 327	1, 100	235
Little Sioux, Iowa and Minnesota.....	33, 513	17, 663	53	1, 353	1, 200	13, 297
Little Tallahatchie, Mississippi.....	22, 730	16, 402	79	2, 127	1, 700	2, 501
Los Angeles, Calif.....	48, 435	23, 458	48	2, 377	2, 500	20, 100
Potomac, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.....	31, 550	14, 750	47	3, 645	2, 900	10, 255
Sant Ynez, California.....	10, 718	6, 404	60	538	473	3, 303
Trinity, Texas.....	92, 601	49, 238	53	4, 713	4, 100	34, 550
Washita, Oklahoma and Texas.....	74, 951	55, 623	74	4, 161	4, 500	10, 667
Yazoo, Mississippi.....	57, 637	38, 137	66	5, 051	4, 630	9, 819
Total.....	425, 400	257, 679	61	27, 433	25, 143	115, 145
Estimated carryover.....				— 1, 738	+ 610	
Estimated obligations.....				25, 695	25, 753	

Great Plains conservation program.—The Great Plains conservation program was authorized under Public Law 1021, 84th Congress, (16 U.S.C. 590p) to provide farmers and ranchers in the critically erodible areas of the Great Plains with assured conservation cost-sharing and technical assistance. The program is designed to protect, improve, and conserve the soil, water, plant, and wildlife resources of this vast agricultural area and help to stabilize its economy. The work supplements other soil and water conservation programs and activities in counties designated by the Secretary. It is also coordinated with the programs and objectives of locally-managed conservation districts, State agencies, and community groups.

As of November 1, 1966, the Secretary had designated 404 counties in the 10 Great Plains States as eligible to participate in the Great Plains conservation program. The number of designated counties in each State is as follows:

Colorado.....	36	North Dakota.....	30
Kansas.....	55	Oklahoma.....	27
Montana.....	36	South Dakota.....	37
Nebraska.....	58	Texas.....	99
New Mexico.....	17	Wyoming.....	9

Interest in the Great Plains conservation program continues to increase. The following table shows the number of applications for program assistance and cost-share contracts in 1966, 1967, and 1968:

Explanation	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate
Applications for assistance received:			
Current fiscal year.....	4,307	4,344	4,400
Cumulative to June 30.....	28,256	32,600	37,000
Contracts signed:			
Current fiscal year.....	3,783	3,932	3,896
Cumulative to June 30.....	23,772	27,704	31,600
Acreage in contracts:			
Current fiscal year.....	6,069,430	6,289,750	6,234,000
Cumulative to June 30.....	45,210,250	51,500,000	57,734,000
Unserviced applications:			
Number.....	4,484	4,896	5,400
Acreage.....	10,680,455	9,792,000	10,000,000

The full budget estimate of \$16,336,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year. This is a reduction of \$2,168,300 below fiscal year 1967. However, some of the backlog of pending applications was taken care of in the current year. The new appropriation provided will cover about 3,900 additional contracts in fiscal year 1968.

Resource conservation and development.—This new program, which was authorized by section 102 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-703), provides for technical assistance in planning and carrying out land conservation and land utilization projects in selected areas. Although the Soil Conservation Service is responsible for administering the work of this program, it is carried on cooperatively with other Federal agencies and departments, State and local agencies, and sponsoring organizations. Other agencies of the Department of Agriculture share in the work of these projects in accordance with their regularly assigned function. Governing bodies of soil conservation districts, in cooperation with other interested committees or groups, are expected to provide local project sponsorship. These projects will usually be in areas where acceleration of

conservation activities is required to provide additional economic opportunities to the residents of a single district, or parts of several adjoining districts, or other geographic planning units within a land resource area.

An appropriation of \$6,000,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1968. The Committee has agreed to nearly one-half of the budget increase for this new program which was set up in 1962 and is still on an experimental basis. It feels that during the next year the Department should study the possible need for a cooperative program on a regional or statewide basis, using the experience gained from this small experimental program.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The Economic Research Service was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1446, Supplement No. 1, of April 3, 1961, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, and other authorities. The Service develops and carries out a program of economic research designed to benefit farmers and the general public. The findings of this research are made available to farmers and others through research reports and through economic outlook and situation reports on major commodities, the national economy, and the international economy.

The 1967 appropriation level of \$12,421,000 is recommended again for the next fiscal year. This is a decrease of \$1,225,000 in the 1968 budget request.

The Committee's action in this instance does not indicate that the additional work proposed for 1968 would not be of value. It merely indicates that this additional research does not meet the "unavoidable increase" criterion outlined earlier. The new work should be undertaken to the fullest extent possible with present personnel and funds.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

The Statistical Reporting Service was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1446, Supplement 1, of April 3, 1961, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, and other authorities. The Service was created to give coordinated leadership to the statistical reporting research and service programs of the Department. It provides a channel for the orderly flow of statistical intelligence about the agricultural economy of this country. The primary responsibilities of this Service are the nationwide crop and livestock estimates, coordination and improvement in the Department's statistical requirements, and special surveys of market potentials for agricultural products.

The bill includes an appropriation for fiscal year 1968 of \$13,821,750, a decrease of \$42,250 in the budget request, and a continuation of the 1967 operating level. The amount proposed will provide program increases of \$122,000, plus an additional \$292,500 for equipment to automate the gathering, processing and dissemination of data to the public, and \$136,000 to cover increased mail costs. These increases are fully offset by a nonrecurring reduction of \$543,500 due to the completion of the conversion to the new computer system during the present fiscal year.

New automatic equipment will be used both in the field offices and Washington for sending and receiving data at rapid speeds. This will enable field offices to handle larger volumes of data, and will provide an economical means of preparing, maintaining and utilizing larger lists for mail sampling of estimates.

Procedures for computing the agency's mail costs have been revised, with assistance and concurrence of the Post Office Department, to recognize the greatly increased volume of mail, added mail services, and increases in mailing costs.

The Committee recommends that further review be given to the need for crop reports on the filbert crop in Oregon. The funds provided for fiscal year should enable this Service to match the \$3,000 of local funds now available for this purpose, if the reinstatement of these reports is determined to be feasible and can be arranged.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

The Consumer and Marketing Service, formerly called the Agricultural Marketing Service, was established February 8, 1965, under authority of section 161, Revised Statutes, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 and other authorities. The Service carries on the following principal programs:

Consumer protective, marketing and regulatory programs: These activities contribute to the efficient and orderly marketing of agricultural commodities. They include the Market News Service; meat and poultry inspection; other inspection, grading, classing and standardization services; and regulatory activities such as the Federal Seed Act, U.S. Warehouse Act, Standard Container Act, and others.

Payments to States: The Service administers the matched fund program for marketing activities carried out through cooperative arrangements with State departments of agriculture, bureaus of markets, and similar State agencies.

Special milk program: Assistance is provided to States for making reimbursement payments to eligible schools and child-care institutions which inaugurate or expand milk service in order to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children.

School lunch program: Federal assistance is provided to States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Guam for use in serving nutritious midday meals to children attending schools of high school grades or under in order to improve the health and well-being of the Nation's children, and broaden the market for agricultural food commodities.

Removal of surplus agricultural commodities and marketing agreements and orders: These activities directly or indirectly tend to maintain prices received by farmers and establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions through (a) removing from the market surplus agricultural commodities through purchase and donation to eligible recipients, export and diversion payments; distribution of Commodity Credit Corporation donated commodities to eligible outlets authorized under section 416; and cooperation with the food trade and others to encourage consumption of abundant foods; (b) formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders.

Food Stamp Program; The present program is authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-525, approved August 31, 1964). It is aimed at making more effective use of the Nation's food abundance and at improving nutritional standards of needy persons through the issuance of food coupons which may be used in retail stores for the purchase of commercial brand foods.

Consumer, protective, marketing, and regulatory programs.—For the coming fiscal year, an appropriation of \$89,010,000 is recommended for these programs. This is a decrease of \$512,000 in the budget estimate. The net increase of \$2,938,000 is computed as follows:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	\$83, 881, 000
Second Supplemental, 1967.....	2, 191, 000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	86, 072, 000
Transfer to Inspector General.....	—256, 000
Transfer to G.S.A. for rent.....	—56, 000
Adjusted base for 1968.....	85, 760, 000
Increases and decreases approved:	
Meat and Poultry inspection.....	+3, 500, 000
Cotton Promotion Act.....	—250, 000
Net increase.....	+3, 250, 000
Total in bill for 1968.....	89, 010, 000

The increase of \$3,500,000 included for meat and poultry inspection will provide an additional 350 man-years of inspection time for these activities. In view of the normal lag in recruiting trained personnel for this work, the funds provided should be adequate for the next year. During the past year, about 100 fewer positions were filled than authorized, due to the difficulty of recruiting and retaining this type of personnel.

The following statistics indicate the steady increase in workload for the meat inspection program:

	1966 actual	1967 estimate	1968 estimate	Change, 1967-68
Number of establishments covered.....	1, 931	2, 064	2, 157	+93
Cities in which plants are located.....	812	846	880	+34
Inspection of live animals (thousands).....	103, 960	108, 053	109, 702	+1, 649
Post mortem inspection (thousands).....	103, 951	108, 044	109, 693	+1, 649
Animals and carcasses condemned (thousands).....	278	280	285	+5
Inspection of processed meat and meat-food products (million pounds).....	19, 840	20, 081	20, 335	+254

Slaughter of poultry in official plants in calendar year 1966 exceeded the previous year by 10 percent—the largest increase experienced in any recent year. It is expected that production in 1967 will exceed 1966 levels by nearly 10 percent. A significant development in poultry marketing in recent years has been the rising consumer demand for “convenience foods” which require little preparation time in the home. This demand has had a major impact on the poultry industry where the production of further processed products has been increasing at a more rapid rate than had poultry slaughter. This rate of increase (13 percent per year) in the production of processed poultry products is ex-

pected to continue through 1968, adding some 400,000,000 pounds of poultry to the inspection workload in that year.

1967 expenditures of \$250,000 for public hearings, referendum, etc., to initiate the Cotton Research and Promotion Act (P.L. 89-502), will not recur in 1968. An offsetting reduction for fiscal year 1968 of \$250,000 has been made as proposed in the 1968 budget.

The need for a livestock market news service for Wyoming and Western Nebraska has been presented to the Committee. It is apparent that the lack of such service is a severe handicap to the producers of this important livestock area. Since similar market news information is provided to other livestock producing areas of the Nation, the Committee feels that plans must be made by the Department to establish this service during the coming fiscal year from the first balances which will become available from position vacancies or other savings. Since it will provide regional service, it should be considered a Category I market news service.

Payments to States and possessions.—Federal payments, authorized by section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, are made under cooperative agreements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, State Departments of Agriculture, Bureau of Markets, and similar State agencies for the conduct of eligible marketing service activities on a matching fund basis. The States contribute at least half of the cost and perform the work with State personnel.

The full budget estimate of \$1,750,000 is recommended again for the fiscal year 1968. In view of the serious budget situation facing the Federal Government, it is hoped the States can meet any additional needs which may develop in the next year in the work financed by this appropriation.

Special milk program.—The special milk program is aimed primarily at increasing the consumption of fluid milk by children. Non-profit schools of high school grade and under, all nonprofit summer camps, and child-care institutions devoted to the care and training of children, are eligible to participate in the program.

The full budget estimate of \$104,000,000 is recommended for the coming fiscal year. This will permit the program to continue at the level authorized for fiscal year 1967, and will cover an estimated 3.2 billion half pints of fluid milk for the next year.

It will be noted that the full amount provided for fiscal year 1968 is to be transferred from Section 32 funds. Official USDA estimates indicate that the total amount expected to be available for Section 32 purposes next year will be more than adequate to meet its regular surplus removal and export activities, plus proposed transfers to finance this and other programs in the coming year. An analysis of the estimated Section 32 income and outgo figures for next year indicates that the balance as of June 30, 1968, will be sufficient to assure a normal carryover of \$300,000,000, with a remaining unused balance of \$26,000,000. (See table under Section 32 heading below)

School lunch program.—The full budget estimate of \$198,735,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1968. In addition, the usual transfer of \$45,000,000 from Section 32 funds has been included for the procurement of foods for distribution to schools to provide well balanced and nutritional needs. The total available from these two sources is

\$243,735,000, which is an increase of \$30,130,000 over funds provided for fiscal year 1967.

The total amount recommended is computed as follows:

Cash payments to States (3.4 billion meals, at 5.5 cents per meal) ..	\$187, 000, 000
Cash assistance to needy schools	5, 000, 000
Pilot breakfast program	2, 000, 000
Nonfood assistance	750, 000
Commodity procurement (includes 45,000,000 transfer from sec. 32)	46, 885, 000
Operating expenses	2, 100, 000

Total in bill for 1968..... 243, 735, 000

For a number of years, the amount provided for this program has been based on an average of 5¢ per meal for the estimated number of meals to be served, plus the funds for operating and administrative expenses. In addition, a transfer of \$45,000,000 from Section 32 funds has been carried to provide adequate funds for commodity procurement purposes.

In view of the steady rise in food prices each year, and due to the reduction in surplus foods available to this program, the Committee has included \$187,000,000 for the cash payments to States based on an average of 5.5¢ per meal for an estimated 3.4 billion meals to be served in the next school year. The majority of the members of the Committee feel that the main financial support should be used to strengthen the regular school lunch program which has proved to be of such great benefit to the Nation's school children in the past.

In addition to the cash payment to States, the bill also carries increased funds totalling \$5,000,000 for cash assistance to needy schools, \$2,000,000 for the pilot breakfast program, \$750,000 for non-food assistance, \$46,885,000 for commodity procurement (including the transfer from Section 32), and \$2,100,000 for administrative and operating expenses.

Federal funds in this bill provide the basis for total school lunch expenditures of over \$1.5 billion per year. For fiscal year 1967, for example, Federal contributions of funds and surplus food for the school lunch and special milk programs are expected to reach \$411 million. State and local contributions are estimated at \$350 million. Payments by children are estimated at \$917 million, making a total from all sources of \$1,678 million.

Participation in this program continues to grow each year, as indicated by the following figures:

Item	1947	1964	1965	1966	1967 (estimate)
Number of schools	44, 537	69, 616	70, 132	70, 597	71, 000
Number of children (peak, thousands) ..	6, 016	16, 087	17, 025	18, 041	19, 101
Number of meals served (millions)	910. 9	2, 702. 1	2, 892. 5	3, 093. 3	3, 235. 6
Type A:					
With milk, number (millions)	527. 4	2, 679. 0	2, 876. 0	3, 071. 5	3, 212. 5
Percent of total	57. 9	99. 2	99. 4	99. 3	99. 3
Without milk, number (millions)	129. 6	17. 5	16. 3	21. 6	23. 0
Percent of total	14. 2	0. 6	0. 6	0. 7	0. 7
Number of free or reduced-price lunches served (millions)	109. 4	266. 1	285. 8	336. 0	361. 0
Free or reduced-price lunches as percent of total lunches served	12. 0	9. 9	9. 9	10. 9	11. 0

Food stamp program.—The Food Stamp Program is designed to benefit those families who are receiving some type of welfare assistance—primarily, the unemployables, the aged, the blind, the disabled, and mothers with dependent children. It is also authorized to help other families with incomes as low or lower than that of families receiving welfare assistance but who, for a variety of reasons, are not eligible for welfare assistance. This may include those living on small pensions, the unemployed, the underemployed, and those whose training limits them to unskilled low-paying employment.

Under the program, families must invest the money they would normally spend for food in the purchase of food stamps. In return, they receive additional stamps without charge. Thus the normal food budget continues to be spent for food and the Federal assistance results in the purchase of more food. The increase in retail food stores sales (averaging about 8 percent) in areas in which the program is operating, results in a further expansion in farm markets and acts as a stimulant to the overall economy of those areas.

The budget requests \$195,000,000 for fiscal year 1968 for this program, an increase of \$55,000,000 over funds available for fiscal year 1967. It proposes that the entire amount be financed by a transfer from Section 32 funds. It is to be noted that the estimated income of \$570,000,000 in fiscal year 1968, plus a carryover of \$300,000,000, will be sufficient to fully finance all Section 32 procurement and distribution functions, all of the transfers to other programs proposed in the budget, and still leave a carryover balance of \$300,000,000 for the following year plus an unused balance of \$26,000,000 which will lapse on June 30, 1968. (Note table under Section 32 below.)

The Committee recommends a total of \$195,000,000 for the next fiscal year, \$180,000,000 to come from Section 32 and \$15,000,000—or as much as finally becomes available—to be made available by reappropriation of prior year unused balances for this program.

The language of the bill makes the availability of these funds contingent upon the enactment of legislation to continue this program. The language provides further that, in the absence of such authorizing legislation, the funds shall be available for commodity purchases to reestablish the direct distribution program which was in effect prior to adoption of the present Food Stamp Program.

The increase of \$55,000,000 is provided for fiscal year 1968 to meet the increasing number of areas and states which are participating in this program. The growth in the program during fiscal year 1966 is indicated by the following figures:

	Number of States	Number of areas	Participa- tion
July 1965.....	32	116	639,534
August.....	32	116	645,947
September.....	32	118	640,953
October.....	33	127	656,861
November.....	35	159	716,563
December.....	37	191	791,826
January.....	37	196	830,476
February.....	38	200	962,879
March.....	38	209	1,037,403
April.....	39	239	1,043,477
May.....	39	296	1,187,812
June 1966.....	41	324	1,218,399

By June 30, 1967, it is estimated that the program will have been expanded to reach an additional 800,000 people, most of whom will have been added in the second half of the fiscal year. At that time, the program will be operating at about a \$165 million annual rate. The funds provided will (1) provide full-year coverage for those additional 800,000 people and (2) permit further expansion by the end of 1968 to an estimated additional 500,000 needy people.

Removal of Surplus Agricultural Commodities (section 32).—Section 32 funds are used to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural products and contribute to stabilizing market prices either through announcements that the Department stands ready to enter the market, or by actual participation in the market. The extent to which funds actually will be obligated and expended for perishables and other surplus removal programs will depend upon the market situation which develops as peak marketing seasons approach. The type of program to be developed also will depend upon the kind and volume of the surpluses which exist at the time and the potential outlets. Generally, surpluses are removed from the market through purchases, which are then donated to schools, institutions and needy persons.

The following table indicates the income, outgo, and closing balances for this fund for fiscal years 1966, 1967, and 1968. It will be noted that after meeting all possible needs in fiscal year 1968, including projected transfers to the school lunch, school milk, food stamp, and other programs, an unused balance of \$326,000,000 is estimated. Of this, \$300,000,000 will be carried forward into fiscal year 1969 and \$26,000,000 will lapse and be returned to the Treasury:

Section 32 funds

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1966, actual	Fiscal year 1967, estimated	Fiscal year 1968, estimated
Income:			
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	298, 787	300, 238	300, 000
New obligational authority, permanent authorization.....	405, 549	493, 936	570, 000
Total income.....	704, 336	794, 174	870, 000
Outgo:			
Program costs.....	122, 426	175, 883	175, 883
Transfers to other programs.....	73, 227	132, 896	368, 117
Total outgo.....	195, 653	308, 779	544, 000
Balance, end of year.....	508, 683	485, 395	326, 000
Disposition of balance:			
Returned to Treasury.....	208, 683	185, 395	26, 000
Available for ensuing year.....	300, 000	300, 000	300, 000

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

The Foreign Agricultural Service was established March 10, 1953, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1320, Supplement 1. Public Law 690 approved August 28, 1954, transferred the agricultural attaches from the Department of State to the Foreign Agricultural Service. More recently, the Secretary has assigned to the Service, by transfer from other agencies of the Department, responsibility for the barter

and stockpiling program, general sales management for government-owned surplus commodities, ocean transportation functions related to the export of commodities under U.S. programs, and activities relating to developing, evaluating, and reviewing the program for donations of food abroad through voluntary agencies, pursuant to P.L. 480.

The primary function of the Foreign Agricultural Service is to help American agriculture in maintaining and expanding foreign markets for its products. It maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting service, to assist U.S. agricultural industry in its export operations through a continuous program of analyzing and reporting foreign agricultural production, markets, and policies. It helps to develop foreign markets for U.S. farm products through administration of special export programs and through helping to secure international trade conditions that are favorable toward our products.

For fiscal year 1968, the Committee recommends the same amount as provided for 1967, \$21,441,500. This is a reduction of \$1,170,500 in the 1968 budget request. With some 900 people and \$26 million now available to this agency, the Committee feels that the additional work proposed for next year can be handled with existing personnel and funds. It should be noted that there are a total of 300 positions in the present overseas attache posts, with 7 posts having 10 or more people. If it is determined that additional attache posts should be opened in new areas as proposed in the 1968 budget, this could be done by giving up some existing posts or by reassignment of existing personnel from the larger posts.

The budget also proposes an increase of \$168,250 in transfers from the Commodity Credit Corporation for the barter program and ocean transportation assistance. Since this proposed transfer would add an additional 14 man-years of employment, it has not been agreed to by the Committee.

A transfer of \$3,117,000 from Section 32 funds is also included in the bill for fiscal year 1968. This will provide a total of \$26,433,250 for the operations of this essential agency in the coming fiscal year, not including an estimated \$250,000 to be transferred from AID and other agencies for services to be performed for those organizations in 1968.

In the event that it is decided to proceed with participation in the Tokyo Fair, funds now available should be used. It is noted that this agency had over \$7 million of unobligated funds on hand as of March 31, 1967.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The Commodity Exchange Authority administers the Commodity Exchange Act of September 21, 1922, as amended. The objectives are to prevent commodity price manipulation and market corners; prevent dissemination of false and misleading crop and market information affecting commodity prices; protect hedgers and other users of the commodity futures markets against cheating, fraud, and manipulative practices; insure the benefits of membership privileges and contract markets to cooperative associations of producers; insure trust fund treatment of margin moneys and equities of hedgers and other traders and prevent the misuse of such funds by brokers; and provide information to the public regarding trading operations and contract markets.

The full budget estimate of \$1,491,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year. The increase of \$57,000, which involves only 2 new employees, is provided to increase trade practice investigations through the use of automatic data processing equipment.

With this system, it is expected that this agency will be able to eliminate the present manual system which permits the analysis of only a limited cross section of transactions annually. The proposed automatic system, which will involve the rental of existing government-owned or private equipment, will enable it to greatly increase the number of transactions analyzed and speed up the followup investigations of violations disclosed. The number of commodity transactions have gone up each year, from 12.8 million in 1964 to 15.1 million estimated in 1968.

This is one of two exceptions made by the Committee to the rule prohibiting additional personnel in Washington discussed earlier in this report. This exception is necessary due to the small size of this agency and the importance of its enforcement activities to the stability of the Nation's commodity markets.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Agricultural Stabilization, and Conservation Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 5, 1961, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 901-913). The Service carries on the following principal programs from appropriated funds:

Production adjustment programs: The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes production adjustment for designated basic commodities (tobacco, peanuts, wheat, cotton, and rice) through acreage allotments, and the adjustment of supplies through marketing quotas when supplies reach specified levels in relation to normal demand.

Sugar act program: The chief objective of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, is "to protect the welfare of consumers of sugar and those engaged in the domestic sugar-producing industry." This involves (a) determination of U.S. consumption requirements; (b) administration of quotas to regulate imports of sugar produced in foreign areas, as well as marketing of sugar produced in domestic areas; and (c) payments to domestic producers of sugarbeets and sugarcane, provided producers comply with certain labor, wage, price, and marketing requirements prescribed by law.

Agricultural conservation program: This program is authorized by the provisions of section 7 to 16(a), inclusive, and section 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. Its objectives include (1) restoring and improving soil fertility, (2) reducing erosion caused by wind and water, and (3) conserving water on land. Cost-sharing assistance is furnished to individual farmers and ranchers in the 50 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for carrying out approved soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices on their farms. This assistance represents only a part of the cost of performing the practices. The farmer bears the balance of the cost, and in

addition supplies labor and management necessary to carry out the practices.

Cropland conversion program: Section 16(e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, by section 101 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, provides for long-term agreements under which cropping systems and land uses will be changed (1) to permanently shift to better productive use cropland which is not well suited for crop use, and (2) to temporarily shift to better productive use and utilize for other purposes land which is suitable for crop use but not currently needed for crops.

Cropland adjustment program: This program was authorized in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Its purpose is to assist farmers, through long-term agreements, to divert land from the production of unneeded crops to uses that will promote the development and conservation of our soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreational resources. The program will also establish, protect and conserve open spaces and natural beauty and prevent air and water pollution.

Emergency conservation measures: The objective of this program, which is authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1957 and the Supplemental Appropriation Acts of 1958 and 1959, is to restore to normal agricultural use farmlands which have been damaged by wind erosion, hurricanes, floods, or other natural disasters. To this end, farmers are offered cost-sharing assistance for carrying out approved practices.

Conservation reserve program: The conservation reserve program authorized by the Soil Bank Act is a long-range program under which farmers have voluntarily contracted to take cropland out of production for a specified number of years and devote it to conservation uses. In return the farmer receives (a) an annual rental payment for the contract period, and (b) assistance in either cash or conservation materials and services for carrying out approved conservation practices on the reserved acreage.

Commodity Credit Corporation program activities: Various price support and related programs have been authorized in numerous legislative enactments since the early 1930's. Operations under these programs are financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Personnel and facilities of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service are utilized in the administration of programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Administrator of the Service is also Executive Vice President of the Corporation.

Foreign assistance programs and other special activities: Various surplus disposal programs and other special activities are conducted pursuant to specific statutory authorizations and directives. These laws authorize the use of CCC funds and facilities to implement the programs. Appropriations for these programs are transferred or paid to the Corporation for its costs incurred in connection with these activities, such as Public Law 480; International Wheat Agreement; Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile; and National Wool Act.

Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.—For the operating and administrative expenses of the various programs of this agency, the budget proposes a total of \$205,154,000, \$152,665,400 by direct appropriation and \$52,488,600 by transfer to cover costs of operating the Commodity Credit Corporation. The budget proposal contemplates an adjustment of \$24,500,000 between appropriated and funds transferred from CCC to reflect a decrease in workload related to CCC programs and a corresponding increase in other activities financed by this appropriation.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$137,935,400 plus a transfer from CCC in the amount of \$64,728,600—a total of \$202,664,000 for the coming fiscal year. This is a decrease of \$3,694,500 in funds provided for fiscal year 1967 and is \$2,490,000 less than requested in the budget.

The amounts recommended provide for an adjustment of \$10,000,000 between appropriated and CCC funds, which appears to be a more reasonable amount than the \$24,500,000 adjustment proposed in the budget. The reduction below 1967 is due to expected increases in employee productivity and some reduction in workload.

Appropriations for direction of emergency programs are included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for all agencies and departments of the Government.

Questions have been raised with the Committee as to the propriety of the actions of some of the employees of this agency in promoting certain programs of the Department. It is not unusual to have such complaints. However, attention is called to the provisions of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1913, which prohibit the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence Members of Congress in support of or in opposition to farm legislation or appropriation acts.

Sugar Act program.—Payments are made to domestic producers of sugarbeet and sugarcane who comply with certain special requirements. To finance these payments, a tax of 50 cents per hundred pounds is imposed on all beet and cane sugar processed in or imported into the United States for direct consumption.

An appropriation of \$80,000,000 is included to make payments to eligible sugar producers in fiscal year 1968. Since the 1967 crop year production will remain about the same as last year, the amount of the appropriation has been retained at the 1967 level. This is a reduction of \$6,500,000 in the budget request for next year.

During the period 1938–1966, collections of \$2.4 billion from excise and import taxes have exceeded payments by approximately \$552 million. Estimated collections through fiscal year 1968 of \$2.6 billion will exceed estimated payments through fiscal year 1968 by \$592 million.

Agricultural conservation program.—Conservation practices under this program are developed initially at the local level by ASC State and county committees, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Forest Service. Representatives of the land-grant colleges, the Farmers Home Administration, State conservation committees, and other State and Federal agricultural agencies also participate in these determinations.

The recommendations of these groups are used as the basis to formulate joint recommendations to the Agricultural Stabilization and

Conservation Service in Washington. From these recommendations, the various agencies of the Department in Washington develop and recommend to the Secretary of Agriculture a national program. State and local people then develop their local programs within the structure of the national program approved by the Secretary. No practices are adopted and put into effect in any State or county unless approved by the local conservation groups.

This program reaches in excess of one million farms each year and results in the application of the greatest amount of conservation measures to the land at the lowest cost per acre of any other similar program. The following U.S.D.A. figures indicate participation and costs since 1954:

Agricultural conservation program, 1954-65

Program year	Number of farms participating (thousands)	Average ACP assistance per farm	Average ACP assistance per acre of farmland on participating farms
1954.....	1,069	\$130	\$0.36
1955.....	1,119	167	.46
1956.....	1,185	180	.50
1957.....	1,160	185	.51
1958.....	1,079	199	.54
1959.....	1,004	208	.54
1960.....	1,029	207	.54
1961.....	1,205	190	.54
1962.....	1,187	184	.53
1963.....	1,128	189	.53
1964.....	1,080	199	.55
1965 ¹	1,035	200	.55

¹ Based on participation and assistance shown in 1966 fiscal year statistical report, which consists essentially of 1965 program year data.

² Estimated.

The full budget request for an appropriation of \$220,000,000 is included in the bill to make payments earned under the 1967 program authorized last year. Amounts due are legal commitments and funds must be provided to pay all contracts entered into under the 1967 authorization.

The Committee has restored the 1968 program authorization to the previously established level of \$220,000,000—plus \$30,000,000 for administrative expenses included under the appropriation "Expenses, ASCS". *It should be noted that more than an offsetting reduction of \$167,000,000 has been made in the overseas food donation program under Title II of Public Law 480 (Food-For-Peace Program).*

This restoration will permit the continuation of our nationwide soil and water conservation efforts at the level which has been in existence for 12 years or more. It will prevent the elimination of essential conservation practices which are an integral part of our watershed programs. It will prevent the elimination of 394 soil conservation technicians who are now an essential part of the work-unit offices in all of the 50 states.

Through the years, this approach to conservation of soil and water has proved its effectiveness. Its accomplishments demonstrate its value to the nation and strongly support its retention in preference

to other more recently developed substitutes. A summary of the conservation accomplishments of this program follows:

Practice	Unit	Extent 1966	Total accom- plishments 1936-66
Water storage reservoirs constructed to distribute grazing, control erosion, and conserve irrigation water and wildlife.	1,000 structures----	50	1,931
Terraces constructed to control erosion or conserve water.	1,000 acres-----	734	28,933
Stripcropping systems established to control wind or water erosion and conserve water.	1,000 acres-----	345	112,540
Permanent sod waterways established to control erosion and safely dispose of excess runoff.	1,000 acres-----	43	894
Competitive shrubs controlled on range or pasture to permit growth of adequate cover for erosion control.	1,000 acres-----	1,823	52,043
Trees and shrubs planted for forestry purposes, erosion control, or land-use adjustment.	1,000 acres-----	200	4,256
Forest tree stands improved for forestry purposes and erosion control.	1,000 acres-----	210	3,372

In the opinion of a majority of the members of the Committee, these conservation practices represent the best possible use of Federal funds in the preservation of our soil and water resources for future generations. In addition, they provide the best possible protection for the land upon which we must depend for our present and future food production. The many problems facing agriculture, such as increasing costs, decreasing farm labor, and increasing financial risks, make it apparent that this nation cannot afford to reduce its conservation efforts.

The decreasing supplies of foods on hand, the rapidly expanding population, and the decreasing number of people on the farms, indicate that food shortages may face world consumers in the future, unless our agricultural production plant is protected from erosion and similar damages. With U.S. commitments in Vietnam and elsewhere throughout the world, we must continue to give adequate attention to our own natural resources to assure a firm source of supply of food and fiber to the growing populations of this country and the world.

Cropland adjustment program.—This program is authorized by Title VI of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. Its purpose is to assist farmers, through long-term agreements, to divert land from the production of unneeded crops to uses that will promote the development and conservation of soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreational resources.

In return for diverting the cropland to approved uses, producers receive adjustment payments. They also are eligible to receive cost-sharing assistance for establishing approved conservation uses. The period of a contract cannot be less than 5 years and not more than 10 years.

An appropriation of \$80,000,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year to make cost-sharing, technical assistance, and adjustment payments on agreements signed under the 1966 and 1967 programs. The reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate appears justified at this time in view of the short supply of food crops on hand and current efforts to increase acreage in several basic crops. It is recognized, however, that 1966 and 1967 agreements must be paid under the advance authorizations provided in prior years.

The budget request for an advance authorization of \$52,200,000 to enter into new agreements to remove an additional 2 million acres from production in the coming year has been denied. As indicated earlier, a majority of the Committee members do not believe it wise to further expand any program to remove acreage from production, since conditions throughout the world and here at home make a program of scarcity not only unsound but even dangerous. Shortages of food for the School Lunch Program and other worthwhile food distribution programs, the need for adequate food reserves to meet the needs of the Vietnam war, and the demands for U.S. foods to combat starvation in Asia, indicate the wisdom of keeping our land in full production.

In this connection, U.S.D.A. officials have pointed out again this year the very low supplies of food commodities now on hand in the United States. These statements, which appear on page 141, Part 1, of the 1968 hearings, follow:

WHEAT

Wheat stocks on July 1, 1966 totaled 536 million bushels. Total disappearance including domestic use and exports was 1,609 million bushels. Thus, stocks on July 1, 1966 were equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a year or 4 months disappearance at the rate during the 1965-66 marketing year.

FEED GRAINS

Carryover of feed grains was 42.1 million tons at the beginning of the 1966-67 marketing season. Disappearance for the 1965-66 marketing season was 174.6 million tons. The 42.1 million ton carryover was equivalent to about 3 months disappearance.

SOYBEANS

Stocks of soybeans on October 1, 1966 were 35.6 million bushels. Total disposition for the 1966-67 crop marketing year is estimated at 906 million bushels. Thus, carrying stocks would be equivalent to less than half a month's disposition at the estimated rate for this marketing year.

RICE

Carryover stocks of rice were 8.2 million cwt. as of August 1, 1966. Total disappearance for the 1965-66 marketing year was 82.3 million cwt. Carryover stocks would be equivalent to about 5 weeks domestic disappearance and exports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter.—Stocks of butter were 52 million pounds on January 1, 1966. Total disappearance in 1966 was 1,157 million pounds or an average of 96 million pounds per month. Stocks would be equivalent to half a month's disappearance.

Cheese.—Stocks of all cheese totaled 308 million pounds on January 1, 1966. Disappearance was 1,955 million for the

year. Stocks would be equivalent to not quite 2 months' disappearance.

Nonfat dry milk.—Nonfat dry milk stocks totaled 154 million pounds January 1, 1966. Disappearance was 1,605 million pounds. Stocks would be equivalent to a little more than 1 month's average disappearance.

Conservation reserve program.—An appropriation of \$123,000,000 is provided for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate and a reduction of \$17,650,000 below funds approved for fiscal year 1967. The decrease below last year is due to the expiration each year of a certain number of long-term contracts entered into under the old Soil Bank Program. Payments will continue through 1973 on a diminishing basis as follows:

Fiscal year	Annual rental payments for current contracts	Estimated acres in reserve
1967.....	\$141,253,877	13,208,847
1968.....	125,000,000	11,002,122
1969.....	112,205,930	9,346,859
1970.....	41,057,181	3,455,664
1971.....	822,604	71,275
1972.....	86,951	7,927
1973.....	8,362	704
Total.....	420,434,905	

Emergency conservation measures.—This appropriation provides special funds for sharing the cost of emergency conservation measures to deal with cases of severe damage to farm and rangelands resulting from natural disasters. The criteria under which assistance may be made available are set forth in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

Funds are allocated for use only in those counties designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as disaster counties. Assistance is made available to treat new conservation problems which (1) if not treated will impair or endanger the land, (2) materially affect the productive capacity of the land, (3) represent damage which is unusual in character and, except for wind erosion, is not the type which would recur frequently in the same area, and (4) will be so costly to rehabilitate that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.

The budget estimate of \$5,000,000 is proposed for the next fiscal year. This is the same as provided for the current year. There is no way to forecast disasters in advance of their occurrence or the extent of damage which might result. With an appropriation of \$5,000,000, estimated recoveries of about \$3,500,000 from prior obligations, and an expected carryover of uncommitted funds of \$8,000,000, funds totaling \$16,500,000 will be available for the fiscal year 1968 to restore damages to farm and rangelands resulting from natural disasters.

Appalachian region conservation program.—This item has not been acted upon pending passage of basic authorization for the program beyond June 30, 1967.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

The Rural Community Development Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture's Memorandum No. 1570 dated February 24, 1965. It cooperates with all phases of rural development, and serves the Secretary of Agriculture and other departments of government at the Washington level in the implementation of rural development programs. It also identifies Federal programs outside the Department of Agriculture that are still not effectively reaching rural areas because of difficulties of communicating with a dispersed rural population. It works with Federal departments and agencies having such programs to develop effective means for overcoming these difficulties by appropriate adjustments in the programs and by setting up appropriate methods of utilizing the services of the Farmers Home Administration and other Department of Agriculture agencies to facilitate rural development programs which supplement the regular programs of these agencies in rural areas.

The full budget estimate of \$450,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1968, a reduction of \$202,000 under the 1967 appropriation. The amount provided will support a small staff of 26 people here in Washington to work with and coordinate the rural development efforts of the various agencies of the Department which are carrying on programs in rural areas. This agency is expected to work through field offices of existing agencies.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Internal audit, inspection, and investigations activities are carried out by the Office of the Inspector General which was established by the Secretary of Agriculture's Memorandum No. 1503 dated June 25, 1962, and No. 1524 dated December 21, 1962. The Office is responsible to the Secretary for assuring that existing laws, policies, and programs of the Secretary are effectively complied with on every level of administration in accordance with the intent of the Congress and the Secretary. It insures prompt and appropriate corrective action in those areas in which deviation from established law, policy, procedure, rules, or regulations has developed; and conducts internal audit, inspection, and investigative activities within the Department and coordinates and correlates them with various investigative agencies of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

The bill includes \$11,693,000 for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$630,000 in the budget request and an increase of \$189,000 over appropriations for 1967. The increase consists of a transfer of \$256,000 from the Consumer and Marketing Service to cover investigative work for the meat and poultry inspection programs. This is partially offset by a non-recurring rental item of \$67,000.

The 1968 budget proposes funds to employ an additional 47 man-years of staff to increase audit and investigation coverage of the Food Stamp Program, Food For Peace Program, Farmers Home Administration loans, and ASCS County offices. In view of the criteria established by the Committee prohibiting all but unavoidable personnel increases, as explained earlier in this report; no additional funds have been provided. This office must adjust workload schedules to meet total audit and investigations requirements with existing funds and

manpower. It is to be noted that this organization has increased by about 50 per cent since it was formed in 1962.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

The Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, as amended, (7 USC 181-229) is designed to assure free, open, and fair competition and fair practices in the marketing of livestock, live poultry, meat and dressed poultry. It protects consumers against unfair business practices in the marketing of meat and poultry. It protects members of the livestock marketing and meat industries from unfair, deceptive, discriminatory and monopolistic practices of competitors.

Investigations are conducted to determine that the operations of packers and retail organizations do not involve the proscribed malpractices. Through the use of required annual and special reports, as well as audits, the financial stability of these organizations is determined in order to guard against loss to persons and firms dealing with them. When violations or insolvencies are established, procedures to obtain cease and desist orders are initiated in order to prevent future violations.

Operations of stockyards, market agencies, and dealers are investigated and audited to assure that their business practices are fair and in free open competition; that they are financially sound; and that adequate services and facilities are furnished by stockyards and market agencies at reasonable and nondiscriminatory rates and charges.

For a number of years, the Committee has believed that the enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act could be handled more effectively by a separate unit located directly under the Secretary's office. In its report on the 1964 appropriation bill, the Committee called on the Secretary to take such action. This position had been concurred in also by the Senate Appropriations Committee. In view of many problems facing the meat industry, and in view of the increasing need for the Department to assure free, open, and fair competition and fair practices in the marketing of livestock and poultry, the Committee again insisted last year that the Secretary of Agriculture place this unit under his direct supervision. In addition, it removed the funds from the Consumer and Marketing Service and included them in a separate heading in the bill.

Pursuant to these actions by Congress, the Secretary established a separate Packers and Stockyards Administration and transferred all appropriate functions to it on May 8, 1967. The Committee expects the new Administrator to make this change effective and productive so as to more fully meet the needs of the industry.

For the coming fiscal year, the bill includes \$2,569,300, the same amount as provided for fiscal year 1967 and a reduction of \$219,700 in the budget request. The Committee feels that this new organization should continue to operate with present funds and personnel (198 man-years)—certainly until it has had an opportunity to work out its plans, policies, procedures, and practices on the new basis.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The Office of the General Counsel, originally known as the Office of the Solicitor, was established in 1910 as the law office of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, and performs all of the legal work arising from the activities of the Department. The General Counsel represents the Department in administrative proceedings for the promulgation of rules having the force and effect of law; in quasijudicial hearings held in connection with the administration of various programs and acts; and in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving freight rates and practices relating to farm commodities, including appeals from the decisions of the Commission to the courts. He serves as General Counsel for the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. He reviews criminal cases arising under the programs of the Department for referral to the Department of Justice.

The Committee recommends an appropriation for next year for this office in the amount of \$4,325,000. This is a continuation of the 1967 level of funding and is a reduction of \$415,000 in the budget request.

Here again, it was not possible to provide funds for an additional staff of 44 man-years, in view of the criteria established earlier in this report. The Committee is of the opinion that, in view of the growth of this office in recent years, it should be able to meet fully its responsibilities with the amount provided for the coming year.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The Office of Information was established under its present name in 1925 as a consolidation of functions formally organized as early as 1889, to coordinate in the Department the dissemination of information useful to agriculture as directed by the act establishing the Department of Agriculture in 1862.

The Office has general direction and supervision of all publications and other information policies and activities of the Department including the final review, illustrating, printing, and distribution of publications; clearance and release of press, radio, television, and magazine materials; maintenance of central files of news and general illustration-type photographs; and the preparation and distribution of exhibits and motion pictures. The Office publishes the Yearbook of Agriculture, the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Department Directory, and the Department List of Publications; handles the details of distributing farmers' bulletins allotted to Members of Congress; and services letter and telephone requests for general information received in the Department. Under the Department's working capital fund, the Office also produces visual information materials, such as motion pictures, art and graphics materials, and still photographic work for the Department and other Government agencies.

The full budget estimate of \$1,928,000 is recommended for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$46,000 over 1967 funds. The increase will permit this office to more adequately handle the printing orders for publications, which have increased from 3949 in fiscal year 1958 to 4502 in fiscal year 1966, an increase of 12 per cent. The increase also includes an additional \$25,000 for reprints of farmers bulletins, the demand for which has increased from 11.7 million copies in 1965 to 13.2 million copies in 1966. Also, the cost of printing has risen about 8 per cent since 1965.

The small increase allowed for these purposes is an exception to the criteria of no increases in Washington, as described earlier. In this instance, the Committee feels that the increased research findings of recent years must be published and distributed to be of maximum benefit to all users, farmer and consumer alike. Further, while research appropriations have doubled since 1959, funds for the functions of this office have increased less than 40 per cent.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

The Library, pursuant to the Department's organic act of 1862, and under delegation from the Secretary, "procures and preserves all information concerning agriculture which can be obtained by means of books * * *." Under the act establishing the Department, the Library also serves as the National Agricultural Library.

The Library makes available to the research workers of the Department and the State agricultural colleges, as well as to the general public, the agricultural knowledge of the world that is contained in published literature. The Library collects current and historical published material and organizes it for maximum service to the Department and to the public through reference services, loans of publications, bibliographical services, and photo reproductions of library material. It issues a monthly Bibliography of Agriculture in which is listed the agricultural literature of the world. The book collection approximates 1.3 million volumes.

An appropriation of \$2,458,500 is included in the bill for the Library. This is the same as was provided for fiscal year 1967, a reduction of \$441,500 in the budget request.

While the Committee is aware of the importance of the work of the Library, and the desirability of the increases requested, under the tight criteria adopted this year it is not possible to fund the additional 17 man-years of staff proposed for next year.

Several factors are involved in this action. The funds for the organization have increased nearly four-fold since 1959—much faster than research and other programs of the Department. (With the new library building at Beltsville scheduled for completion in late 1968, the Committee believes consideration of any additional personnel should be delayed until the move to the new location is made.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Office of Management Services provides consolidated management support services to certain agencies and offices of the Department. It was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1529, dated January 29, 1963, to provide greater economy and effectiveness in the rendering of management service through: improved utilization of manpower and management techniques; increased specialization of professional skills; and more extensive use of time-saving equipment.

The consolidated management support functions include budget and finance, personnel and related programs, administrative services, and information work. The organization structure of OMS is based upon these functions with operating divisions providing the services for the following agencies and offices: Office of the Secretary, Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Hearing Examiners, Office of Manage-

ment Appraisal and Systems Development, Office of Personnel, Office of Plant and Operations, Rural Community Development Service, Office of Information, National Agricultural Library, Office of the General Counsel, Office of the Inspector General, Farmer Cooperative Service, Commodity Exchange Authority, Cooperative State Research Service, Economic Research Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

The 1967 appropriation of \$2,667,000 is recommended again for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$82,000 in the budget request. Since virtually no increases have been allowed in fiscal year 1968 for the agencies serviced by this office, it is believed that this administrative service unit can fully meet its responsibilities with existing personnel.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The Secretary of Agriculture, assisted by the Under Secretary, the Assistant Secretaries, and members of their immediate staff, directs and coordinates the work of the Department; formulates and develops policy; maintains relationships with agricultural organizations and others in the development of farm programs; and maintains liaison with the Executive Office of the President and Members of Congress on all matters pertaining to legislation and policy to insure effective performance of the agricultural programs of the Department.

The following activities are also included under General Administration:

Personnel administration and service is carried on by the Office of Personnel, the staff agency with responsibility for the personnel management program of the Department.

Budgetary and financial administration and service is carried on by the Office of Budget and Finance, the staff agency with responsibility for functions relating to overall administration of the budgetary, fiscal, and related affairs of the Department.

General operations are carried on by the Office of Plant and Operations, a staff agency exercising general staff management direction of the housing of the Department's activities; the leasing of commercial space and management of real property; procurement activities; purchasing, warehousing, utilization and disposal of administrative and operating supplies and equipment.

Management appraisal and systems development functions are carried out by the Office of Management Improvement which was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1599 of July 28, 1965. The Office is responsible for the general direction, leadership, and coordination in the department of management appraisals, systems designs, automatic data processing, operations research, and related management techniques.

Regulatory hearings and decisions include the work of the Office of Hearing Examiners and of the Judicial Officer. The Hearing Examiners carry out the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act relating to the holding of hearings (5 U.S.C. 1006, 1010). Hearings are held in connection with prescribing of new regulations and orders, and on disciplinary complaints filed by the Department, or on petitions filed by private parties asking relief from some action of the Department.

An appropriation of \$4,457,000 is included in the bill for 1968 for the Secretary and the various staff offices under this heading. This is

a reduction of \$106,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$405,000 over 1967 appropriations.

The increase includes \$400,000 to provide for shifting the program evaluation activities from the working capital fund to a direct appropriation basis. This action does not establish a new staff or add to Departmental expenditures. It merely changes the method of financing this work.

A budget increase of \$5,000 has also been approved to cover salary increases and increased workload for the Office of Hearing Examiners. The number of hearings have increased from 68 in 1964 to 104 in 1966. It is not possible for this small office to absorb this increase, even though nominal.

Many of the funds in this bill are authorized for distribution under formula. The Committee points out that neither the Department nor any official thereof has the right to withhold funds thus appropriated from any institution, State, county, or other political entity.

TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive Order 7037 of May 11, 1935, to make loans for extension of central station electric service to unserved rural people. It was continued by the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, and became part of the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1939, under Reorganization Plan II. On October 28, 1949, Public Law 423 amended the act to authorize loans for furnishing and improving rural telephone service.

Electric and telephone construction loans are self-liquidating within a period not to exceed 35 years at 2 percent interest.

Loan Authorizations.—The budget estimate of \$314,000,000 is included in the bill for rural electrification loans. This is a decrease of \$61,000,000 below the 1967 authorization. With an estimated carryover of \$76,000,000 of unused prior year funds, a total of \$390,000,000 will be available in the coming year, compared with a lending level of \$353,000,000 for fiscal year 1967. Of the additional authorization, only \$50,000,000 has been placed in the contingency reserve in lieu of the \$150,000,000 reserve proposed in the 1968 budget.

For the rural telephone program, the budget request of \$120,600,000 of loan authorizations is recommended for fiscal year 1968, an increase of \$3,600,000 over fiscal year 1967. The sum of \$25,000,000 has been placed in the contingency reserve in lieu of \$50,000,000 included in the 1968 budget. An estimated carryover of \$4,494,956 will provide a total of \$125 million for telephone loans in 1968.

The rural electric systems are facing a record-breaking demand for power. Power requirements of the REA borrowers are expected to increase from approximately 50.7 billion kilowatt hours in 1966, to an estimated 116 billion in 1980. Average monthly kilowatt-hour consumption by farm and residential consumers increased more than 100 kilowatt hours in the past four years, to a current average of 495 kilowatt-hours per month. There are now 5.6 million consumers being served on REA financed lines.

Testimony presented to the Committee concerning the amount of funds needed in fiscal year 1968 indicates that the \$314,000,000 provided in this bill, plus the \$76,000,000 carryover will adequately meet the needs of REA borrowers during the coming fiscal year.

The telephone program has been expanding at about the rate of 100,000 new subscribers annually. There is a continuing demand for the improvement of service by all subscribers in rural areas. Eight-party rural service is fast becoming obsolete. Many state utility commissions are ordering telephone companies to adopt long term plans for the provision of a better grade of rural service, and the eventual elimination of 4-party service in the urban areas. Today's telephone is more than a device for social contact and emergency communication. The farmer's telephone, like the electric motor, has become an essential tool in agricultural production. The average rural subscriber now makes three times as many calls over the telephone as he did when he first received modern dial service.

While some evidence has been presented indicating that the \$125,000,000 for telephone loans next year is inadequate, the Committee feels that the amount authorized will meet the needs for the coming year.

Salaries and expenses.—For the administrative costs of these programs, the full budget estimate of \$12,457,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year. The increase of \$31,200 is provided to cover salary rates for engineers pursuant to House Doc. No. 114.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Home Administration, established November 1, 1946, conducts the following primary activities:

Makes direct and insured farm ownership loans to farmers and ranchers for acquiring, enlarging, or improving farms, including farm buildings, land development, use and conservation, refinancing indebtedness, and for loan-closing costs. Loans are repayable in not more than 40 years and bear interest not in excess of 5 percent. Insured loans are made with funds advanced by private lenders and payments of principal and interest are fully guaranteed.

Makes direct and insured soil and water conservation loans to farmers and ranchers and to associations for the effective development and utilization of water supplies and for the improvement of farmland by soil and water conserving facilities and practices. Loans are repayable in not more than 40 years and bear interest not in excess of 5 percent. Insured loans are made on the same basis as farmownership insured loans.

Makes direct operating loans to farmers and ranchers for costs incident to reorganizing a farming system for more profitable operations, for a variety of essential farm operating expenses such as purchase of livestock, farm equipment, feed, seed, fertilizer, and farm supplies, for financing land and water development, use and conservation, for refinancing indebtedness, for other farm and home needs, and for loan-closing costs. Loans bear interest at 5 percent and may be made for periods up to 7 years, but may be renewed for not more than 5 additional years.

Makes direct emergency loans in designated areas where a natural disaster has caused a general need for agricultural credit which cannot be met for temporary periods of time by private, cooperative, or other responsible sources, including the Farmers Home Administration. Emergency loans bear interest not in excess of 3 percent and are repayable not later than provided for the regular loans for similar purposes.

Makes direct rural housing loans for building purposes and insured rural housing loans pursuant to title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to farm owners, to owners of other real estate in rural areas, and to long-term farm leaseholders to construct, improve, alter, repair, or replace dwellings and essential farm service buildings. Direct farm enlargement and development loans, along with building loans, are also made to farmowners on potentially adequate farms who need to develop their farms so as to increase their income sufficiently to repay the loans. Loans are repayable in not more than 33 years and bear interest at 5 percent.

Makes watershed and flood prevention loans from funds appropriated under "Watershed protection, Soil Conservation Service" and under "Flood prevention, Soil Conservation Service." Such loans are made to local organizations for installing, repairing, or improving works of improvement and water storage facilities, purchasing sites or rights-of-way and for related costs. Loans are repayable in not more than 50 years at an interest rate based on specified outstanding obligations of the Treasury.

Makes grants for the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development of water or sewer systems in rural areas pursuant to subtitle A of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended. Grants for the preparation of comprehensive water and sewer plans may be made to public bodies such as counties, townships, planning commissions, and similar units of government, and such other agencies as may have authorization to prepare such official comprehensive plans. The amount of each such grant will be limited to the actual expenses for the preparation of the plans which are outside the normal budget of the recipient organization.

Makes grants for water and sewer development costs pursuant to subtitle A of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended. Development grants are made to associations, including corporations operating on a non-profit basis, municipalities, and similar organizations, generally designated as public or quasi-public agencies, that propose projects for development, storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of domestic water or the collection, treatment, or disposal of waste in rural areas. Such grants may not exceed 50 percent of the development cost of the projects, and supplement other funds borrowed or furnished by applicants to pay development costs. No loan or grants may be made which would cause the unpaid principal indebtedness of any association owed to the Farmers Home Administration, together with the amount of any assistance in the form of a grant, to exceed \$4,000,000 at any one time.

Makes insured loans for rural rental housing pursuant to title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. Such insured loans are made to individuals, corporations, associations, trusts, or partnerships to provide moderate cost rental housing and related facilities for elderly persons in rural areas. These loans, made with funds

advanced by private lenders, are repayable in the number of years best suited to the individual case and bear interest at 5½ percent.

Makes direct loans for rural rental housing pursuant to title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. Such direct loans are made to private nonprofit corporations and consumer cooperatives to provide modest cost rental housing and related facilities for elderly persons of low or moderate income in rural areas. These direct loans, made from the rural housing direct loan account, are repayable in not more than 50 years and bear interest at a rate similar to that of the direct loan program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency for the elderly in urban areas which is currently 3 percent.

Provides technical assistance and makes direct loans for rural renewal activity pursuant to section 102 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. Loans are made to local agencies or groups for rural renewal projects specifically related to conservation and land utilization. Each project financed with loan funds will be an important component of an overall rural renewal plan developed to rebuild the economy of the designated area. To be eligible for designation as a rural renewal area, the locality must be one of chronic underemployment on farms and unemployment in the surrounding communities. The area must also be one in which agriculture or forestry contribute substantially to the economy. Rural renewal loans are repayable in not more than 30 years, with repayment of principal and interest deferred up to 5 years, if necessary. Loans bear interest at the average rate paid by the U.S. Treasury on obligations of similar maturity. The present rate is 3.225 percent. Loans will not be made in excess of \$250,000.

Makes insured farm labor housing loans pursuant to title V of the Housing Act 1949, as amended. Such insured loans are made either to a farm owner or to a public or private nonprofit organization to provide modest living quarters and related facilities for domestic farm labor. These loans, which are made with funds advanced by private lenders, are repayable in not more than 33 years at not in excess of 5 percent. Otherwise, insured farm labor housing loans are subject to the same terms and limitations applicable to other types of insured loans, except that these loans are not limited to family farms or to any specific amount.

In fiscal year 1965, the Farmers Home Administration began to make direct resource conservation and development loans from funds appropriated to the Soil Conservation Service under "Resource conservation and development." Loans are made to local organizations and individuals for planned conservation measures and works of improvement as specified in approved work plans.

Participation sales authorization.—The budget for 1968 proposes and the bill includes provision for the sale of \$800 million of participation certificates based on notes or other evidences of indebtedness to the Farmers Home Administration from the direct loan account and the rural housing loan account. Involved are notes given for farm operation, farm ownership, soil and water, and rural housing loans. The certificate sales are handled by the Federal National Mortgage Association. Apparently funds received from such sales will not be necessary during the coming year to finance the programs in this bill. However, such funds, though credited to the account of the Farmers Home Administration, will be needed to finance other obligations of the Government.

This language is similar to that included in the Independent Appropriations Act, 1967, which authorized the sale of \$600,000,000 of loan assets during the current fiscal year. As of May 22, 1967, a total of \$390,000,000 of these certificates had been sold. The balance of \$210,000,000 are expected to be sold in June 1967.

The bill also includes language which provides an appropriation of \$13,268,000 for the payment of costs of servicing these sales, including interest costs, during the next year.

Direct loan account.—Pursuant to the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, a direct loan account was established in fiscal year 1962. Collections of principal and interest on loans outstanding are deposited in the direct loan account and are available for principal and interest payments on borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury and for making additional loans for (a) farm ownership, (b) soil and water conservation, and (c) operating purposes. Such loans may be made only in such amounts as may be authorized in annual appropriation acts.

As of the end of fiscal year 1967, it is expected that this account will have a balance on hand of \$518,914,433, including \$488,000,000 obtained from sales of participation certificates. Estimated collections in fiscal year 1968 of \$360,303,000, plus an additional \$650,000,000 expected from participation sales in fiscal year 1968, will provide total loan funds of \$1,529,217,433 to meet credit needs of this account in the coming year.

From this amount, the bill provides loan authorizations of \$410,000,000 during fiscal year 1968, including \$300,000,000 for farm operating loans, \$5,000,000 for farm ownership loans, and \$105,000,000 for soil and water loans. These are the amounts proposed in the 1968 budget, except that the contingency fund of \$25,000,000 for operating loans has been eliminated.

The amount recommended for farm operating loans is a reduction of \$50,000,000 below the level authorized for fiscal year 1967. The Committee has gone along very reluctantly with this amount in view of the necessity of not exceeding the budget. As indicated earlier in this report, all testimony and all data available indicate the urgent need for the full \$350,000,000 for this purpose. Past experience shows that these funds are usually exhausted in February each year, in advance of planting time in most areas of the country. Figures from Department officials indicate that 7,700 unprocessed applications totalling \$90,000,000 are on hand at present. Should developments turn out as the Committee anticipates, the Bureau of the Budget is expected to cooperate by recommending the increased funds.

In response to a question during the hearings on the 1968 budget as to what has happened to those who were unable to obtain loans this year, the FHA Administrator stated:

Some of them undoubtedly will be able to defer their purchase of equipment or purchase of livestock or adjustments they need to make in their farming operation until after the first of July. Some of them will have lost leases on farm land which they hoped to obtain and will perhaps have gone out of the farming business.

* * * * *

Unfortunately, a significant number of them will find their way to cities and welfare rolls and to slum housing.

Keeping these lower-income producers on the farm is important to the national economy and is a most effective means of dealing with rural poverty problems. Providing these rural people with adequate credit is far more economical to the taxpayer than attempting to deal with problems resulting from congestion in large urban centers. Therefore, the Committee recommends strongly that the Executive Branch submit a budget amendment to the 1968 budget to restore this unwise budget reduction.

In view of these facts, the Committee believes it to be completely unsound to force small F.H.A. borrowers to refinance their loans at higher interest rates and thereby risk losing the advances which the program is set up to promote.

The funds recommended provide an increase of \$20,000,000 for soil and water loans. This money will be used largely to meet the increasing number of applications from public bodies for funds to develop water and waste disposal systems in small villages and rural areas. Since the enactment of P.L. 89-240 in 1965, the number of applications under this fund has increased from 1,422 in 1965 to 4,205 in 1966.

Rural housing direct loan account.—Title X of Public Law 89-117 (Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965), approved August 10, 1965, amends title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide for the establishment of a Rural Housing Direct Loan Account. This amendment also authorizes the transfer to the Rural Housing Direct Loan Account of (1) all funds, claims, notes, mortgages, contracts, and property, and all collections and proceeds therefrom under the direct loan provisions of title V of the Housing Act of 1949 and any unexpended balances of amounts borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury under section 511 of the Act, and (2) all unexpended balances of appropriations for direct loans under title V, including funds authorized for direct elderly rental housing loans by section 515(a) of the Act.

During fiscal year 1967, an estimated \$365,000,000 of rural housing loans will be processed, \$15,000,000 from the direct loan account and \$350,000,000 through insured loans. For fiscal year 1968, it is expected that rural housing loans will total \$505,000,000, \$15,000,000 from the direct loan account and \$490,000,000 through insured loans. This is an increase of \$140,000,000 in rural housing loans for fiscal year 1968.

It is estimated that, as of June 30, 1967, this direct loan account will have an unused balance of \$252,081,885, including \$112,000,000 from the sale of participation certificates in fiscal year 1967. This amount, together with estimated collections of \$71,700,000 and proposed participation sales in fiscal year 1968 of \$150,000,000, will provide a total of \$473,781,885 for the coming year.

The budget language authorizing the use of \$15,000,000 of this total next year is approved. This will provide \$5,000,000 for building loans to the elderly, \$5,000,000 for rural rental housing loans, \$1,000,000 for self-help housing loans, \$500,000 for small building regular loans, \$1,500,000 for natural disaster loans, and \$2,000,000 for low-income

housing loans. The following table shows the number and amount of rural housing loans from the direct loan account in 1966 and 1967:

	1966 (actual)		1967 (estimate)	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Building loans, elderly:				
Initial.....	3, 120	\$14, 975, 540	940	\$4, 700, 000
Subsequent.....	133	146, 184	200	300, 000
Rural rental housing loans:				
Initial.....	31	2, 755, 110	50	5, 000, 000
Subsequent.....	2	95, 800		
Self-help housing loans: Initial.....	86	533, 950	140	1, 000, 000
Building loans, regular:				
Initial.....	4, 280	38, 346, 700	600	500, 000
Subsequent.....	281	631, 806		
Natural disaster loans:				
Initial.....	184	1, 642, 410	200	1, 500, 000
Subsequent.....	10	54, 880		
Low-income housing loans:				
Initial.....	2, 604	2, 152, 810	2, 350	2, 000, 000
Subsequent.....	36	9, 221		
Total.....	10, 767	61, 344, 411	4, 480	15, 000, 000

Rural water and waste disposal grants.—This new program was established by subtitle A of the legislation adopted last session (P.L. 89-240) to provide grants for the development of water or sewer systems in rural areas. The amount of the grant may not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

The full budget request of \$30,000,000 is included in the bill for 1968. The increase of \$4,000,000 over the 1967 appropriation will be used to (1) assist 65 additional rural areas with plans for water and waste disposal systems, and (2) enable 52 public and quasi-public agencies to undertake the development of water and waste disposal systems.

The following schedule shows the numbers, amounts and averages for planning grants and development grants by fiscal year:

	1966	1967	1968
Planning grants:			
Number.....	101	265	330
Amount.....	\$1, 328, 790	\$4, 000, 000	\$5, 000, 000
Average.....	\$13, 166	\$15, 000	\$15, 000
Development grants:			
Number.....	221	323	375
Amount.....	\$18, 668, 040	\$22, 000, 000	\$25, 000, 000
Average.....	\$84, 471	\$68, 000	\$67, 000

The Committee believes this to be one of the most forward looking and valuable programs in the Department. It is to be hoped that the Bureau of the Budget will recognize this in the future and cooperate with the Committee in speeding up this completion of the job facing us in this area.

Rural renewal.—The rural renewal program was authorized by section 102 of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1962. The program provides technical assistance to locally initiated and sponsored demonstration projects. Loans are made to local public agencies or groups for rural renewal development projects specifically related to conservation and land utilization. To be eligible for designation as a rural renewal area, the locality must be one of chronic underemploy-

ment on farms and unemployment in the surrounding communities and where agriculture or forestry contributes substantially to the economy.

The bill includes \$1,200,000 for the coming year, the same amount provided for fiscal year 1967. This is a decrease of \$800,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended will continue assistance to the five presently designated areas at present levels.

Rural housing for domestic farm labor.—This program is carried out under section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, (Public Law 88-560). The program provides for sharing up to two-thirds of the total development cost of farm labor housing projects.

The 1967 level of \$3,000,000 is proposed again for fiscal year 1968. This is a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the budget request. In 1967, it is estimated that a total of 26 grants will be made to construct housing for some 15,000 domestic farm labor families. The amount provided for 1968 should permit financial assistance to about the same number of projects in the coming year.

Salaries and expenses.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$54,988,000 for fiscal year 1968, a net increase of \$2,531,000 over 1967 and a reduction of \$3,102,000 in the budget request. In addition, the bill carries authority to transfer \$2,250,000 from the "Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund" and \$500,000 from the various programs of this agency as may be necessary to meet unusual or heavy workload increases. This provides a total of \$57,738,000 to this agency for administrative purposes. A breakdown of the increases and total amounts available follows:

Appropriation Act, 1967.....	\$51,057,000
Second Supplemental, 1967.....	1,400,000
Total appropriations, 1967.....	52,457,000
Transfer to GSA for rent.....	—69,000
Adjusted base for 1968.....	52,388,000
Increases approved:	
Loan and grant programs.....	+1,600,000
Rural area development.....	+1,000,000
Total increase.....	2,600,000
Total appropriation, 1968.....	54,988,000
Transfer from Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund.....	2,250,000
Miscellaneous transfers.....	500,000
Total funds available, 1968.....	57,738,000

In addition to the authority mentioned above to transfer funds to meet additional workloads, the Committee has provided an increase of \$1,600,000, involving 140 additional man-years of staff, to handle the increasing workload involved in administering the various new or expanded credit programs of this agency. Loans made or insured by the Farmers Home Administration are expected to increase from an estimated \$1,281,000,000 in 1967 to \$1,490,000,000 in 1968—an increase of \$209,000,000 or 16 percent. This increase consists primarily of \$140,000,000 in the insured rural housing loan level, \$25,000,000 in insured real estate loans and \$25,000,000 in operating loans.

An additional \$1,000,000, involving an additional 84 man-years of staff, is included in the bill to enable this agency to undertake the rural

community development responsibility assigned to it last year. The various Federal agencies now engaged in work related to this responsibility, such as Small Business Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration, and Housing and Urban Development, operate through State or Regional offices. The additional funds in this bill will provide additional rural development personnel at the FHA State Office level, where one full-time rural development man is already available, to (1) coordinate rural agricultural programs with programs of the other Federal agencies involved, and (2) to assist other Federal and State agencies in making their programs and services available to rural areas.

All counties in the United States have one or more field offices of the Farmers Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, or some other agency of USDA. The senior officer of the Department in each area should head up the rural development activities at the county or local level. The additional state office personnel could be available to provide special advice and assistance to the people working at the local level.

In the opinion of the Committee, such an arrangement will not only save a large amount of taxpayers' money, but will also provide the most effective means of helping rural people and rural communities to benefit from the many Federal, state and local services available to them.

TITLE III—CORPORATIONS (INCLUDING P.L. 480 AND OTHER FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS)

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is a wholly owned Government corporation created February 16, 1938, to carry out the Federal Crop Insurance Act. Its purpose is to promote the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance and providing the means for research and experience helpful in devising and establishing such insurance.

Crop insurance offered to agricultural producers by the Corporation provides protection from losses caused by unavoidable natural hazards, such as insect and wildlife damage, plant diseases, fire, drought, flood, wind, and other weather conditions. It does not indemnify producers for losses resulting from negligence or failure to observe good farming practices.

The Committee recommends a total of \$12,983,000 for administrative and operating expenses during fiscal year 1968, \$8,883,000 by direct appropriation and \$4,100,000 from premium income. The amount provided includes an increase of \$200,000 and 20 man-years of staff to expand this program into 30 new counties in the coming year. This is offset by a non-recurring rent item of \$9,000.

The 1968 budget proposes to increase the direct appropriation by \$2,500,000 for the coming year and to reduce the charge to premium income by the same amount. In view of the tight Federal fiscal situation, the Committee has not agreed to this proposal. It recommends that a change in basic legislation be enacted at the first opportunity to make it possible to include a factor for administrative costs in the rate structure so as not to further deplete the capital reserves of the Corporation.

The level of crop insurance operations in 1966, 1967, and 1968 is as follows:

	1966	1967	1968	Change 1968 over 1967
Insurance in force (\$1,000).....	\$640, 040	\$707, 000	\$747, 000	+\$40, 000
Premiums (\$1,000).....	\$37, 065	\$41, 000	\$43, 000	+\$2, 000
Indemnities (\$1,000).....	\$24, 315	\$36, 900	\$38, 700	+\$1, 800
Loss ratio.....	0.66	0.90	0.90	-----
Counties.....	1, 304	1, 354	1, 384	+30
County programs.....	3, 025	3, 226	3, 297	+71
Crops insured.....	457, 487	490, 000	507, 000	+17, 000

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The Corporation was organized October 17, 1933, under the laws of the State of Delaware, as an agency of the United States, and was managed and operated in close affiliation with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. On July 1, 1939, it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture by the President's Reorganization Plan I. On July 1, 1948, it was established as an agency and instrumentality of the United States under a permanent Federal charter by Public Law 80-806, as amended. Its operations are conducted pursuant to this charter and other specific legislation.

The Commodity Credit Corporation engages in buying, selling, lending, and other activities with respect to agricultural commodities, their products, food, feeds, and fibers. Its purposes include stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices; assisting in the maintenance of balance and adequate supplies of such commodities; and facilitating their orderly distribution. The Corporation also makes available materials and facilities required in connection with the production and marketing of such commodities.

The Corporation is managed by a board of directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is, ex officio, a director and chairman of the board. In addition, it has a bipartisan advisory board of five members appointed by the President to survey the general policies of the Corporation and advise the Secretary with respect thereto.

Personnel and facilities of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, ASC State and county committees, and other USDA agencies are used to carry out Corporation activities.

The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100 million held by the United States and authority to borrow up to \$14.5 billion. Funds are borrowed from the Federal Treasury and may also be borrowed from private lending agencies. In connection with loan guarantees, the Corporation reserves a sufficient amount of its borrowing authority to purchase at any time all notes and other obligations evidencing loans made by lending agencies or certificates of interest issued in connection with the financing of price-support operations. All bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations issued by the Corporation are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by the act of March 8, 1939 (15 U.S.C. 713a-4).

The budget is based on the following types of programs: price support, commodity export, storage facilities, foreign purchase, and special activities.

Reimbursement for net realized losses.—The full budget estimate of \$1,400,000,000 is included in the 1968 bill to partially restore capital impairment for fiscal year 1966. This is a decrease of \$2,155,855,000 below the 1967 appropriation for this purpose.

Total capital impairment for fiscal year 1966 was \$2,984,856,389. The Committee has followed the budget recommendation that this amount be only partially restored in this bill. With a large Federal deficit expected next year, it was deemed inadvisable to further unbalance the budget at this time. With an estimated carryover on June 30, 1967, of \$3.7 billion, the additional \$1.4 billion provided in the bill for 1968 should be more than adequate to meet all foreseeable needs of the Corporation in the coming year.

The latest available figures from the Department indicate that the unobligated balance on June 30, 1968—on the basis of the amount recommended herein—will be \$2,752 million. Full restoration of 1966 losses would leave an unused balance of \$4,337 million—far in excess of the amount actually needed to finance the Corporation's activities next year.

Limitation on administrative expenses.—The budget request of \$31,500,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$2,800,000 below 1967. It should be noted that the administrative costs of conducting the programs of this Corporation have gone down steadily in recent years, from \$47,916,000 in fiscal year 1962 to \$31,500,000 proposed for fiscal year 1968.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

A number of statutes provide for the facilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to be used in carrying out programs for the exportation of surplus agricultural commodities and authorize appropriations to reimburse the Corporation for costs incurred in connection with such programs.

Prior to fiscal year 1962, the Corporation was reimbursed for the costs of these activities by appropriations subsequent to incurrence of the costs. Beginning in the fiscal year 1962, the Congress added funds to place these activities on a pay-as-you-go basis, appropriating for estimated costs in fiscal year 1962. Subsequent bills have included funds for each ensuing fiscal year on the same advance funding basis as for other programs of the Department.

The following activities are currently being carried out under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended by the Food for Peace Act of 1966:

Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies (title I) (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709).—Under this title, the United States accepts foreign currency in payment for sales of available U.S. farm products. These currencies may then be used for such purposes as agricultural market development, military equipment, facilities and services for the common defense, payment of U.S. obligations abroad, and military housing, among other specified purposes. If regular appropriations of any Federal agency are available for any purpose for which foreign currencies are used, the agency must buy the currency for dollars.

These dollars are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation and reduce Public Law 480 appropriations.

Sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms (title I) (7 U.S.C. 1701-1709).—This title provides for sales of U.S. farm products under long-term credit arrangements. The major objective is to stimulate and increase sales for dollars through credit. The purpose is to expand international trade; to develop and expand export markets and to encourage economic development in the developing countries. Agreements may be entered into for the delivery of available U.S. farm products for periods of up to 10 years. Agreements are with the governments of friendly nations, including financial institutions acting on behalf of such nations. Agreements may also be made with United States and foreign private traders. Repayments are made in U.S. dollars, with interest. Repayments may be for periods of up to 20 years. Interest is charged from the date of last delivery in each calendar year. Minimum rates of interest are set by law.

Commodities disposed of and other costs incurred in connection with donations abroad (title II) (7 U.S.C. 1721-1724).—Under this title, donations of available agricultural commodities (not limited to stocks held by Commodity Credit Corporation) are made to assist friendly nations and friendly peoples, and to promote economic and community development in underdeveloped countries. Up to \$7.5 million each year may be spent to buy foreign currencies accruing under title I. These funds are to meet special costs (other than personnel and administrative) of cooperating groups. The Corporation pays ocean freight on shipments under this title.

The Commodity Credit Corporation also conducts special export programs, including *Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile* and the *International Wheat Agreement*. The International Wheat Agreement Act of 1949, as amended, expired July 31, 1965. The Commodity Credit Corporation is carrying out the protocol agreement under the Commodity Export Program pursuant to its general charter authority.

Public Law 480.—The 1968 bill carries appropriations totaling \$1,605,500,000 for the next year, a net reduction of \$11,500,000 in amounts appropriated for the present fiscal year, and a net decrease of \$167,000,000 in the budget request. The appropriations recommended include \$921,000,000 for Title I foreign currency sales, \$384,500,000 for Title I credit sales for dollars, and \$300,000,000 for Title II foreign donations.

The appropriations proposed for Title I programs are the full budget estimates, which propose a decrease next year of \$119,000,000 for foreign currency sales and an increase of \$7,500,000 for credit sales for dollars. The amount included for overseas donations under Title II represents a reduction of \$167,000,000 in the proposed budget increase of \$267,000,000, and an increase of \$100,000,000 over funds available for fiscal year 1967.

The following table indicates the Committee recommendations for each program:

Programs	1968 budget	Recommended in bill	Decrease
Title I:			
Sales for foreign currencies:			
Appropriation, 1967.....	\$1,040,000,000		
Budget reduction.....	-119,000,000		
Total for 1968.....	921,000,000	\$921,000,000	0
Dollar sales for credit:			
Appropriation, 1967.....	377,000,000		
Budget increase.....	+7,500,000		
Total for 1968.....	384,500,000	384,500,000	0
Title II:			
Overseas donations:			
Appropriation, 1967.....	200,000,000	200,000,000	0
Budget increases:			
Carryover adjustment.....	+92,429,826	0	-\$92,429,826
Transfer from Sec. 416.....	+91,028,000	+91,028,000	0
Program increase.....	+83,542,174	+8,972,000	-74,570,174
Total increases.....	267,000,000	100,000,000	-167,000,000
Total for 1968.....	467,000,000	300,000,000	-167,000,000
Total, P.L. 480 Programs.....	1,772,500,000	1,605,500,000	-167,000,000

The proposed increase for the carryover adjustment for Title II donations no longer appears necessary in view of an expected carry-over of around \$100,000,000 of unused 1967 funds, now being held in reserve, into fiscal year 1968. The budget increase of \$91,028,000 to finance foreign donations under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is fully covered within the funds recommended. This program, which is fully offset by a corresponding reduction in Commodity Credit Corporation costs, was transferred to P.L. 480 accounts by the Food for Peace Act of 1966.

The recommended increase of \$100,000,000, plus the \$100,000,000 carryover expected to be available in fiscal year 1968, will provide adequate funds for donations abroad next year. With the shortage of commodities for the school lunch and other food distribution programs here at home, and with the necessity of maintaining adequate food reserves in view of Vietnam and the unsettled international situation, a larger expansion in foreign donations is not warranted.

The supporting justifications for the expansion of foreign donations next year indicate that increased shipments are proposed for wheat, alternative sources of protein, corn products, dry beans, wheat flour and non-fat dry milk.

Data furnished the Committee by Department of Agriculture economists indicates that our stocks of these commodities are at the lowest level in many years. As pointed out earlier in this report, the figures included on page 141 of Part I of the 1968 hearings on this bill show that we have only a few month's supply or less of these essential food items in the warehouses of this country at the present time.

It is to be noted that surplus food donations to the School Lunch Program have dropped from \$213 million in 1965, to \$117 million in 1966, and to an estimated \$102 million in 1967. Testimony presented to the Committee indicates that this reduction, together with increas-

ing food prices, has required many schools to increase the price of meals, some as much as 10 cents per lunch. This has reduced student participation and has closed the program in some schools. Also, distribution of surplus foodstuffs to institutions and low-income families in the United States decreased from \$257 million in 1965 to \$151 million in 1966 due to the scarcity of many commodities.

The Committee has not included funds to activate the "farmer-to-farmer" program authorized in the Food for Peace Act of 1966 since it does not feel that it can recommend an increase above the budget in view of the tight fiscal situation. However, the Committee strongly urges the Executive Branch to give more attention to including "bona fide" farmers for assignments to overseas agricultural programs of the State Department and AID. The practical farm approach of the Extension Service has paid large dividends in the United States. A similar approach abroad would appear to be more valuable than many of the present practices.

Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile.—No additional funds are included in the bill for this purpose. It is expected that some \$3 million to \$4 million of unused prior year funds will be available for use in fiscal year 1968. The majority of the members of the Committee do not feel that a larger program should be conducted in the coming year, despite basic authority to do so.

Supporting data provided to the Committee on this program indicates that it is proposed to barter grain sorghums, corn, dry edible beans, wheat, and vegetable oils during the coming fiscal year. As was pointed out in the preceding portions of this report, this country is no longer in a surplus position with respect to these essential food commodities. It does not appear advisable to continue to barter away foods which we very probably will need in the near future to meet our own needs here at home.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Limitation on administrative expenses.—The Administration supervises, examines, and provides facilities and services to a coordinated system of farm credit banks and associations making loans to farmers and their cooperatives. Services and facilities furnished by the Administration facilitate the operations of the several agencies and their progress toward farmer ownership. Typical services are: custody of collateral for bonds and debentures, assistance in financing and investments, credit analysis, development of land appraisal standards and policies, preparation of reports and budgets, and preparation and distribution of information on farm credit. All expenses of these activities are paid by assessments collected from the banks and associations of the farm credit system.

Since December 4, 1953, the Administration has been an independent agency under the direction of a Federal Farm Credit Board (12 U.S.C. 636b). The Administration, originally created by Executive Order No. 6084 on May 27, 1933, was transferred to the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan No. 1.

The Committee recommends the full budget request of \$3,224,000 for fiscal year 1968, an increase of \$91,000 to cover pay costs pursuant to Public Law 85-504.

This year (1967) marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Federal Land Banks and the Farm Credit System. The signing of the Farm Loan Act into law on July 17, 1916, which resulted in the establishment of the Federal Land Banks in 1917, marked the beginning of one of the greatest periods of agricultural development ever known in this country. During this 50 years, the Farm Credit institutions have extended loans totalling approximately \$87 billion to U.S. farmers, all obtained from private sources by the sale of debentures or other types of notes and obligations.

Prior to 1917, the credit system of the nation was geared primarily to the needs of industry and commerce. As a result, agricultural growth was limited by the lack of adequate capital needed to improve and expand farm production facilities and techniques. This new source of agricultural credit provided by the Federal Land Banks, together with effective and advanced research and educational programs, has created the most efficient agricultural system in the world and has provided the finest quality and lowest-cost food and fiber ever made available to the consumers of any nation in history.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER

The National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber was established by Executive Order 11256, dated November 4, 1965, to assist the President's Committee on Food and Fiber, established in the same Executive Order, to carry out its primary function of appraising existing and alternative agricultural policies and related foreign trade policies.

The Commission must submit its final report and recommendations to the Committee no later than 18 months after the date of its first meeting in January 1966, and must terminate within 90 days thereafter. It is anticipated that the Commission will make its final report and recommendations in July and terminate in October, 1967.

The full budget request of \$175,000 is provided to cover the final liquidation costs of the Commission. These include the remaining cost of issuing the final report, publishing technical studies and hearings, making terminal leave and other final closing payments.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The general provisions contained in the accompanying bill for fiscal year 1968 are essentially the same as those included in previous appropriation bills.

Section 501 authorizes the purchase of 537 passenger motor vehicles in fiscal year 1968. This will permit the replacement of 462 vehicles which have reached the Federal replacement standard of 6 years or 60,000 miles. It also provides 15 new vehicles for the additional research facilities of the Agricultural Research Service expected to open during the year and 60 new vehicles for the Soil Conservation Service to replace 60 sedan delivery trucks which are more costly to operate.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in any appropriation act are included in the bill:

On page 3, in connection with the Agricultural Research Service:

Provided further, That not to exceed \$10,000 of appropriations hereunder shall be available for offsite improvements on property adjoining the boundary of the U.S. Salinity Laboratory, Riverside, California:

On page 17, in connection with the Food Stamp Program:

Provided, That these funds shall become available for the Food Stamp Program only upon the enactment of authorizing legislation: Provided further, That, in the event legislative authorization for the Food Stamp Program is not enacted during the present session of Congress, such funds will remain available for surplus commodity purchases for direct distribution.

On page 33, in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation:

Provided further, That \$275,000 of this amount shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses, research" for research on short staple cotton and mechanical classing methods for cotton.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Budget estimates, 1968 compared with appropriations, 1967
Consumer and Marketing Service:			
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (sec. 32)-----	\$493,935,754	\$570,000,000	+ \$76,064,246
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund-----	927,000	927,000	-----
Total, Consumer and Marketing Service-----	494,862,754	570,927,000	+ 76,064,246
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: National Wool Act--	38,260,163	39,900,000	+ 1,639,837
Total, permanent appropriations-----	533,122,917	610,827,000	+ 77,704,083

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN THE BILL FOR 1968

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967 ¹	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				1967 appropriations	1968 estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES					
Agricultural Research Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Research-----	\$125,997,500	\$136,983,000	\$135,587,500	+\$9,590,000	—\$1,395,500
Transfer from sec. 32-----	(25,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(—10,000,000)	-----
Total-----	(150,997,500)	(151,983,000)	(150,587,500)	(—410,000)	(—1,395,500)
Plant and animal disease and pest control-----					
Special fund (reappropriation)-----	82,665,900	85,852,000	84,028,000	+1,362,100	—1,824,000
	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	-----	-----
Total, salaries and expenses-----	208,663,400	222,835,000	219,615,500	+10,952,100	—3,219,500
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)-----					
Total, Agricultural Research Service-----	4,500,000	15,400,000	7,500,000	+3,000,000	—7,900,000
Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses-----					
	213,163,400	238,235,000	227,115,500	+13,952,100	—11,119,500
	58,776,000	63,113,000	63,113,000	+4,337,000	-----

Extension Service:					
Payments to States and Puerto Rico--	78,652,500	81,917,500	81,917,500	+3,265,000	-----
Retirement costs for extension agents--	8,305,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	+513,000	-----
Penalty mail-----	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000		-----
Federal Extension Service-----	2,728,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	+25,000	-----
Total Extension Service-----	92,799,000	96,602,000	96,602,000	+3,803,000	-----
Farmer Cooperative Service-----	1,204,000	1,404,000	1,204,000		-----
Total Farmer Cooperative Service-----					-----
Soil Conservation Service:					
Conservation operations-----	112,430,200	113,995,000	113,053,000	+622,800	-----
Watershed planning-----	6,342,000	6,377,000	6,377,000	+35,000	-----
Watershed protection-----	70,130,700	70,403,000	70,403,000	+272,300	-----
Flood prevention-----	25,695,400	25,753,000	25,753,000	+57,600	-----
Great Plains conservation program----	18,504,300	16,336,000	16,336,000	-2,168,300	-----
Resource conservation and develop- ment-----	4,664,600	7,629,000	6,000,000	+1,335,400	-----
Total Soil Conservation Service--	237,767,200	240,493,000	237,922,000	+154,800	-----
Economic Research Service: Salaries and expenses-----	12,421,000	13,646,000	12,421,000		-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1967 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1968—Con.

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967 ¹	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				1967 appropriations	1968 estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Con.					
Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses-----	\$13, 821, 750	\$13, 864, 000	\$13, 821, 750	-----	— \$42, 250
Consumer and Marketing Service:					
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs-----	86, 072, 000	89, 522, 000	89, 010, 000	+\$2, 938, 000	—512, 000
Payments to States and possessions--	1, 750, 000	1, 750, 000	1, 750, 000	-----	-----
Special milk program-----	51, 000, 000	-----	-----	—51, 000, 000	-----
Transfer from sec. 32-----	(53, 000, 000)	(104, 000, 000)	(104, 000, 000)	(+51, 000, 000)	-----
Total, special milk-----	(104, 000, 000)	(104, 000, 000)	(104, 000, 000)	-----	-----
School lunch program-----	168, 605, 000	198, 735, 000	198, 735, 000	+30, 130, 000	-----
Transfer from sec. 32-----	(45, 000, 000)	(45, 000, 000)	(45, 000, 000)	-----	-----
Total, school lunch-----	(213, 605, 000)	(243, 735, 000)	(243, 735, 000)	(+30, 130, 000)	-----
Food stamp program-----	110, 000, 000	-----	-----	—110, 000, 000	-----
Reappropriation-----	(30, 000, 000)	-----	(15, 000, 000)	(—15, 000, 000)	(+15, 000, 000)

Transfer from sec. 32-----	(195, 000, 000)	(180, 000, 000)	(+180, 000, 000)	(-15, 000, 000)
Total, food stamp-----	(140, 000, 000)	(195, 000, 000)	(+55, 000, 000)	-----
Total, Consumer and Marketing Service-----	417, 427, 000	290, 007, 000	-127, 932, 000	-512, 000
Foreign Agricultural Service:				
Salaries and expenses-----	21, 441, 500	22, 612, 000	21, 441, 500	-1, 170, 500
Transfer from sec. 32-----	(3, 117, 000)	(3, 117, 000)	(3, 117, 000)	-----
Total-----	(24, 558, 500)	(25, 729, 000)	(24, 558, 500)	-1, 170, 500
Commodity Exchange Authority-----	1, 434, 000	1, 491, 000	1, 491, 000	+57, 000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: ²				
Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service-----	129, 952, 000	152, 665, 400	137, 935, 400	-14, 730, 000
Transfer from CCC-----	(76, 406, 500)	(52, 488, 600)	(64, 728, 600)	(+12, 240, 000)
Total-----	(206, 358, 500)	(205, 154, 000)	(202, 664, 000)	(-2, 490, 000)
Sugar Act program-----	80, 000, 000	86, 500, 000	80, 000, 000	-6, 500, 000
Agricultural conservation program ³ -----	220, 000, 000	220, 000, 000	220, 000, 000	-----
Cropland adjustment program-----	62, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	80, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000
Conservation reserve program-----	140, 650, 000	125, 000, 000	123, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000
Emergency conservation measures-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1967 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1968—Con.

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967 ¹	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				1967 appropriations	1968 estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES— Continued					
Agricultural Stabilization, etc.—Continued					
Cropland conversion program-----	\$7, 500, 000			—\$7, 500, 000	-----
Total, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service-----	645, 102, 000	\$679, 165, 400	\$645, 935, 400	+ 833, 400	—\$33, 230, 000
Rural Community Development Service---	652, 000	450, 000	450, 000	—202, 000	-----
Office of Inspector General-----	11, 504, 000	12, 323, 000	11, 693, 000	+ 189, 000	—630, 000
Packers and Stockyards Act-----	2, 569, 300	2, 789, 000	2, 569, 300		—219, 700
Office of General Counsel-----	4, 325, 000	4, 740, 000	4, 325, 000		—415, 000
Office of Information-----	1, 882, 000	1, 928, 000	1, 928, 000	+ 46, 000	-----
National Agricultural Library-----	2, 458, 500	2, 900, 000	2, 458, 500		—441, 500
Office of Management Services-----	2, 667, 000	2, 749, 000	2, 667, 000		—82, 000
General administration-----	4, 052, 000	4, 563, 000	4, 457, 000	+ 405, 000	—106, 000
Total, title I, general activities-----	1, 745, 466, 650	1, 693, 074, 400	1, 641, 109, 950	—104, 356, 700	—51, 964, 450

TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

Rural Electrification Administration:

Loan authorizations:

Electrification ⁴

Telephone ⁵

Total, loan authorizations

Salaries and expenses

Total, Rural Electrification Administration

Farmers Home Administration:

Participation sales authorization

Payment of sales insufficiencies

Direct loan account:

Real estate loans

Operating loans

Total, direct loan account

Rural housing direct loan account

Rural water and waste disposal grants

Rural renewal

Rural housing for domestic farm labor

(375, 000, 000)

(117, 000, 000)

(492, 000, 000)

12, 425, 800

12, 425, 800

(600, 000, 000)

(3, 209, 000)

(90, 000, 000)

⁷ (350, 000, 000)

(440, 000, 000)

(15, 000, 000)

26, 000, 000

1, 200, 000

3, 000, 000

(314, 000, 000)

(120, 600, 000)

(434, 600, 000)

12, 457, 000

12, 457, 000

(800, 000, 000)

⁶ 13, 268, 000

(110, 000, 000)

⁷ (300, 000, 000)

(410, 000, 000)

(15, 000, 000)

30, 000, 000

2, 000, 000

4, 000, 000

(-61, 000, 000)

(+3, 600, 000)

(-57, 400, 000)

+31, 200

+31, 200

(+200, 000, 000)

+13, 268, 000

(+20, 000, 000)

(-50, 000, 000)

(-30, 000, 000)

+4, 000, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 77.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1967 and estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1968—Con.

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967 ¹	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in bill for 1968	Bill compared with—	
				1967 appropriations	1968 estimates
TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES— Continued					
Farmers Home Administration—Con.					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$52, 457, 000	\$58, 090, 000	\$54, 988, 000	+ \$2, 531, 000	— \$3, 102, 000
Transfer from Agriculture credit insurance fund-----	(2, 250, 000)	(2, 250, 000)	(2, 250, 000)		
Miscellaneous transfer-----	(500, 000)	(500, 000)	(500, 000)		
Total-----	(55, 207, 000)	(60, 840, 000)	(57, 738, 000)	(+ 2, 531, 000)	(— 3, 102, 000)
Total, Farmers Home Adminis- tration-----	82, 657, 000	107, 358, 000	102, 456, 000	+ 19, 799, 000	— 4, 902, 000
Total, title II, credit agencies:					
Loan authorizations-----	(947, 000, 000)	(859, 600, 000)	(859, 600, 000)	(— 87, 400, 000)	
Direct appropriation-----	95, 082, 800	119, 815, 000	114, 913, 000	+ 19, 830, 200	— 4, 902, 000
TITLE III—CORPORATIONS					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Administrative and operating expenses:					
Appropriation-----	8, 692, 000	11, 533, 000	8, 883, 000	+ 191, 000	— 2, 650, 000
Premium income-----	(4, 100, 000)	(1, 600, 000)	(4, 100, 000)		(+ 2, 500, 000)
Total-----	(12, 792, 000)	(13, 133, 000)	(12, 983, 000)	(+ 191, 000)	(— 150, 000)

Commodity Credit Corporation:

Reimbursement for net realized losses-----	3, 555, 855, 000	1, 400, 000, 000	1, 400, 000, 000	-2, 155, 855, 000	-----
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(34, 300, 000)	(31, 500, 000)	(31, 500, 000)	(-2, 800, 000)	-----
Public Law 480-----	1, 617, 000, 000	1, 772, 500, 000	1, 605, 500, 000	-11, 500, 000	-167, 000, 000
Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile-----		24, 000, 000			-24, 000, 000
Total, title III, corporations-----	5, 181, 547, 000	3, 208, 033, 000	3, 614, 383, 000	-2, 167, 164, 000	-193, 650, 000
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES					
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(3, 133, 000)	(3, 224, 000)	(3, 224, 000)	(+91, 000)	-----
National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber-----	475, 000	175, 000	175, 000	-300, 000	-----
Total, title IV, related agencies-----	475, 000	175, 000	175, 000	-300, 000	-----
Total appropriations:					
Title I—General activities-----	1, 745, 466, 650	1, 693, 074, 400	1, 641, 109, 950	-104, 356, 700	-51, 964, 450
Title II—Credit agencies-----	95, 082, 800	119, 815, 000	114, 913, 000	+19, 830, 200	-4, 902, 000
Title III—Corporations-----	5, 181, 547, 000	3, 208, 033, 000	3, 014, 383, 000	-2, 167, 164, 000	-193, 650, 000
Title IV—Related agencies-----	475, 000	175, 000	175, 000	-300, 000	-----
Grand total-----	7, 022, 571, 450	5, 021, 097, 400	4, 770, 580, 950	-2, 251, 990, 500	-250, 516, 450

¹ Includes amounts contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1967.

² Excludes Appalachian region conservation program which is deferred without prejudice pending authorizing legislation.

³ Advance authorization of \$220,000,000 for the 1968 Agricultural Conservation Program also provided.

⁴ Includes contingency reserve as follows: Fiscal year 1967, \$30,000,000; fiscal year 1968, Budget—\$150,000,000, Committee recommendation—\$50,000,000.

⁵ Includes contingency reserve as follows: Fiscal year 1967, \$15,000,000; fiscal year 1968, Budget—\$50,000,000, Committee recommendation—\$25,000,000.

⁶ Included in Budget as indefinite appropriation; estimated at this amount.

⁷ Includes \$25,000,000 contingency reserve.

Union Calendar No. 135

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10509

[Report No. 330]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 2, 1967

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ment of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal
- 6 year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research
6 relating to production, utilization, marketing, nutrition and
7 consumer use, to control and eradicate pests and plant and
8 animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quaran-
9 tine and regulatory work: *Provided*, That appropriations
10 hereunder shall be available for field employment pursuant
11 to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic
12 Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000
13 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109:
14 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be
15 available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and
16 the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only:
17 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be
18 available pursuant to 58 Stat. 742, for the construction, al-
19 teration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but
20 unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one
21 building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall
22 not exceed \$25,000, except for six buildings to be con-
23 structed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$55,000 each,
24 and the cost of altering any one building during
25 the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or 7.5 per

1 centum of the cost of the building, whichever is
2 greater: *Provided further*, That the limitations on alterations
3 contained in this Act shall not apply to a total of \$100,000
4 for facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: *Provided further*, That
5 not to exceed \$10,000 of appropriations hereunder shall be
6 available for offsite improvements on property adjoining the
7 boundary of the U.S. Salinity Laboratory, Riverside,
8 California:

9 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
10 duction and utilization of agricultural products; agricultural
11 marketing and distribution, not otherwise provided for; home
12 economics or nutrition and consumer use of agricultural and
13 associated products; and related research and services; and
14 for acquisition of land by donation, exchange, or purchase
15 at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100; \$135,587,500, and
16 in addition not to exceed \$15,000,000 from funds available
17 under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, pursuant to
18 Public Law 88-250 shall be transferred to and merged with
19 this appropriation, of which \$2,800,000 shall remain avail-
20 able until expended for plans, construction, and improvement
21 of facilities without regard to limitations contained herein:
22 *Provided*, That the limitations contained herein shall not
23 apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the
24 Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a) ;

1 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
2 tions and measures, not otherwise provided for, to control
3 and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases and for
4 carrying out assigned inspection, quarantine, and regulatory
5 activities, as authorized by law, including expenses pursuant
6 to the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended (21 U.S.C.
7 114b-c), \$84,028,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be ap-
8 portioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
9 Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects
10 and plant diseases to the extent necessary to meet emer-
11 gency conditions: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used
12 to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program
13 for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum
14 matching by any State of at least 40 per centum: *Provided*
15 *further*, That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten the
16 livestock or poultry industries of the country, the Secretary
17 may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to
18 the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as
19 he may deem necessary, to be available only in such emer-
20 gencies for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth dis-
21 ease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other con-
22 tagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl
23 pest and similar diseases in poultry, and for expenses in
24 accordance with the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended,
25 and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this

1 head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with
2 such transferred amounts;

3 Special fund: To provide for additional labor, subpro-
4 fessional and junior scientific help to be employed under
5 contracts and cooperative agreements to strengthen the work
6 at research installations in the field, not more than \$2,-
7 000,000 of the amount appropriated under this head for the
8 previous fiscal year may be used by the Administrator of
9 the Agricultural Research Service in departmental research
10 program in the current fiscal year, the amount so used to
11 be transferred to and merged with the appropriation other-
12 wise available under "Salaries and expenses, Research".

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
14 PROGRAM)

15 For payments, in foreign currencies owed to or owned
16 by the United States for market development research
17 authorized by section 104 (b) (1) and for agricultural and
18 forestry research and other functions related thereto author-
19 ized by section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade De-
20 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7
21 U.S.C. 1704 (b) (1), (3)), to remain available until ex-
22 pended, \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
23 be available in addition to other appropriations for these
24 purposes, for payments in the foregoing currencies: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be used

1 for payments in such foreign currencies as the Department
2 determines are needed and can be used most effectively to
3 carry out the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further,*
4 That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation shall be
5 available for payments in foreign currencies for expenses of
6 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
7 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), as amended
8 by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

9 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

10 PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

11 For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for
12 grants for cooperative forestry and other research, for facili-
13 ties, and for other expenses, including \$54,465,000, to carry
14 into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved
15 March 2, 1887, as amended by the Act approved August 11,
16 1955 (7 U.S.C. 361a-361i), including administration by
17 the United States Department of Agriculture; \$3,485,000
18 for grants for cooperative forestry research under the Act
19 approved October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a-582a-7);
20 \$2,000,000 in addition to funds otherwise available for con-
21 tracts and grants for scientific research under the Act of
22 August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 450b); \$2,500,000 for grants for
23 facilities under the Act approved July 22, 1963 (7 U.S.C.
24 390-390k); \$310,000 for penalty mail costs of agricultural
25 experiment stations under section 6 of the Hatch Act of

1 1887, as amended; and \$353,000, for necessary expenses of
2 the Cooperative State Research Service, including adminis-
3 tration of payments to State agricultural experiment stations,
4 funds for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
5 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742),
6 and not to exceed \$50,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C.
7 3109; in all, \$63,113,000.

8 EXTENSION SERVICE

9 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND

10 EXPENSES

11 Payments to States and Puerto Rico: For payments for
12 cooperative agricultural extension work under the Smith-
13 Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953, the
14 Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962
15 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), to be distributed under sections 3 (b)
16 and 3 (c) of the Act, \$80,347,500; and payments and con-
17 tracts for such work under section 204 (b)-205 of the Agri-
18 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623-1624),
19 \$1,570,000; in all, \$81,917,500: *Provided*, That funds
20 hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Act of
21 June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to any State or Puerto
22 Rico prior to availability of an equal sum from non-Federal
23 sources for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

24 Retirement and Employees' Compensation costs for ex-
25 tension agents: For cost of employer's share of Federal re-

1 tirement and for reimbursement for benefits paid from the
2 Employees' Compensation Fund for cooperative extension
3 employees, \$8,818,500.

4 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
5 extension agents and State extension directors, \$3,113,000.

6 Federal Extension Service: For administration of the
7 Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953,
8 the Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962
9 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), and extension aspects of the Agri-
10 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627),
11 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
12 extension work of the Department and the several States and
13 insular possessions, \$2,753,000.

14 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2,
17 1926 (7 U.S.C. 451-457), and for conducting research
18 relating to the economic and marketing aspects of farmer
19 cooperatives, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing
20 Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), \$1,204,000.

21 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

22 CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

23 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
24 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-590f), in-
25 cluding preparation of conservation plans and establishment

1 of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irri-
2 gation and land drainage and such special measures as may
3 be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs) ;
4 operation of conservation nurseries; classification and
5 mapping of soil; dissemination of information; purchase and
6 erection or alteration of permanent buildings; and operation
7 and maintenance of aircraft, \$113, 053,000: *Provided*, That
8 the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as
9 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water sup-
10 ply or sanitary system and connecting the same to
11 any such building and with the exception of build-
12 ings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
13 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for one
14 building to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$25,000
15 and eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost
16 not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that altera-
17 tions or improvements to other existing permanent buildings
18 costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in
19 an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided fur-*
20 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
21 for the construction of any such building on land not owned
22 by the Government: *Provided further*, That no part of this
23 appropriation may be expended for soil and water conser-
24 vation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16

1 U.S.C. 590a-590f) in demonstration projects: *Provided fur-*
 2 *ther*, That this appropriation shall be available for field
 3 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
 4 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not
 5 to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for employment under
 6 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That qualified local engi-
 7 neers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to per-
 8 form the technical planning work of the service.

9 WATERSHED PLANNING

10 For necessary expenses for small watershed investiga-
 11 tions and planning, in accordance with the Watershed Pro-
 12 tection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.
 13 1001-1008), to remain available until expended, \$6,377,-
 14 000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of
 15 funds heretofore appropriated under this head: *Provided*,
 16 That this appropriation shall be available for field employ-
 17 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of
 18 the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
 19 \$50,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C.
 20 3109.

21 WATERSHED PROTECTION

22 For necessary expenses to conduct river basin surveys
 23 and investigations, and research, and to carry out preven-
 24 tive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering oper-
 25 ations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation,

1 and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Water-
2 shed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved
3 August 4, 1954, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008), and
4 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C.
5 590a-f), to remain available until expended; \$70,403,000,
6 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of
7 funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Depart-
8 ment for watershed protection purposes: *Provided*, That this
9 appropriation shall be available for field employment pur-
10 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
11 Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
12 \$100,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C.
13 3109: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000,
14 together with the unobligated balance of funds previously
15 appropriated for loans and related expense, shall be avail-
16 able for such purposes.

17 FLOOD PREVENTION

18 For necessary expenses, in accordance with the Flood
19 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701-709,
20 16 U.S.C. 1006a), as amended and supplemented, and in
21 accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activi-
22 ties of the Department, to perform works of improvement,
23 including funds for field employment pursuant to the second
24 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
25 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment

1 under 5 U.S.C. 3109, to remain available until expended;
2 \$25,753,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended
3 balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to
4 the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*,
5 That not to exceed \$200,000, together with the unobligated
6 balance of funds previously appropriated for loans and related
7 expense, shall be available for such purposes.

8 GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

9 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a program
10 of conservation in the Great Plains area, pursuant to section
11 16 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
12 Act, as added by the Act of August 7, 1956 (16 U.S.C.
13 590p), \$16,336,000, to remain available until expended.

14 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

15 For necessary expenses in planning and carrying out
16 projects for resource conservation and development, and for
17 sound land use, pursuant to the provisions of section 32 (e)
18 of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
19 amended (7 U.S.C. 1011; 76 Stat. 607), and the provisions
20 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), \$6,000,-
21 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not
22 to exceed \$1,000,000 of such amount shall be available for
23 loans and related expenses under subtitle A of the Consoli-
24 dated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as
25 amended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall

1 be available for field employment pursuant to the second
2 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
3 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available
4 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

5 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Serv-
8 ice in conducting economic research and service relating to
9 agricultural production, marketing, and distribution, as au-
10 thorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7
11 U.S.C. 1621-1627), and other laws, including economics
12 of marketing; analyses relating to farm prices, income and
13 population, and demand for farm products, use of resources
14 in agriculture, adjustments, costs and returns in farming,
15 and farm finance; and for analyses of supply and demand
16 for farm products in foreign countries and their effect on
17 prospects for United States exports, progress in economic
18 development and its relation to sales of farm products, as-
19 sembly and analysis of agricultural trade statistics and
20 analysis of international financial and monetary programs
21 and policies as they affect the competitive position of United
22 States farm products; \$12,421,000: *Provided*, That not less
23 than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation
24 shall be available to continue to gather statistics and conduct

1 a special study on the price spread between the farmer and
2 consumer: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
3 be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence
4 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742),
5 and not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for employment
6 under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That not less than
7 \$145,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall
8 be available for analysis of statistics and related facts on for-
9 eign production and full and complete information on methods
10 used by other countries to move farm commodities in world
11 trade on a competitive basis.

12 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Statistical Reporting
15 Service in conducting statistical reporting and service work,
16 including crop and livestock estimates, statistical coordina-
17 tion and improvements, and marketing surveys, as author-
18 ized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
19 1621-1627) and other laws, \$13,821,750: *Provided*, That
20 no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available
21 for any expense incident to publishing estimates of apple
22 production for other than the commercial crop: *Provided*
23 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for em-
24 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
25 of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to

1 exceed \$40,000 shall be available for employment under
2 5 U.S.C. 3109.

3 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

4 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
5 PROGRAMS

6 For expenses necessary to carry on services related to
7 consumer protection, agricultural marketing and distribu-
8 tion, and regulatory programs, other than Packers and
9 Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, and for administra-
10 tion and coordination of payments to States; including field
11 employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
12 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for
13 employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, in carrying out section
14 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural
15 Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291) and section 203
16 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946;
17 \$89,010,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
18 be available pursuant to law (58 Stat. 742) for the altera-
19 tion and repair of buildings and improvements, but, unless
20 otherwise provided, the cost of altering any one building dur-
21 ing the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or 7.5 per centum
22 of the cost of the building, whichever is greater.

23 PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

24 For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and
25 departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing

1 activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Market-
2 ing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623 (b)), \$1,750,000.

3 SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

4 For necessary expenses to carry out the Special Milk
5 Program, as authorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966
6 (80 Stat. 885-890), \$104,000,000, to be transferred from
7 funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24,
8 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c).

9 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

10 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
11 the National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.
12 1751-1760) and the applicable provisions of the Child
13 Nutrition Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 885-890), \$198,735,000,
14 including \$5,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools,
15 \$2,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, \$750,000
16 for the nonfood assistance program: *Provided*, That no part of
17 this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under
18 section 5 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended:
19 *Provided further*, That \$45,000,000 shall be transferred to
20 this appropriation from funds available under section 32 of
21 the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), for purchase
22 and distribution of agricultural commodities and other foods
23 pursuant to section 6 of the National School Lunch Act.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, \$180,000,000, to be provided from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), and in addition, \$15,000,000 appropriated under this head in the "Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1967", may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation: *Provided*, That these funds shall become available for the Food Stamp Program only upon the enactment of authorizing legislation: *Provided further*, That, in the event legislative authorization for the Food Stamp Program is not enacted during the present session of Congress, such funds will remain available for surplus commodity purchases for direct distribution.

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(SECTION 32)

No funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) shall be used for any purpose other than commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, except for (1) transfers to the Department of the Interior as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956, (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act, and (3) not more

1 than \$2,924,000 for formulation and administration of mar-
2 keting agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural
3 Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and the
4 Agricultural Act of 1961.

5 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural
8 Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural
9 Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1761-1768), market development
10 activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-
11 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
12 with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed
13 \$35,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pur-
14 suant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7
15 U.S.C. 1766), \$21,441,500: *Provided*, That not less than
16 \$255,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall
17 be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign
18 production and full and complete information on methods
19 used by other countries to move farm commodities in world
20 trade on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That, in
21 addition, not to exceed \$3,117,000 of the funds appropriated
22 by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended
23 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appropriation
24 and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign Agri-
25 cultural Service.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1-17a), \$1,491,000.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

SERVICE

EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

CONSERVATION SERVICE

For necessary administrative expenses of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, including expenses to formulate and carry out programs authorized by title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1301-1393); Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161); sections 7 to 15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 16(i), and 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590g-590q); subtitles B and C of the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and 1816); and laws pertaining to the Commodity Credit Corporation, \$137,935,400: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$64,728,600 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund (including not to exceed \$27,305,000 under the limitation on

1 Commodity Credit Corporation administrative expenses) :
2 *Provided further*, That other funds made available
3 to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serv-
4 ice for authorized activities may be advanced to and
5 merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no
6 part of the funds appropriated or made available under this
7 Act shall be used (1) to influence the vote in any referen-
8 dum; (2) to influence agricultural legislation, except as
9 permitted in 18 U.S.C. 1913; or (3) for salaries or other
10 expenses of members of county and community committees
11 established pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation
12 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for engaging in
13 any activities other than advisory and supervisory duties
14 and delegated program functions prescribed in administrative
15 regulations.

16 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

17 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
18 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161),
19 \$80,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
20 succeeding fiscal year.

21 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

22 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the program
23 authorized in sections 7 to 15, 16 (a), and 17 of the Soil
24 Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved Feb-
25 ruary 29, 1936, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590g-590 (o),

1 590p (a), and 590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for
2 the preparation and display of exhibits, including such dis-
3 plays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the
4 United States, \$220,000,000, to remain available until
5 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
6 pliance with the programs of soil-building and soil- and
7 water-conserving practices authorized under this head in
8 the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appro-
9 priation Acts, 1966 and 1967, carried out during the period
10 July 1, 1965, to December 31, 1967, inclusive: *Provided*,
11 That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to
12 pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information
13 employees or any State information employees, but this shall
14 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
15 mation at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided*
16 *further*, That no portion of the funds for the current year's
17 program may be utilized to provide financial or technical
18 assistance for drainage on wetlands now designated as Wet-
19 land Types 3 (III), 4 (IV), and 5 (V) in United States
20 Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Circular 39,
21 Wetlands of the United States, 1956: *Provided further*, That
22 necessary amounts shall be available for administrative ex-
23 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
24 of the 1968 program of soil-building and soil- and water-

1 conserving practices, including related wildlife conserving
2 practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended
3 (amounting to \$220,000,000, excluding administration, ex-
4 cept that no participant shall receive more than \$2,500,
5 except where the participants from two or more farms or
6 ranches join to carry out approved practices designed to
7 conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the com-
8 munity) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum
9 of the allocation for the current year's agricultural conserva-
10 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation
11 of such county committee and approval of the State com-
12 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation
13 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and
14 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the
15 participating counties, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
16 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
17 and other assistance in such counties, and in addition,
18 on the recommendation of such county committee and ap-
19 proval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum
20 may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local
21 public agency for the same purpose and under the same con-
22 ditions: *Provided further*, That for the current year's pro-
23 gram \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance
24 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation
25 practices: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be

1 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees,
2 or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services,
3 and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid
4 them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Sec
5 retary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further,*
6 That no part of any funds available to the Department, or
7 any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting
8 a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal
9 year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any
10 person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
11 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved
12 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in
13 accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States
14 Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate
15 such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropria-
16 tions for the payment of personal services or other expenses
17 designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress
18 to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Con-
19 gress except upon request of any Member or through the
20 proper official channels.

21 CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

22 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a cropland
23 adjustment program as authorized by the Food and Agri-
24 culture Act of 1965, including reimbursement to Commodity
25 Credit Corporation, \$80,000,000.

1 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

2 For necessary expenses to carry out a conservation
3 reserve program as authorized by subtitles B and C of the
4 Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and
5 1816), and to carry out liquidation activities for the acreage
6 reserve program, to remain available until expended,
7 \$123,000,000, with which may be merged the unexpended
8 balances of funds heretofore appropriated for soil bank
9 programs: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be
10 paid on any contract which is illegal under the law due to
11 the division of lands for the purpose of evading limits
12 on annual payments to participants.

13 EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

14 For emergency conservation measures, to be used for
15 the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds
16 appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental
17 Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended,
18 \$5,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended bal-
19 ances of funds heretofore appropriated for emergency conser-
20 vation measures.

21 RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
24 the Rural Community Development Service in providing
25 leadership and related services in carrying out the rural areas
26 development activities of the Department, \$450,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for em-
2 ployment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

3 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector
6 General, including employment pursuant to the second sen-
7 tence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
8 Stat. 742) and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment under
9 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$11,693,000.

10 PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

11 For expenses necessary for administration of the Packers
12 and Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, including field
13 employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
14 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), \$2,569,300.

15 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
18 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
19 service, \$4,325,000.

20 OFFICE OF INFORMATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for
23 the dissemination of agricultural information and the coor-
24 dination of informational work and programs authorized by
25 Congress in the Department, \$1,928,000, of which total

1 appropriation not to exceed \$587,000 may be used for
2 farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests
3 of the people of the different sections of the country, an
4 equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be available
5 to be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks
6 furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates
7 in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U.S.C. 417), and not
8 less than two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hun-
9 dred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House
10 of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the
11 Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as
12 authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
13 (44 U.S.C. 241): *Provided*, That in the preparation of
14 motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, this appro-
15 priation shall be available for employment pursuant to the
16 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
17 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$10,000 shall be
18 available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

19 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural
22 Library, \$2,458,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
23 be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence
24 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.

1 742), and not to exceed \$35,000 shall be available for
2 employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

3 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses to enable the Office of Man-
6 agement Services to provide management support services
7 to selected agencies and offices of the Department of Agri-
8 culture, \$2,667,000.

9 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
12 Agriculture and for general administration of the Depart-
13 ment of Agriculture, repairs and alterations, and other mis-
14 cellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for
15 and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the
16 Department of Agriculture, and not to exceed \$5,000 for
17 employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$4,457,000: *Provided*,
18 That this appropriation shall be reimbursed from applicable
19 appropriations for travel expenses incident to the holding
20 of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551-558: *Provided fur-*
21 *ther*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of this amount shall be avail-
22 able for official reception and representation expenses, not
23 otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary.

1 TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

2 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

3 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
4 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901-924),
5 as follows:

6 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

7 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
8 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
9 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-
10 visions of section 3 (a) of said Act, and to remain available
11 without fiscal year limitation in accordance with section
12 3 (e) of said Act, as follows: Rural electrification program,
13 \$314,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall be placed in re-
14 serve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions
15 to the extent that such amount is required during the current
16 fiscal year under the then existing conditions for the expedi-
17 tious and orderly development of the rural electrification pro-
18 gram; and rural telephone program, \$120,600,000, of which
19 \$25,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under
20 the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount
21 is required during the current fiscal year under the then ex-
22 isting conditions for the expeditious and orderly development
23 of the rural telephone program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, funds for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$150,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,-457,000.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT AND RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN

ACCOUNT

PARTICIPATION SALES AUTHORIZATION

The Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee, is hereby authorized to issue beneficial interests or participations in such loan assets of the Farmers Home Administration Direct Loan Account and Rural Housing Direct Loan Account as may be placed in trust with such Association in accordance with section 302 (c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, for the account of the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$800,000,000: *Provided*, That this authorization shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

1 PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES

2 For the payment of such insufficiencies as may be re-
3 quired by the trustee on account of outstanding beneficial
4 interests or participations in the Farmers Home Adminis-
5 tration Direct Loan Account or Rural Housing Direct Loan
6 Account assets authorized by this Act to be issued pursuant
7 to said section 302 (c), \$13,268,000, to remain available
8 without fiscal year limitation.

9 DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

10 Direct loans and advances under subtitles A and B, and
11 advances under section 335 (a) for which funds are not
12 otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Ad-
13 ministration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921), as amended,
14 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home
15 Administration direct loan account as follows: real estate
16 loans, \$110,000,000; and operating loans, \$300,000,000.

17 RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

18 For direct loans and related advances pursuant to sec-
19 tion 518 (d) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1488),
20 \$15,000,000 shall be available from funds in the rural hous-
21 ing direct loan account.

22 RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

23 For grants pursuant to sections 306 (a) (2) and 306 (a)
24 (6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act
25 of 1961, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1926), \$30,000,000.

RURAL RENEWAL

For necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, in carrying out rural renewal activities under section 32 (e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (e)), \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

For financial assistance to public nonprofit organizations for housing for domestic farm labor, pursuant to section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1486), \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Farmers Home Administration, not otherwise provided for, in administering the programs authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921-1990), as amended, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), and the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U.S.C. 440-444); \$54,988,000, together with not more than \$2,250,000 of the charges collected in connection with the insurance of loans as authorized by section 309 (e) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, and section 514 (b) (3) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended: *Provided*, That, in

1 addition, not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds available for
 2 the various programs administered by this agency may be
 3 transferred to this appropriation for temporary field employ-
 4 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of
 5 the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742) to meet
 6 unusual or heavy workload increases: *Provided fur-*
 7 *ther,* That no part of any funds in this paragraph may be
 8 used to administer a program which makes rural housing
 9 grants pursuant to section 504 of the Housing Act of 1949,
 10 as amended.

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12 TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

13 The following corporations and agencies are hereby au-
 14 thorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
 15 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
 16 or agency and in accord with law, and to make such con-
 17 tracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limita-
 18 tions as provided by section 104 of the Government Corpora-
 19 tion Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carry-
 20 ing out the programs set forth in the budget for the current
 21 fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as herein-
 22 after provided:

23 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

24 ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES

25 For administrative and operating expenses, \$8,883,000.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

Not to exceed \$4,100,000 of administrative and operating expenses may be paid from premium income.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

To partially reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11, 713a-12), \$1,400,000,000: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to formulate or administer programs for the sale of agricultural commodities pursuant to Title I of Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, to any nation which sells or furnishes or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to North Vietnam any equipment, materials or commodities, so long as North Vietnam is governed by a Communist regime: *Provided further*, That \$275,000 of this amount shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses, research" for research on short staple cotton and mechanical classing methods for cotton.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That

1 not to exceed \$31,500,000 shall be available for administra-
2 tive expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That
3 \$945,000 of this authorization shall be available only to ex-
4 pand and strengthen the sales program of the Corporation
5 pursuant to authority contained in the Corporation's charter:
6 *Provided further*, That not less than 7 per centum of this
7 authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned
8 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
9 for use only in such amounts and at such times as may be-
10 come necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided*
11 *further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
12 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
13 including other personal services) in connection with the
14 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
15 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
16 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses
17 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
18 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

19 PUBLIC LAW 480

20 For expenses during fiscal year 1968, not otherwise
21 recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including
22 interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development
23 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (80 Stat. 1526),
24 to remain available until expended, as follows: (1) Sale of
25 surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pur-

1 suant to title I of said Act, \$921,000,000; (2) sale of agri-
2 cultural commodities for dollars on credit terms pursuant to
3 title I of said Act, \$384,500,000; and (3) commodities dis-
4 posed of and other costs incurred in connection with dona-
5 tions abroad, pursuant to title II of said Act, \$300,000,000.

6 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

7 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

8 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 Not to exceed \$3,224,000 (from assessments collected
10 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the cur-
11 rent fiscal year for administrative expenses.

12 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER 13 EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of the
15 National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber estab-
16 lished to assist the President's Committee on Food and
17 Fiber, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
18 \$175,000.

19 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, ap-
21 propriations and authorizations made for the Department
22 under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addi-
23 tion to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed
24 five hundred and thirty-seven (537) passenger motor vehi-

cles, of which four hundred and sixty-two (462) shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles.

SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

SEC. 503. Funds available to the Department of Agriculture shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299).

SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropriations of the Department for research and service work authorized by the Acts of August 14, 1946, July 28, 1954.

1 and September 6, 1958 (7 U.S.C. 427, 1621-1629; 42
2 U.S.C. 1891-1893), shall be available for contracting in
3 accordance with said Acts.

4 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the cur-
6 rent fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

7 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
8 ture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968".

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10509

[Report No. 330]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture and related agencies for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. WITTEN

JUNE 2, 1967

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 7, 1967
For actions of June 6, 1967
90th-1st; No. 88

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed agricultural appropriation bill. Reps. Zwach and Gurney introduced and discussed bills to restrict meat imports. Rep. May introduced and discussed bill to permit adjustment of certain wheat allotments. Rep. Brown, Ohio, introduced and discussed measure requesting armed forces to use American dairy products.

HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed, 357-38, with an amendment (to correct a typographical error) this bill, H. R. 10509 (pp. H6653-708). Rejected, 175-222, a motion by Rep. Minshall to reduce by 5% total expenditures except in the school lunch and special milk programs (pp. H6707-8). A point of order was sustained against an amendment by Rep. Pelly to strike out the reappropriation of \$15 million for the food stamp program (p. H6698). Rejected, 102-104, an amendment by Rep. Jonas to delete the \$800 million participation sales authorization (pp. H6698-9). A point of order was sustained against an amendment by

Rep. McDade to limit administration of price-support and land-retirement programs to \$1,471,000,000 (pp. H6700-1). Rejected, 47-136, an amendment by Rep. Findley to limit farm payments to any one recipient for price support, diversion, etc., to \$25,000 (pp. H6701-5). Rejected, 62-113, an amendment by Rep. Riegle to limit personnel to the 1967 level for ARS, SCS, C&MS (except special milk and school lunch programs), CEA, OI, and FCIC (pp. H6706-7).

2. PUBLIC DEBT. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 10328, to increase the public debt limit. p. H6708
3. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Stubblefield described the program to fight air pollution in Britain. pp. H6713-4
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Kuykendall spoke against trade with Communist countries. pp. H6740-1
5. FARM LABOR. Rep. Burton, Calif., inserted David F. Selvin's article, "The Rise of a Farm Workers Union." pp. H6750-2
6. TAX SHARING. Rep. Fascell recommended his bill to give one-half of Federal receipts on tobacco and alcohol products to the States. p. H6754
7. TRAINING. Rep. Bingham announced a report by the Manpower and Civil Service Subcommittee on Government training programs. p. H6765
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9029, the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, including Forest Service. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H6647

SENATE

9. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Carlson inserted the remarks of Under Secretary Schnittker on the results of the Kennedy round trade negotiations. pp. S7709-11
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a message requesting additional appropriations for various agencies; to the Appropriations Committee (S. Doc. 32). p. S7700
11. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Proxmire discussed and inserted several articles endorsing S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill. pp. S7717-20, S7727-8
12. CONSUMERS. Passed with amendments S. J. Res. 33, to create a National Commission on Product Safety. pp. S7739-47
S. J. Res. 46, to establish a National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, was rereferred to the Commerce Committee to be considered as an amendment to S. 1124, the proposed Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967. p. S7748
13. TAX SHARING. Received from the La. Legislature a resolution "to memorialize the Congress to take adequate steps to reduce the Federal tax load or to rebate to the States on an equitable basis a portion of the Federal taxes collected." p. S7701

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LUIS TAPIA DÁVILA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1769) for the relief of Luis Tapia Dávila.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1769

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Luis Tapia Dávila shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of November 12, 1960.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 3, after the word "That" insert the following: ", for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GIOVANNI AND FRANCESCO URGAFERRARO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1814) for the relief of Giovanni and Francesco Urga-Farraro.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1814

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Giovanni and Francesco Urga-Ferraro may be classified as children within the meaning of section 101(b) (1) (F) of the Act, upon approval of petitions filed in their behalf by Miss Josephine Bonomo, a citizen of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of the Act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 6, strike out the language "upon approval of" and substitute in lieu thereof the word "and".

On page 1, line 8, after the word "States," insert the language "may be approved".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. RAFAEL F. SUAREZ

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3522) for the relief of Dr. Rafael F. Suarez.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3522

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Rafael F. Suarez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of May 21, 1961.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHANG-YOU WU, M.D.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3523) for the relief of Chang-You Wu, M.D.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3523

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Chang-You Wu, doctor of medicine, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of February 16, 1956.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. GUILLERMO FRESCO DE JONGH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5224) for the relief of Dr. Guillermo Fresco de Jongh.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5224

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Guillermo Fresco de Jongh shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of July 18, 1961.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "July" and substitute in lieu thereof "June".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further call of the Private Calendar be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. BRASCO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BRASCO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 116, concerning mailing privileges for the U.S. Armed Forces, I was unavoidably absent from the House floor because of official business affecting my district. I strongly favored the enactment of this legislation, and if I had been present I would have voted "yea."

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 117]

Ashbrook	Fisher	Ruppe
Ashley	Green, Oreg.	St. Onge
Ayres	Halleck	Snyder
Battin	Hanna	Taft
Bell	Hollifield	Teague, Tex.
Bray	Ichord	Thompson, N.J.
Brown, Calif.	Jacobs	Tiernan
Clark	Loggett	Tunney
Cowger	Long, La.	Udall
Diggs	Miller, Calif.	Williams, Miss.
Dow	Morton	Wright
Edwards, Calif.	O'Konski	Younger
Evans, Colo.	Pool	
Fascell	Rooney, N.Y.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 393 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1968

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill—H.R. 10509—making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 3 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 10509, with Mr. CORMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] will be recognized for 1½ hours, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] will be recognized for 1½ hours.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, today we fight a war halfway around the world and are threatened with another thousands of miles away in the other direc-

tion; law enforcement has broken down at home, and waves of lawlessness sweep through our cities as a result of the Supreme Court placing newly discovered "personal rights" ahead of the welfare of the general public. Our great system of public education is threatened by somewhat the same forces which loosed hundreds of thousands of criminals upon the public.

While I have had and will have much more to say in this Congress about the foregoing, we come here today to consider a holding action on that which is essential under any and all circumstances, the bill making appropriations for American agriculture, supplier of our food and key to our economic system, and the base on which we must depend while we try to straighten out all the rest.

The bill before us is \$250,516,000 below the budget and \$2,251,990,500 below last year. It represents approximately 4.2 percent of the overall Federal budget.

THE ROLE OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

There isn't much glamor to meat, bread and potatoes; but food remains basic to all life. In the United States, the greatest supply of the finest food, with all its built-in frills, at a cost of a lower percentage of our income, sets our Nation apart from the rest of the world. This has been possible with fewer and fewer people on the farm. It has resulted from advanced agricultural technology and greatly increased investments in equipment, machinery, prolific seed, highly developed livestock, electricity, telephones, and costly chemicals—all of which have enabled 6 percent of our people on farms to release the remaining 94 percent of our people for other activities.

With all of this, however, the difficulty of continuing to offset the inroads of existing diseases, pests, and pestilence, while keeping ever-increasing air traffic from bringing in new ones is tremendous. Despite our great advances, the problems of how to maintain inspection of our meats with the constant decentralization and expansion of packing plants, and how to have ready new strains of food plants each five years to replace those which may become susceptible to destructive diseases, continue to plague us.

It becomes increasingly difficult to maintain a sound agricultural economy in a society such as ours, with constantly increasing costs of labor resulting from minimum wages and contract bargaining, and with a growing requirement for larger and more expensive farming operations. With the consumer demanding more and more convenience packaging, uniform and high quality eggs and vegetables, all of which takes more and more of the consumer dollar, leaving a shrinking percentage for the agricultural producer, each year the difficulties facing agriculture become greater.

Despite all of this, agriculture continues to be industry and labor's biggest market and the consumer's cheapest and most economical supplier.

How to maintain farm income at a level to meet all these problems so that the 94 percent of us can continue to enjoy the standard of living to which we have become accustomed, while main-

taining our soil, our timber, and other natural resources for future generations, is a major undertaking. Thus it is that we have a constantly growing number of specialists in the U.S. Department of Agriculture who, in cooperation with other specialists, working with and for agricultural producers, processors, and others, have made all these wonderful things possible—and at an annual cost of about what we spend each year trying to get a man to the moon.

PROGRAMS WHICH BENEFIT AGRICULTURE BENEFIT ALL

In addition to the broad programs which benefit all Americans, there are many other activities in the Department, such as school lunches, school milk, food stamps, inspection of all edible foods, nutrition and consumer research, and similar programs, the benefits of which go directly to the consumers. Also, programs of the Department for research, extension, and soil and water conservation are of direct benefit to present and future generations of Americans who must depend upon the land and agricultural technology for their supplies of food and fiber. One of the important contributions to the urban consumer, for example, is the work of the wholesale market planning section of the Department, which has been responsible for the planning and development of new and improved wholesale food markets in 65 of the larger cities of the country. The opening of the outstanding new market for New York City at Hunt's Point on May 17, 1967, is representative of the important service of the Department to urban areas. Department officials estimate that in fiscal year 1966, nearly three-fourths of total USDA expenditures had direct benefits to all consumers, businessmen and the general public.

At this time, when present budgets for other departments of government call for hundreds of millions of dollars to reclaim our cities, plus other hundreds of millions for a fight against the pollution of our streams and water supplies, and when we are spending literally billions of dollars on reclaiming housing in urban areas, it is important that rural people be enabled to remain in rural areas. In an effort to meet this need the Congress on the recommendation of this Committee has made possible loans for the construction of some 115,000 rural homes, has aided with some 15,000 soil, water and sewage loans and grants in all fifty states. By making electricity and telephone service available on a repayable basis, great progress in rural areas has been made. These programs will mean more and more in the years ahead and, in the opinion of the committee, are many times more economical than attempting to correct the problems created by congestion in urban areas.

Funds provided through the years by this committee and the Congress for conservation and forestry programs have made a major contribution to the protection of the watershed areas and the curtailment of pollution of the Nation's water supplies. Cooperative surveys and studies in 52 river basins, together with planning in over 1,300 watersheds and improvement work on over 41 million

acres in about 800 watersheds throughout the United States, have greatly reduced the loss of valuable top soil and have increased supplies of high quality water for the urban users downstream. Protection of our forests from fire, insects and diseases has contributed significantly to the supplies of clean and unpolluted water. Continued reforestation work, including the planting of some 13 billion seedlings on 15 million acres in the past 10 years, has done much to protect our water supplies and provide valuable timber to meet present and future needs of the people of this country.

PROGRAM OF SCARCITY—DANGEROUS

World conditions and conditions at home make a program of scarcity not only unsound but even dangerous. The lack of surplus foods is not only being felt by the school lunch and other worthwhile food distribution programs, but in view of the Vietnam war, supplies for all types of commodities could become highly important. In the view of the committee, adequate reserves of food and fiber are essential at all times, though they should be properly insulated so as not to have a depressing influence on the market.

A policy of adequate support levels on storables, where one year's crop can be carried over for many years, and purchases of surplus perishables with Section 32 funds (30 percent of import duties) to strengthen markets, with such purchases diverted to school lunch and other worthy needs, still appears to be the best policy. The production and maintenance of merely an adequate total supply can have an adverse effect on the consumer. With a barely adequate supply, never would the supply of commodities be at the right place at the right time.

The prospect of world food shortages and increasing hunger throughout the world presents serious long-range problems. The increase of production, harvesting and marketing efficiency through agricultural research, extension and marketing programs of the Department, the preservation of our land, water and productive plant through the Department's conservation and watershed programs, together with its price support and credit programs, will enable American farmers to stay on the land to produce the increased food and fiber production which we must have to feed the expanding populations of the world.

WE MUST FACE THE FACTS

In considering the budget for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1968, all of the points outlined heretofore must be taken into account. In forming judgments on the amount of funds to be provided to support the agricultural programs of the country, the many factors which are gradually eroding the position of agriculture in the national economy must be kept in mind.

As stated earlier in this report, we must face the fact that agriculture is no longer an attractive or profitable occupation for most farm producers. We must recognize the fact that the resulting exodus from the farm is creating serious social and economic problems for the urban areas of the country. We must realize that the programs in this bill

which provide a measure of stability of income and enable the farmer to continue in operation under an ever-increasing competitive situation must be adequately funded.

As heretofore pointed out, food, clothing, and shelter are as basic to life as ever. Yet we now have only about 6 percent of our population on the farms producing food for themselves and the other 94 percent of our people.

According to Department figures, an average of nearly 800,000 people have left the farms in each of the last 5 years. The farm population has decreased to about 12 million today, compared to more than double that number in 1950. The 1959 census, the latest official data available, shows that some 17 percent of all farmers in the United States were 65 or older. An additional 22 percent were 55 to 64 years of age. By 1970, it is estimated that nearly half of the farmers will be 55 years of age or over.

Few of the farm-reared children are returning to the farm after completing their education and military service. Fewer and fewer young people are studying agriculture, and most of those who do are not returning to the business of farming. A recent review of official USDA statistics shows that the number of agricultural undergraduate students has decreased from 12.4 percent of total enrollment at land-grant institutions in 1951 to 3.9 percent in 1965.

There are fewer people on the Nation's farms, yet capital required to farm has increased as rapidly as the number of people farming has decreased. The number of farms has gone down from 6.4 million in 1940, to 5.6 million in 1950, to 3.3 million in 1966. The average investment of capital required per farm has increased from \$6,158 in 1940, to \$16,979 in 1950, to \$65,960 in 1966.

More capital is required per farm worker than for his counterpart in industry. The average investment per farm worker in 1966 was \$35,958 as compared to \$20,910 per factory worker.

Due to the constant increase in the cost of farming, net farm income as a percentage of investment has decreased from 23.1 percent in 1947 to 9.4 percent in 1966. Despite an increase in gross farm income through the years, the 300 percent increase in the cost of items used in farm production has reduced the parity ratio to one of the lowest levels in recent years. More and more, the farmer is having to buy at retail prices and sell at wholesale levels.

There is still a wide disparity between levels of income for farm and nonfarm families. Even though he supplies the basic necessities for his city cousins, the farmer apparently is expected by many groups to continue to occupy a second-rate position in our national economy. While disposable personal income of our nonfarm population in 1966 was over \$2,618 per capita, the same income for farm families was \$1,731, only 66 percent of nonfarm income.

In recent years, despite government farm programs, industry and labor's take of the consumer's dollars has increased from 50¢ to 62¢, with the agricultural producer's share of course dropping from

50¢ to 38¢. This increase of 25 percent by industry and labor has been passed on to the consumer as part of the retail price. At the same time, corporate profits after taxes have increased from \$19.6 billion in 1952, to \$28.5 billion in 1959, and to \$48.1 billion in 1966. That, too, is passed on as a part of the consumer's retail price. These increasing elements of cost contribute to the increasing cost of food and goods to all consumers, despite the farmer's declining share of the retail price.

The price paid by urban consumers for a one-pound loaf of white bread averaged 22.2 cents in 1966, of which the farmer received only 3.7 cents for the wheat and other ingredients used. While the retail cost of bread increased 1.3 cents over 1965, the farm value increased only .4 cents. The price of a typical cotton business shirt averaged \$4.38 in 1966. The amount received by the farmer for the raw cotton used in making the shirt was 24 cents, between 5 and 6 percent of the total retail price. While the retail price increased 12 cents over 1965, the price of the cotton was 2 cents less.

THE LESSON OF HISTORY

Any nation looking to the future must protect the source of its food and fiber. Throughout history, one of the dangers of urbanization and industrialization of society, with population movement to the cities, has been the demand of city consumers for these basic necessities at prices below the cost of production.

The worn out and food-deficient countries of Asia and other areas of the world are suffering now because too little of what was taken from the soil in food and fiber production was put back to conserve and revitalize the basic resources. Too little attention was paid to the need to make it possible for well-trained, productive and satisfied people to remain on the land. In the worn out lands such as India and China, food supplies gradually decreased and hunger and economic stagnation followed.

In some areas of the world, the significance of this historical fact is beginning to be fully realized today. Many of the countries of the world that have neglected the development of their agricultural industry in order to make a spectacular advance in urban industrialization are coming to realize why their economies are unable to support their populations, and why they are dependent on outside sources of food to feed their people.

This is the lesson that the people of the United States must learn from history. The cost of food, clothing and shelter is going to be paid either by the consumer or by the land from which it comes. Unless we maintain a prosperous and productive agriculture in this country, our economic and political strength can be destroyed not merely through the loss of our ability to feed our own people properly but by the decline in this greatest market for the products of labor and industry. This becomes even more serious as increasing food shortages threaten many areas of the world. China and India are examples of what happens when too little of what is taken out, is put back into the land.

Mr. Chairman, this is the fifteenth

year I have had the privilege of presenting this bill. I have appreciated the part agricultural development has played in our economic well being so much that last year I had published a book, entitled "That We May Live." Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., Princeton, New Jersey, I would like to quote here from the first chapter:

In the beginning, man spent all of his time providing for his creature needs: food, the means to keep his body warm, and shelter from his enemies as well as from the elements. With time he learned he could domesticate and use goats, sheep, cattle, and other animals, thereby obtaining a better living from less effort. Then began the hundreds of years in which man was a nomad, roaming the land seeking grass and feed for his animals and for himself.

After many, many years man discovered that he could till the soil, select and grow crops which in turn saved for him much of the time previously spent in his search for food.

For many centuries, and in some areas now, man—busy with the problem of obtaining from his labor enough with which to exist—had little time for other activities and showed little ingenuity and inventive capacity, either in improving the productivity of his crops or in the plows or instruments he used. Only in the last few hundred years has man had a real breakthrough in his struggle for a better life.

It is since man had time for research that he developed newer and more and more effective machinery for tilling the soil, for harvesting and processing his crops. It is only since man has developed better and more prolific varieties of crops for food and fiber; since he has developed synthetic fertilizers so as to provide the maximum food for his own crops; since his own food, clothing and shelter have become easily available; and even more recently when through the control of insects he has saved himself from illness and his food supply from destruction, that man has had time for all the other pursuits which make for our high standard of living. He has been unbelievably successful.

Thirty-five years ago there were no atomic submarines, no missiles, no satellites, no jets, no nylon, no television, no teflon, no dacron, no DDT, and no synthetic rubber. Nuclear fission itself had not been discovered; and miracle drugs were virtually unknown. Manned flights into the stratosphere were merely a dream and the "man on the moon" was only a phrase to indicate the impossible.

Today our knowledge of all these things has literally changed the face of the earth. Man today stands on the brink of controlling the air above us and the elements about us. The man who developed the atomic submarine recently told me that in future wars the nation which controlled the bottom of the sea might well emerge the victor.

Ours is the only nation where the cost of food averages only 18 per cent of our disposable income—income left after taxes and other fixed costs. United Nations' reports show the average for certain other countries as follows:

	Percent
Canada	22
Ceylon	51
Sweden	27
Great Britain	27
Australia	23
Italy	43
Korea	51
West Germany	36
Japan	43
France	31
Yugoslavia	46
U.S.S.R. (estimated)	50

Our estimated national income in 1965 was approximately \$544.6 billion, of which

\$98.4 billion went for food. Just think what would be our situation if an additional \$51.2 billion of our gross income had to go for food, leaving that much less with which to purchase the products of industry and labor—as would be the case if it took 27 per cent of our income for food as it does in Great Britain. And if it took 50 per cent of our income for food as it does in the USSR, we would have \$178.8 billion less for purchasing other goods and services.

We in this great United States have gradually increased our farm productivity until 82 per cent of our income is available for many items thought to be necessities, and for luxuries, too.

As we improve our production of foods and our high standard of living, helped greatly by those relatively few people engaged in agriculture, let us ponder the words of Jonathan Swift:

"And he gave it as his opinion that whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together."

John L. Blake felt much the same as Swift on this score:

"It is not known where he who invented the plough was born or where he died, yet he has affected more the happiness of the world than the whole race of heroes and conquerors who have drenched it with tears and manured it with blood."

Yet, the truth is that other scientists, through years of research and study, have helped as much to provide that extra ear of corn and that second blade of grass for human use by saving them from insects and diseases as did those who developed new varieties and new machinery. The important contribution of those engaged in scientific pursuits entitles them to equal credit for the great improvement in the well-being of much of mankind.

If biological study and its application had not flourished in the past, civilization would have been stalemated on an agricultural level with no spare energies or talent for the industrial and scientific revolution.

Fortunately, the vast majority of our people do have full appreciation of scientific study and its contributions of the past, together with its promise for the future. This majority recognizes our great dependence upon the findings of research scientists for the future and has the greatest admiration and appreciation for scientists themselves.

The medical scientists, of course, have already received well-deserved credit from the general public. As we read of the great plagues of years ago, of the great advances in medicine in controlling many of them, such as malaria, we see clearly how medical men have served humanity, but we sometimes slight the entomologists and other scientists who supported their work by isolating the causes and by developing means of controlling the fleas, rats, flies, mosquitoes, and other carriers of these dreaded and deadly diseases.

To be sure, there are hazards connected with human invention and progress; but we do not condemn the inventor or the user of the wheel because there are thousands of casualties directly connected with vehicles utilizing this device.

We know as man has lived his life, day by day and year by year, throughout history he has continued to change and to build for himself a synthetic environment. His clothing, his housing, his food, in fact, almost everything about him is the result of his converting natural elements into products useful to him.

Mr. Chairman, it is the bill before us which recognizes and provides for the continuation of our progress in agriculture in all its many phases; that we may

enjoy our present high standard of living while protecting our natural resources for those who come after us.

THE FACTS ABOUT SUBSIDIES

Mr. Chairman, the term "subsidy" is frequently used in reference to the cost of the farm programs by those who would seek to stigmatize or otherwise discredit such programs and who ignore the increasing take of the consumer dollar by labor and industry as a result of laws. This cost is passed on as a part of the retail price and is thus unidentifiable. Most of these persons, groups, or organizations are themselves the recipients of some form of special protection, financial support, or special legislative advantage.

When compared with "subsidies" or direct payments for other segments of our economy, the cost to the taxpayer of the various agricultural programs is relatively modest. Official Government statistics show, for instance, that mail subsidies have cost the taxpayers of the United States a total of \$11.5 billion since 1946. They reveal that maritime subsidies for ship construction and operating differential payments have amounted to \$6.3 billion since 1938. Business reconversion payments (including tax amortization) through 1962 total \$47.7 billion—more than double the cost of farm price support programs since 1934. Tax-free mineral depletion allowances increased from \$472 million in 1925 to \$4.6 billion in 1964; a total of nearly \$61 billion was paid out during the period.

There are numerous other types of special programs or subsidies, both hidden and apparent, which are of direct benefit to one or more segments of our national economy. Housing programs, industrial lending programs, special tax benefits to business, tariff protection, minimum wage protection, wartime production subsidies, all are responsible for large outlays of taxpayers' funds each year.

A special report issued by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress in 1965 gives a full analysis of these special subsidy-type programs. This report also quotes Clair Wilcox, professor of political economy at Swarthmore College, as follows:

Government has subsidized private enterprise, both in industry and in agriculture, throughout the Nation's history. It has done so directly and indirectly. In some cases, acting directly, it has made outright gifts: grants of public lands or payments from the Treasury. More often, it has given aid in less open ways: by rendering services for which it makes no charge, by selling goods and services for less than they are worth, by buying goods and services for more than they are worth, and by exempting some enterprises from taxes that others must pay. In all of these cases, the cost of the subsidy has been borne, in the end, by the taxpayer. Acting indirectly, Government has subsidized enterprise by sheltering it from the full force of competition and by granting it the privilege of uncontrolled monopoly. And here, the cost of the subsidy has been borne by the consumer in a higher price.

One of the great difficulties, of course, in the consideration of special benefits and subsidies, is the problem of determining the nature of such programs and

identifying the recipients of such special benefits.

BENEFITS TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

Mr. Chairman, the general public frequently thinks of the Department of Agriculture as an organization which benefits only the farmer. This is especially true of the press and urban people. Since only about 6 per cent of our population now lives on farms, it is understandable that the other 94 per cent of urban consumers can frequently forget that the agricultural programs funded in this bill provide the basic food supply which primarily benefits them—the consumers—and upon which they are dependent for their very existence.

As has been pointed out earlier, a substantial portion of the funds spent by the Department of Agriculture have direct benefits to consumers, businessmen and the general public, as well as farmers. Food distribution programs such as the school lunch, special milk, and food stamp programs benefit primarily the Nation's consumers, both children and low-income families. Programs for the preservation of our national resources benefit both present and future generations of citizens and consumers of this and other countries of the world. Meat and poultry inspection, and grading and inspection of other food products are carried on to protect the health of all people, rural and urban. Disease and pest control programs protect human as well as animal health. Foreign assistance programs such as P.L. 480 play an important role in our national welfare and security throughout the world.

It was stated earlier that data from official USDA sources indicate that, in fiscal year 1966, funds expended for programs which provide benefits to consumers, businessmen and the general public represents nearly three-fourths of the total expenditures made by the Department during that year.

THE 1968 BUDGET FOR AGRICULTURE

Unlike the budget presented a year ago, the 1968 budget for the Department of Agriculture does not propose severe cuts in research, insect and disease controls, extension activities, soil conservation and watershed projects, and special milk and school lunch programs. Fortunately, it recognizes the value of these programs to the Nation's economy and includes adequate funds to retain them at present operating levels, or even expand them in some instances. Perhaps the restoration of the severe reductions proposed for these programs by the Congress last year is to some extent responsible for this more realistic approach by the Executive Branch for the coming fiscal year.

The budget proposes, however, to reduce the 1968 authorization for rural electrification loans by \$61,000,000, in view of a projected carryover of unused 1967 loan authorization. The additional request of \$314,000,000 for fiscal year 1968, plus the estimated carryover of \$76,000,000 from fiscal year 1967, will provide a total of \$390,000,000 for this purpose in the coming fiscal year. This compares with an estimated loan level for fiscal year 1967 of \$353,000,000 and

appears to be adequate to meet electrification loan needs in fiscal year 1968.

There are several areas of reduction included in the 1968 budget—the advance authorization for the 1968 Agricultural Conservation Program and the loan authorization for farm operating purposes—which are too severe in the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee.

Although the 1968 budget proposes these reductions, the budget document itself fails to include any information to support such action. On the contrary, information obtained from Department of Agriculture witnesses during the hearings on this bill indicates that the amounts eliminated for these two programs are urgently needed to protect our natural resources and to enable our farmers to continue to produce the food and fiber needed to meet our national demands.

In discussing the need for farm operating loans during 1968 hearings, the Administrator of the Farmers Home Administration stated:

Operators of family farms are continuing to experience great difficulty in obtaining suitable and adequate credit. Farmers are utilizing much more operating-type credit than ever before. The non-real estate debts owed by farmers as of January 1, 1967, were approximately \$21.4 billion which was an increase of 12.6% over the amount owed on January 1, 1966, and 65% over the amount owed in 1962. This increase in use of credit is reflected in the change in average size of FHA operating loans. Our initial operating loans have gone up from an average of \$5,866 in the 1962 fiscal year to \$6,333 in fiscal year 1966. The average subsequent loan has increased from \$2,623 to \$3,427 during the same period.

The impact of these trends has been an increased demand for Farmers Home Administration operating loans. More than one-half of the states had obligated funds allocated to them for initial operating loans by the end of February of this fiscal year.

These statements would indicate the need for more—not less—loan funds for farm operating purposes. It is significant to note that the Department of Agriculture initially requested over \$500 million for operating loan purposes in the coming year. It should also be noted that losses have been only about 1 percent of the principal advanced.

This is the 12th time in 15 years that the Bureau of the Budget has proposed a drastic reduction in the Agricultural Conservation Program. While the budget gives no reason for this proposed cut for 1968, in previous years it has been claimed that more emphasis on permanent or long-range type practices would require less funds for this program. In this connection, it should be noted that 85 percent of the full \$220,000,000 provided for 1966 was used for these permanent practices. Secretary Freeman's statement to the committee in February of this year on this point is as follows:

During the 1966 fiscal year, 85 percent of the ACP cost-sharing funds expended were for soil, water, woodland, and wildlife conservation measures classified as enduring-type practices. These types of practices conserve the land and water resources for several years or help shift the land permanently into protective uses such as permanent grass or tree cover and terrace or other erosion con-

trol and water conservation and management system.

The budget also failed to indicate that the proposed reduction for the ACP program would result in the elimination of 394 man-years now available to carry out the work of the Soil Conservation Service. In response to an inquiry on this subject during the hearings, the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service indicated that the cut would come almost exclusively at the work unit level—pages 545–6, part 2, 1968 hearings. It is interesting to note that the same budget document proposes increases at the work unit level under another appropriation item.

THE BILL RECOMMENDED FOR 1968

In reviewing the 1968 budget request for agriculture, and in arriving at the amounts included in the accompanying bill, the committee was aware of the large number of employees, research stations, field offices, and other facilities already available to the Department of Agriculture. The number of employees is expected to reach 85,800 permanent and 34,700 intermittent and temporary employees by the end of the current fiscal year, a total of 120,500 employees of all types. About one-fourth of these are in the Forest Service, which is funded in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation, leaving around 78,000 employees in programs financed by appropriations in this bill. This includes a total staff of in excess of 12,000 located here in the Washington metropolitan area, including the Beltsville Research Center, to handle the supervision, direction, and servicing of Department programs throughout the country.

Under the Agricultural Research Service, the Department now has 240 research stations engaged in every possible phase of agricultural research, running from locations of one or two persons to larger facilities employing 400 to 500 people. In addition, the Department has over 10,000 field offices in nearly every city, village, and rural area in the Nation, with 7,640 at the county or work unit level. Also, the Federal-State Extension Service has a total of 3,207 offices throughout the country.

The committee approached the consideration of amounts to be proposed in this bill with full realization of the need to hold Federal expenditures to a workable minimum so as to reduce the large Federal deficit, estimates of which continue to grow. It also was aware of the urgency of limiting proposed budget increases which would contribute to the need for a further tax increase. Against this, it has weighed the importance of every agricultural program in the bill to the health and welfare of the Nation's consumers, the preservation of our natural resources for future generations, and the maintenance of a sound national economy.

With this in mind, the committee allowed a minimum number of highly essential or unavoidable increases for fiscal year 1968 to (1) utilize research facilities previously funded and ready for operation, (2) meet the urgent need for a mechanized agriculture to offset the lack of adequate farm labor, (3) assure continued protection of public health through such programs as pollution research, meat and poultry inspection,

plant and animal quarantine inspection, and enforcement of disease control programs affecting both animals and humans, (4) preserve our basic agricultural production capacity by providing technical assistance to new soil and water conservation districts which will enter the Nation's conservation program in the next year, and by moving ahead on the conservation and watershed programs, (5) provide adequate food to children and low-income consumers, through the special milk, school lunch, and food stamp programs, and (6) assure adequate credit to farm operators by providing additional staff to handle the lending programs of the Farmers Home Administration which have been expanded nearly three-fold in recent years as a result of new legislation enacted by the Congress.

The increases provided in line with these criteria are to be used for increased work in the field. For some years, the committee has felt that personnel at the Washington level (including national supervision at Beltsville) should not be expanded further. Therefore, the general policy of taking a portion of the increases allowed for overhead at the Washington level shall be deferred for the coming year, except where separately justified and separately approved by Congress.

Many of the increases proposed for the various appropriation items in the 1968 budget, however essential they may be, were not allowed by the committee, because they did not meet the criteria outlined above. Also, it was not possible to include funds for the 200 or more requests received from Members of Congress, private individuals, and various organizations for an additional \$242 million for very meritorious projects not included in the 1968 budget. The committee recognizes the urgent need for these important programs and requests the Department to undertake the most essential ones with existing manpower and funds. To assist the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service to handle the increased research needs, the committee has increased his contingency research fund from \$1 million to \$3 million for next year. To the extent that such additional projects cannot be undertaken next year, they should be given a high priority in the formulation of the 1969 budget for the Department.

A list of requested increases above the budget totaling \$13.3 million and 576 additional man-years for research is included in the Agricultural Research Service section of this report. It will be noted from that tabulation that personnel and funds now being devoted to the various additional research activities are substantial for most items, and should be adequate to permit the diversion of manpower, money, and facilities from less essential to more essential projects.

In view of the overriding evidence that the proposed budget reductions for the Agricultural Conservation Program would do irreparable damage to the conservation efforts of the Nation, with long-range harm to both farmers and consumers, the committee has restored funds for the 1968 Agricultural Conservation Program to the 1967 level. The statements from Department of Agriculture officials quoted earlier in this report,

together with pertinent testimony from Congressional and public witnesses contained in the printed hearings, fully justify this action in the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee.

While the committee has not restored the budget reduction of \$50,000,000 for farm operating loans, it is the firm opinion of a majority of its members that the full \$350,000,000 for such loans should have been included in the 1968 budget. These funds are usually exhausted by February each year, and the Department has some 7,700 unfunded applications totaling \$90,000,000 on hand at present. Should the need for the additional loan authorization arise, the committee trusts that the Budget will make a timely request for such additional funds.

PERSONNEL INCREASES

The 1968 budget proposes increases in average employment of 2,307 man-years for the programs of the Department financed from appropriated funds. This is offset by a projected reduction of 551 man-years financed by transfers and reimbursements from other departments and agencies, leaving a net increase proposed for fiscal year 1968 of 1,756 man-years for all agencies of the Department except the Forest Service which is not funded in this bill.

The appropriations recommended for 1968 by the committee provide a net increase of 762 man-years, less than one-third of those proposed to be financed from appropriations in the 1968 budget. In the opinion of the committee, the increases allowed are absolutely essential. They meet the criteria set forth earlier in this report. Despite efforts to hold Department of Agriculture personnel to present levels, these increases are considered to be in the "unavoidable" category and must be approved.

The increases by agency are as follows:

Agricultural Research Service:	
Research programs.....	104
Disease and pest control.....	53
Total, ARS.....	157
Soil Conservation Service:	
Staffing 15 new districts.....	45
River basin surveys.....	48
Resource conservation and development	30
Total, SCS.....	133
Consumer and Marketing Service:	
Meat and poultry inspection.....	350
Food Stamp Plan.....	300
Total, C. & M.S.....	650
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	2
Office of Information.....	5
Farmers Home Administration:	
Loan and grant programs.....	140
Rural areas development.....	84
Total, FHA.....	224
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation...	20
Total increase allowed.....	1,191
Less reductions proposed in budget and agreed to by Committee.....	1,429
Net man-year increase, 1968.....	762

¹ Man-year decreases proposed in Statistical Reporting Service, Consumer and Marketing Service, Extension Service, Rural Electrification Administration, Rural Community Development Service, and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

RESEARCH

The bill includes an appropriation of \$135,587,500, plus a transfer of \$15,000,000 from section 32 funds, for fiscal year 1968 for the research programs of this agency. This is a decrease of \$1,395,500 in the budget request and a decrease of \$410,000 below the 1967 appropriations. Within the reduced amount the Committee has allowed the following increases and decreases.

The \$4,000,000 increase recommended for staffing and equipping new research stations will provide full funding for all facilities which will be ready for operation early in the next fiscal year, plus partial funding to permit advance preparations for those that will be opened later in fiscal year 1968 or in early fiscal year 1969.

The additional \$400,000 for research on environmental pollution will provide for engineering research on rural waste disposal, research on physical, chemical, and biological properties of farm animal wastes, and research on the effects of air pollutants on crop growth. It is essential that research on farm and rural pollution be conducted as an integral part of the National effort in the area of pollution control.

The increase of \$300,000 for research on animal diseases will enable the Department to expand its research projects for swine abscesses, anaplasmosis of cattle, equine piroplasmosis of horses, and trichinae in swine. A total of \$469,200 is now being spent by the Department for this area of research. The losses to the livestock industry from disease and pestilence are estimated to be close to \$1 billion per year.

An increase of \$200,000 is provided to undertake research on plant sources of protein. Plants offer enormous possibilities as a means to increase both quantity and quality of proteins for animal feeds and human food. Such crops as peanuts, soybeans, and dry beans offer great potential for cheaper sources of protein foods and feed through increased yield. In a world faced with increased hunger and starvation in the future, it is important that some basic research on new sources of proteins for human diets be initiated at this time.

An additional \$200,000 is provided for research on remote sensing principles and techniques in agricultural management of soil and water resources. Great progress has been made recently in sensor technology. This work offers the potential of a relatively inexpensive method for soil mapping, river basin studies, identification of drought and salinity problem areas, and evaluation of sources of water.

A relatively modest increase of \$56,000 has been included for research to improve ornamental plants. Bacterial and fungus diseases continue to cause serious losses to the ornamentals industry, which is estimated to have gross annual sales of \$1.5 billion. Only \$85,000 is presently available to study the more destructive diseases or ornamentals such as black spot of roses and root rots of poinsettias and bulb crops. The importance of this industry to the general economy indicates the need for the additional funds provided.

An additional \$75,000 is provided to

initiate research on improved mechanical methods of planting, harvesting and handling of vegetables. The 1964 farm value of all vegetables, including strawberries and melons, exceeded \$1.3 billion. With the supply of farm labor decreasing rapidly, it is urgent that mechanical methods of supplying high quality and reasonably priced perishables to the nation's markets be developed as rapidly as possible.

An increase of \$100,000 is included in the bill to expand studies for drainage and salinity control in the Imperial Valley and similar areas of southern California. Thousands of miles of drain tiles have been installed in the irrigated lands of the Imperial Valley, which produced over \$200 million of crops in 1965, to remove the salt deposited by irrigation water from the Colorado River. Deposits of iron and manganese oxides are clogging these tiles and making them ineffective. Additional research is needed to restore the usefulness of these tile systems.

An additional \$41,000 is approved to expand research on the sugar beet root maggot. It is estimated that infestations may destroy from 80 to 90 percent of the beet crops in some areas. In view of the importance of this problem to our \$200 million sugar beet industry, the Committee believes that the present \$12,000 being spent for research on this problem should be increased by the amount allowed.

The additional \$574,000 included for pay increases for engineers and scientists results from authorizations by the Civil Service Commission in February, 1967, under Executive Order No. 11073 issued pursuant to basic law (5 U.S.C. 5303). The Committee questions the advisability of legislation which permits the Executive Branch to commit the Congress to mandatory increases of this type.

An appropriation of \$2,500,000 is recommended for the construction of a plant disease, nematode, and insect laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. The plans, for which \$338,000 was provided in the 1965 Appropriation Act, are expected to be completed by November, 1967, and construction can proceed immediately thereafter. Scientists currently engaged in research of this type are located in widely scattered, inadequately equipped laboratories. In view of the need for improved methods for controlling insects and plant diseases, the most effective and efficient research facilities are warranted. The amount proposed will permit construction at \$30 per square foot in lieu of the \$35 per square foot average proposed.

An increase of \$150,000 is included for plans for construction of a Grassland Restoration Laboratory at Temple, Tex., to cost a total of \$1,800,000. It is estimated that about 146 million acre feet of water, or 40 percent of the water used in the State, is lost to brush, cacti and weeds. Additional intensive research is needed to improve chemical and mechanical means of brush control and to reestablish grassland cover for sustained production of forage and conserving water.

Also an additional \$150,000 is included for the next fiscal year to enable the Department to review and bring up to date

information on the need for (1) additions to the soil and water laboratory at Morris, Minnesota; (2) a soil-water-plant research facility at Ithaca, New York; (3) a soil-water-plant research team in Florida; (4) a wine research facility in California; (5) expansion of research facilities at Big Springs, Texas; (6) additional wool research at Albany, California; (7) a genetic stock center for bees at Baton Rouge, La.; (8) intensifying research on sugar sorghums at existing facilities; (9) research on the engineering and evaluation of forage utilization systems at the Ohio Research and Development Center; and (10) restoration of a cooperative cane sugar refining research project at New Orleans. These activities all have considerable merit and the committee is of the opinion that they should be given full and careful consideration by the Department for inclusion of justified amounts in the 1969 budget.

Both sugar and wool, for example, are commodities in which United States production is deficient, and additional research to increase domestic production could result in additional income to those segments of our agricultural industry. Sugar sorghum appears to have a real potential in those areas of the country which need alternatives to existing crops such as cotton. Additional research on sorghums as a source of sugar at the Meridian Station, and additional wool research at the Western Utilization Laboratory should be undertaken as soon as possible to meet the needs of these industries.

CONTINGENCY RESEARCH FUND

It was pointed out earlier that many members and public witnesses presented statements to the committee requesting the addition of funds to the budget to meet urgent research needs. Some 33 of these requests involving more than 576 man-years and \$13.3 million additional were received.

In view of the heavy military demands on the Federal Treasury and the large budget deficit indicated for next year, it has not been possible to include these items in the bill. As mentioned earlier, the committee is aware of the urgency of these proposals and requests the Department to undertake the most essential projects with existing manpower, funds and facilities. In addition, the committee has added \$2,000,000 within the total budget request to increase the Administrator's contingency research fund from \$1 million to \$3 million. It also has requested him to give a high priority to these programs in formulating the 1969 budget for the Agricultural Research Service.

Of all the storable basic commodities, cotton continues to face major problems, primarily because of past faulty governmental policies of not keeping U.S. cotton on world markets competitively. The declining demand for shorter staple cotton, plus the failure of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend adequate funds for cotton research, have greatly aggravated these problems.

Supplies of cotton in Commodity Credit

Corporation inventories amount to 5.4 million bales at present. About 62 percent of this is one inch or less in staple length and valued roughly at \$275 million. The Department recently has announced reduced price supports in an effort to bring a change to the better and longer staple cottons. Additional research is badly needed to produce an earlier maturing variety for certain areas, to develop better classing methods, and to provide for better methods of using shorter fibers in spinning. A total of \$275,000 of CCC funds have been earmarked in this bill to undertake some special research work at the Southern Utilization Laboratory, Texas Tech University, and the Clemson Quality Laboratory on utilization of short staple cotton and mechanical classing practices. The committee renews its urgent request that the position of a Sales Manager with real authority be reinstated. Funds received from sales are not only helpful, but become available to the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance its huge operations.

With regard to all types of cotton, there is an essential need for much more information concerning every aspect of cotton in an effort to reduce the cost of production and thereby improve its competitive position. A thorough statement of these needs was prepared and presented at the request of the committee by Dr. C. R. Sayre, formerly a research specialist of the Department and now President of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association. He not only is an expert in the field of research but also has had a varied experience both in production, marketing and handling of cotton for a number of years. This report appears on pages 324 to 331, part 4, of the hearings for 1968.

It is to be noted that the Bureau of the Budget has never submitted estimates for the \$10 million "crash" research program which was assured to the cotton industry when the 1964 Agricultural Act was passed. In view of these commitments, the committee has provided substantial increases above the budget for cost-of-production research on cotton since 1964. The committee urges the Bureau of the Budget to consider all these factors in the coming year, and in preparing the budget for 1969. For the present, the committee urges that cotton research needs be considered in allocating the \$3 million contingency fund which has been provided for additional research in fiscal year 1968.

CONTROL PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$84,028,000 for fiscal year 1968, a decrease of \$1,824,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,362,100 over the 1967 appropriation.

The 1968 bill includes funds for a supervisory group in Washington to coordinate and direct work of field personnel of the Agricultural Research Service in carrying out the inspection of dealers engaged in the transportation, sale and handling of dogs, cats and other research animals under Public Law 89-544. This agency has a staff of over 15,000 people, with about 6,000 of them already en-

gaged in inspection and control activities. After thorough study of this new law, the committee has concluded that the most effective means to meet the new requirements is to provide a supervisory staff in Washington and to assign the field work to existing personnel at some 457 locations throughout the country. It is convinced that experienced personnel at proper locations can do the job far more expeditiously and efficiently than newly recruited and untrained employees and means for such work to be done.

The 1968 budget proposes an increase of \$1,000,000 to maintain the screw-worm barrier zone between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. One-half of this amount is included in the Second Supplemental Act, 1967. The balance of \$500,000 is included in this bill to fully meet this need in the coming year. The barrier zone is the only means available to protect the entire country against the natural migration of screwworms from Mexico. Now that the United States is virtually free of screwworm fly populations, it is important that the barrier zone be maintained to prevent reentry of this pest. The economic benefits to the livestock industry are enormous.

In recent years, considerable attention has been given to the problem of salmonella contamination of animal feeds. Additional work must be carried on, however, to assure protection against this disease which can be transmitted to humans. The full budget request of \$300,000 is recommended for the coming fiscal year to expand this program to all States and to strengthen monitoring and laboratory studies of this dangerous disease.

An additional \$150,100 is also included in the bill to expand regulatory activities under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act. This increase would be used (1) to test check over 2,000 lots of 76 different animal vaccines which have not been under surveillance due to shortage of manpower, and (2) to permit more adequate testing of the steadily increasing volume and types of veterinary biologics.

An increase of \$420,000 is provided to strengthen plant and animal quarantine inspection at ports-of-entry to prevent the introduction of destructive foreign pests and diseases. Entries of people and goods through international land, sea and border ports have increased an average of around 10 percent during 1966. As a result, the inspection workload has increased as follows: Airplane inspections—13.2%; baggage inspections—15.3%; miscellaneous cargo inspections—7.7%; and interceptions of unauthorized materials—17.0%.

The boll weevil eradication activities in the High Plains of Texas have been highly successful, and it is planned to put this program on a maintenance basis in fiscal year 1968. Accordingly, a reduction of \$500,000 in the funds needed for this purpose is proposed. The remaining funds, \$502,800, will be fully matched by local funds to treat infested "hot spots" found in the area and to conduct surveys and regulatory work.

An additional \$500,000 is included in the bill pursuant to estimates submitted

on April 28, 1967 (House Document No. 114) to take over the cost of quarantine inspection work formerly handled by the State of California, which has declined to pay the expense of performing this important work for the coming year, though it has done a fine job of enforcing Federal plant quarantine orders and regulations at the maritime ports of San Diego, San Pedro (including Los Angeles), San Francisco, and the international airports at Los Angeles, Oakland, and San Francisco since the beginning of the program in 1912. On February 8, 1967, the California Department of Agriculture notified this Department that it was unwilling to continue to finance this work after June 30, 1967. The additional funds are needed so that this Department can assume full responsibility for enforcement of Federal plant quarantines at ports of entry in California in fiscal year 1968.

An increase of \$26,000 is provided to cover pay increases for engineers and scientists authorized by the Civil Service Commission under Executive Order No. 11073 issued pursuant to basic law.

A total of \$5,388,600 is included in the bill for the continuation of the fire ant program at the 1967 level of operation. The threat to the Southeast and eventually much of the Nation is far more serious than realized by Department of Agriculture officials at the time of the hearings on the 1968 budget. Recent information indicates that the fire ant infestation covers 106 million acres rather than the 45 million previously indicated. Present procedures seem to be failing to control the spread of this destructive and dangerous pest. Testimony presented to the Committee by State officials indicates that the States of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana have increased or are proposing to increase matching funds to undertake a program to completely eradicate this serious pest as rapidly as possible.

To determine the full extent of this serious threat to American Agriculture, and to develop a more effective method for eradication through a cooperative Federal-State approach, the Department is directed to reexamine the entire fire ant problem, including (1) an accurate indication of the extent of the infestation, (2) its effects on crops, livestock and people, (3) the most effective techniques and materials available, (4) the time and cost of a full-scale program to eliminate this insect from the United States.

SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

This research is conducted with local currencies in countries in which the United States has foreign currency available in excess of normal U.S. requirements. The dollars appropriated for this purpose are used to purchase these excess currencies from the Treasury Department. Since the dollars remain in the United States, and since this country owns large amounts of excess currencies in some eleven countries, their use for research and market development purposes appears fully justified.

For the coming fiscal year, an appropriation of \$7,500,000 is recommended, a

decrease of \$7,900,000 in the budget request and an increase of \$3,000,000 over the 1967 appropriation. The amount provided for fiscal year 1968, plus an estimated carryover of unobligated prior year funds into next year, will continue the program at approximately the 1967 operating level.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Information provided to the Committee indicates that some State legislatures have appropriated matching funds for construction of research facilities at State Experiment Stations far in excess of the amounts available under the formula distribution of Federal appropriations for this purpose. To partially meet this situation, the Committee has reduced the proposed increases for research activities slightly in view of similar research in other agencies of the Department, so as to increase the grants for facilities to \$2,500,000 for fiscal year 1968. The increase of \$500,000 is merely a token increase at this time. To fully match the funds available in several States would require an increase of probably \$80 million above the 1968 budget for grants for construction of research facilities, in view of the distribution formula contained in the basic law—Public Law 88-74.

EXTENSION SERVICE

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$96,602,000 for fiscal year 1968 for the various appropriations under this head. This represents a total increase of \$3,803,000 for the coming year.

The funds included in the bill for 1968 represent the full budget estimates for each subappropriation item. It will be noted, however, that funds for the community development programs under "Payments to States and Puerto Rico" have been reduced to \$700,000, approximately one-half of the budget request, whereas funds for 4-H Club programs which mean so much in training youth have been increased to \$1,800,000, an increase of \$800,000 in the budget estimates. In view of the many agencies of the Department and the entire Federal Government engaged in community development activities, the committee feels that the additional funds can be used most effectively in programs which work directly with the youth of this Nation. The wholesome effect of 4-H Club activities has been so beneficial to rural youth that additional efforts to bring 4-H programs to young people in the congested and deprived urban areas of the United States would make an invaluable contribution to the moral, spiritual and economic strength of this Nation.

The committee is concerned about the apparent tendency on the part of some States to attempt to reduce State funds as increases in Federal funds are appropriated under the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act. Increases in Federal funds are not intended to replace State funds which would have been available otherwise. Much of the early legislation for these programs expressly stated this principle. The committee believes that reductions in State support following increases in Federal funds should be con-

sidered as using Federal funds in substitution. The Congress should take note of such actions in considering future appropriations for this purpose.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The 1967 appropriation level of \$1,204,000 is recommended again for next year. This is a reduction of \$200,000 in the 1968 budget request. Under the criteria established by the committee, as described earlier, the additional funds and employees requested here have not been approved.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

For conservation operations a total appropriation of \$113,053,000 is proposed for fiscal year 1968, a decrease of \$942,000 in the budget request.

Forty-five additional many-years of staffing at an annual cost of \$540,000 is included to provide technical assistance to 15 new districts expected to be formed in fiscal year 1968. This increase is needed in areas not now covered by districts. It is essential to the National Conservation Program that additional districts be encouraged to enter the program as rapidly as possible. To do this, it is important that adequate staff be available to help landowners and operators organize themselves into districts, develop conservation plans, and carry out conservation measures.

The additional \$942,000 for 125 man-years of part-time help to existing districts has not been approved. However, the restoration of the full amount for the 1968 agricultural conservation program will more than meet this need by restoring a total of 394 man-years of trained and experienced help now available to existing districts.

The balance of the increase will be used to cover salary increases for scientists and engineers pursuant to House Document 114.

The full budget estimate of \$6,377,000 for watershed planning is recommended for the next fiscal year. The net increase of \$35,000 will provide for salary increases for professional engineers authorized by the Civil Service Commission on February 12, 1967, pursuant to the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, P.L. 87-793. The 1968 budget proposes that 100 new watershed planning starts be authorized for the coming year, the same number that the committee insisted on for the present year. On the basis of information furnished the committee, it is apparent that applications will greatly exceed this number in 1968. Therefore, the committee authorizes not less than 100 new planning starts for next year. The total number to be started should be limited only by the total funds available.

For the watershed protection program, the full budget estimate of \$70,403,000 has been included in the bill for fiscal year 1968, the committee authorizes not less than 80 new construction starts for the coming fiscal year, the figure that it insisted upon for the present year. The Committee feels that projects should be moved into the construction stage as rapidly as plans have been approved, provided adequate funds are available. It is pleased to note the increase in local con-

tributions of land, easements, water rights, and rights of way.

The full budget of \$25,753,000 is provided for the flood prevention program for fiscal year 1968. The net increase of \$57,600 covers salary increases of engineers pursuant to the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, P.L. 87-793.

The full budget estimate of \$16,336,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year for the Great Plains Conservation Program. This is a reduction of \$2,168,300 below fiscal year 1967. However, some of the backlog of pending applications was taken care of in the current year. The new appropriation provided will cover about 3,900 additional contracts in fiscal year 1968.

An appropriation of \$6,000,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1968 for the Resource Conservation and Development Program. The committee has agreed to nearly one-half of the budget increase for this new program which was set up in 1962 and is still on an experimental basis. It feels that during the next year the Department should study the possible need for a cooperative program on a regional or statewide basis, using the experience gained from this small experimental program.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The 1967 appropriation level of \$12,421,000 is recommended again for the next fiscal year. This is a decrease of \$1,225,000 in the 1968 budget request.

The committee's action in this instance does not indicate that the additional work proposed for 1968 would not be of value. It merely indicates that this additional research does not meet the "unavoidable increase" criterion outlined earlier. The new work should be undertaken to the fullest extent possible with present personnel and funds.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

The bill includes an appropriation for fiscal year 1968 of \$13,821,750, a decrease of \$42,250 in the budget request, and a continuation of the 1967 operating level. The amount proposed will provide program increases of \$122,000, plus an additional \$292,500 for equipment to automate the gathering, processing and dissemination of data to the public, and \$136,000 to cover increased mail costs. These increases are fully offset by a non-recurring reduction of \$543,500 due to the completion of the conversion to the new computer system during the present fiscal year.

New automatic equipment will be used both in the field offices and Washington for sending and receiving data at rapid speeds. This will enable field offices to handle larger volumes of data, and will provide an economical means of preparing, maintaining and utilizing larger lists for mail sampling of estimates.

Procedures for computing the agency's mail costs have been revised, with assistance and concurrence of the Post Office Department, to recognize the greatly increased volume of mail, added mail services, and increases in mailing costs.

The committee recommends that further review be given to the need for crop reports on the filbert crop in Oregon. The funds provided for fiscal year should enable this Service to match the \$3,000

of local funds now available for this purpose, if the reinstatement of these reports is determined to be feasible and can be arranged.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

For consumer, protective, marketing, and regulatory programs in the coming fiscal year, an appropriation of \$89,010,000 is recommended.

The increase of \$3,500,000 included for meat and poultry inspection will provide an additional 350 man-years of inspection time for these activities. In view of the normal lag in recruiting trained personnel for this work, the funds provided should be adequate for the next year. During the past year, about 100 fewer positions were filled than authorized, due to the difficulty of recruiting and retaining this type of personnel.

The 1967 expenditures of \$250,000 for public hearings, referendum, to initiate the Cotton Research and Promotion Act (P.L. 89-502), will not recur in 1968. An offsetting reduction for fiscal year 1968 of \$250,000 has been made as proposed in the 1968 budget.

The need for a livestock market news service for Wyoming and Western Nebraska has been presented to the Committee. It is apparent that the lack of such service is a severe handicap to the producers of this important livestock area. Since similar market news information is provided to other livestock producing areas of the Nation, the Committee feels that plans must be made by the Department to establish this service during the coming fiscal year from the first balances which will become available from position vacancies or other savings. Since it will provide regional service, it should be considered a Category I market news service.

The full budget estimate of \$1,750,000 is recommended again for the fiscal year 1968 for payments to States and possessions. In view of the serious budget situation facing the Federal Government, it is hoped the States can meet any additional needs which may develop in the next year in the work financed by this appropriation.

The special milk program is aimed primarily at increasing the consumption of fluid milk by children. Nonprofit schools of high school grade and under, all nonprofit summer camps, and child-care institutions devoted to the care and training of children, are eligible to participate in the program. The full budget estimate of \$104,000,000 is recommended for the coming fiscal year. This will permit the program to continue at the level authorized for fiscal year 1967, and will cover an estimated 3.2 billion half pints of fluid milk for the next year.

For the school lunch program, the full budget estimate of \$198,735,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1968. In addition, the usual transfer of \$45,000,000 from Section 32 funds has been included for the procurement of foods for distribution to schools to provide well balanced and nutritional needs. The total available from these two sources is \$243,735,000, which is an increase of \$30,130,000 over funds provided for fiscal year 1967.

For a number of years, the amount provided for this program has been based on an average of 5¢ per meal for the estimated number of meals to be served, plus the funds for operating and administrative expenses. In addition, a transfer of \$45,000,000 from Section 32 funds has been carried to provide adequate funds for commodity procurement purposes.

In view of the steady rise in food prices each year, and due to the reduction in surplus foods available to this program, the committee has included \$187,000,000 for the cash payments to States based on an average of 5.5¢ per meal for an estimated 3.4 billion meals to be served in the next school year. The majority of the members of the committee feel that the main financial support should be used to strengthen the regular school lunch program which has proved to be of such great benefit to the Nation's school children in the past.

In addition to the cash payment to States, the bill also carries increased funds totalling \$5,000,000 for cash assistance to needy schools, \$2,000,000 for the pilot breakfast program, \$750,000 for nonfood assistance, \$46,885,000 for commodity procurement (including the transfer from Section 32), and \$2,100,000 for administrative and operating expenses.

Federal funds in this bill provide the basis for total school lunch expenditures of over \$1.5 billion per year. For fiscal year 1967, for example, Federal contributions of funds and surplus food for the school lunch and special milk programs are expected to reach \$411 million. State and local contributions are estimated at \$350 million. Payments by children are estimated at \$917 million, making a total from all sources of \$1,678 million.

The budget requests \$195,000,000 for fiscal year 1968 for the Food Stamp Program, an increase of \$55,000,000 over funds available for fiscal year 1967. It proposes that the entire amount be financed by a transfer from Section 32 funds. It is to be noted that the estimated income of \$570,000,000 in fiscal year 1968, plus a carryover of \$300,000,000, will be sufficient to fully finance all Section 32 procurement and distribution functions, all of the transfers to other programs proposed in the budget, and still leave a carryover balance of \$300,000,000 for the following year plus an unused balance of \$26,000,000 which will lapse on June 30, 1968.

The committee recommends a total of \$195,000,000 for the next fiscal year, \$180,000,000 to come from Section 32 and \$15,000,000—or as much as finally becomes available—to be made available by reappropriation of prior year unused balances for this program.

The language of the bill makes the availability of these funds contingent upon the enactment of legislation to continue this program. The language provides further that, in the absence of such authorizing legislation, the funds shall be available for commodity purchases to reestablish the direct distribution program which was in effect prior to adoption of the present Food Stamp Program.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

For fiscal year 1968, the committee recommends the same amount as provided for 1967, \$21,441,500. This is a reduction of \$1,170,500 in the 1968 budget request. With some 900 people and \$26 million now available to this agency, the committee feels that the additional work proposed for next year can be handled with existing personnel and funds. It should be noted that there are a total of 300 positions in the present overseas attache posts, with 7 posts having 10 or more people. If it is determined that additional attache posts should be opened in new areas as proposed in the 1968 budget, this could be done by giving up some existing posts or by reassignment of existing personnel from the larger posts.

The budget also proposes an increase of \$168,250 in transfers from the Commodity Credit Corporation for the barter program and ocean transportation assistance. Since this proposed transfer would add an additional 14 man-years of employment, it has not been agreed to by the committee.

A transfer of \$3,117,000 from Section 32 funds is also included in the bill for fiscal year 1968. This will provide a total of \$26,433,250 for the operations of this essential agency in the coming fiscal year, not including an estimated \$250,000 to be transferred from AID and other agencies for services to be performed for those organizations in 1968.

In the event that it is decided to proceed with participation in the Tokyo Fair, funds now available should be used. It is noted that this agency had over \$7 million of unobligated funds on hand as of March 31, 1967. The committee's action is not intended to delay or prohibit participation by the Department in this exhibition.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

The full budget estimate of \$1,491,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year. The increase of \$57,000, which involves only 2 new employees, is provided to increase trade practice investigations through the use of automatic data processing equipment.

With this system, it is expected that this agency will be able to eliminate the present manual system which permits the analysis of only a limited cross section of transactions annually. The proposed automatic system, which will involve the rental of existing government-owned or private equipment, will enable it to greatly increase the number of transactions analyzed and speed up the followup investigations of violations disclosed. The number of commodity transactions have gone up each year, from 12.8 million in 1964 to 15.1 million estimated in 1968.

This is one of two exceptions made by the committee to the rule prohibiting additional personnel in Washington. This exception is necessary due to the small size of this agency and the importance of its enforcement activities to the stability of the Nation's commodity markets.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

For the operating and administrative expenses of the various programs of this

agency, the budget proposes a total of \$205,154,000, \$152,665,400 by direct appropriation and \$52,488,600 by transfer to cover costs of operating the Commodity Credit Corporation. The budget proposal contemplates an adjustment of \$24,500,000 between appropriated and funds transferred from CCC to reflect a decrease in workload related to CCC programs and a corresponding increase in other activities financed by this appropriation.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$137,935,400 plus a transfer from CCC in the amount of \$64,728,000—a total of \$202,664,000 for the coming fiscal year. This is a decrease of \$3,694,500 in funds provided for fiscal year 1967 and is \$2,490,000 less than requested in the budget.

The amounts recommended provide for an adjustment of \$10,000,000 between appropriated and CCC funds, which appears to be a more reasonable amount than the \$24,500,000 adjustment proposed in the budget. The reduction below 1967 is due to expected increases in employee productivity and some reduction in workload.

Appropriations for direction of emergency programs are included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill for all agencies and departments of the Government.

Questions have been raised with the committee as to the propriety of the actions of some of the employees of this agency in promoting certain programs of the Department. It is not unusual to have such complaints. However, attention is called to the provisions of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1913, which prohibit the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence Members of Congress in support of or in opposition to farm legislation or appropriation acts.

An appropriation of \$80,000,000 is included to make payments to eligible sugar producers in fiscal year 1968. Since the 1967 crop year production will remain about the same as last year, the amount of the appropriation has been retained at the 1967 level. This is a reduction of \$6,500,000 in the budget request for next year. During the period 1938–1966, collections of \$2.4 billion from excise and import taxes have exceeded payments by approximately \$552 million. Estimated collections through fiscal year 1968 of \$2.6 billion will exceed estimated payments through fiscal year 1968 by \$592 million.

The full budget request for an appropriation of \$220,000,000 is included in the bill to make payments earned under the 1967 agricultural conservation program authorized last year. Amounts due are legal commitments and funds must be provided to pay all contracts entered into under the 1967 authorization.

The committee has restored the 1968 program authorization to the previously established level of \$220,000,000—plus \$30,000,000 for administrative expenses included under the appropriation "Expenses, ASCS." It should be noted that more than an offsetting reduction of \$167,000,000 has been made in the over-

seas food donation program under title II of Public Law 480—food-for-peace program.

This restoration will permit the continuation of our nationwide soil and water conservation efforts at the level which has been in existence for 12 years or more. It will prevent the elimination of essential conservation practices which are an integral part of our watershed programs. It will prevent the elimination of 394 soil conservation technicians who are now an essential part of the work-unit offices in all of the 50 States.

In the opinion of a majority of the members of the committee, these conservation practices represent the best possible use of Federal funds in the preservation of our soil and water resources for future generations. In addition, they provide the best possible protection for the land upon which we must depend for our present and future food production. The many problems facing agriculture, such as increasing costs, decreasing farm labor, and increasing financial risks, make it apparent that this Nation cannot afford to reduce its conservation efforts.

The decreasing supplies of foods on hand, the rapidly expanding population, and the decreasing number of people on the farms, indicate that food shortages may face world consumers in the future, unless our agricultural production plant is protected from erosion and similar damages. With U.S. commitments in Vietnam and elsewhere throughout the world, we must continue to give adequate attention to our own natural resources to assure a firm source of supply of food and fiber to the growing populations of this country and the world.

An appropriation of \$80,000,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year to make cost-sharing, technical assistance, and adjustment payments on agreements signed under the 1966 and 1967 cropland adjustment programs. The reduction of \$10,000,000 in the budget estimate appears justified at this time in view of the short supply of food crops on hand and current efforts to increase acreage in several basic crops. It is recognized, however, that 1966 and 1967 agreements must be paid under the advance authorizations provided in prior years.

The budget request for an advance authorization of \$52,200,000 to enter into new agreements to remove an additional 2 million acres from production in the coming year has been denied. As indicated earlier, a majority of the committee members do not believe it wise to further expand any program to remove acreage from production, since conditions throughout the world and here at home make a program of scarcity not only unsound but even dangerous. Shortages of food for the School Lunch Program and other worthwhile food distribution programs, the need for adequate food reserves to meet the needs of the Vietnam war, and the demands for U.S. foods to combat starvation in Asia, indicate the wisdom of keeping our land in full production.

In this connection, U.S.D.A. officials have pointed out again this year the very low supplies of food commodities now on hand in the United States. These state-

ments, which appear on page 141, Part 1, of the 1968 hearings, follow:

WHEAT

Wheat stocks on July 1, 1966 totaled 536 million bushels. Total disappearance including domestic use and exports was 1,609 million bushels. Thus, stocks on July 1, 1966 were equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a year or 4 months disappearance at the rate during the 1965-66 marketing year.

FEED GRAINS

Carryover of feed grains was 42.1 million tons at the beginning of the 1966-67 marketing season. Disappearance for the 1965-66 marketing season was 174.6 million tons. The 42.1 million ton carryover was equivalent to about 3 months disappearance.

SOYBEANS

Stocks of soybeans on October 1, 1966 were 35.6 million bushels. Total disposition for the 1966-67 crop marketing year is estimated at 906 million bushels. Thus, carrying stocks would be equivalent to less than half a month's disposition at the estimated rate for this marketing year.

RICE

Carryover stocks of rice were 8.2 million cwt. as of August 1, 1966. Total disappearance for the 1965-66 marketing year was 82.3 million cwt. Carryover stocks would be equivalent to about 5 weeks domestic disappearance and exports.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter.—Stocks of butter were 52 million pounds on January 1, 1966. Total disappearance in 1966 was 1,157 million pounds or an average of 96 million pounds per month. Stocks would be equivalent to half a month's disappearance.

Cheese.—Stocks of all cheese totaled 308 million pounds on January 1, 1966. Disappearance was 1,955 million for the year. Stocks would be equivalent to not quite 2 months' disappearance.

Nonfat dry milk.—Nonfat dry milk stocks totaled 154 million pounds January 1, 1966. Disappearance was 1,605 million pounds. Stocks would be equivalent to a little more than 1 month's average disappearance.

For the conservation reserve program an appropriation of \$123,000,000 is provided for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$2,000,000 in the budget estimate and a reduction of \$17,650,000 below funds approved for fiscal year 1967. The decrease below last year is due to the expiration each year of a certain number of long-term contracts entered into under the old Soil Bank Program. Payments will continue through 1973 on a diminishing basis.

The budget estimate of \$5,000,000 is proposed for the next fiscal year for emergency conservation measures. This is the same as provided for the current year. There is no way to forecast disasters in advance of their occurrence or the extent of damage which might result. With an appropriation of \$5,000,000, estimated recoveries of about \$3,500,000 from prior obligations, and an expected carryover of uncommitted funds of \$8,000,000, funds totaling \$16,500,000 will be available for the fiscal year 1968 to restore damages to farm and rangelands resulting from natural disasters.

The full budget estimate of \$450,000 is recommended for fiscal year 1968, a reduction of \$202,000 under the 1967 appropriation. The amount provided will support a small staff of 26 people here in Washington to work with and coordinate the rural development efforts of the

various agencies of the Department which are carrying on programs in rural areas. This agency is expected to work through field offices of existing agencies.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The bill includes \$11,693,000 for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$630,000 in the budget request and an increase of \$189,000 over appropriations for 1967. The increase consists of a transfer of \$256,000 from the Consumer and Marketing Service to cover investigative work for the meat and poultry inspection programs. This is partially offset by a non-recurring rental item of \$67,000.

The 1968 budget proposes funds to employ an additional 47 man-years of staff to increase audit and investigation coverage of the Food Stamp Program, Food-For Peace Program, Farmers Home Administration loans, and ASCS County offices. In view of the criteria established by the committee prohibiting all but unavoidable personnel increases, no additional funds have been provided. This office must adjust workload schedules to meet total audit and investigations requirements with existing funds and manpower. It is to be noted that this organization has increased by about 50 per cent since it was formed in 1962.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

For a number of years, the committee has believed that the enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act could be handled more effectively by a separate unit located directly under the Secretary's office. In its report on the 1964 appropriation bill, the committee called on the Secretary to take such action. This position had been concurred in also by the Senate Appropriations Committee. In view of many problems facing the meat industry, and in view of the increasing need for the Department to assure free, open, and fair competition and fair practices in the marketing of livestock and poultry, the committee again insisted last year that the Secretary of Agriculture place this unit under his direct supervision. In addition, it removed the funds from the Consumer and Marketing Service and included them in a separate heading in the bill.

Pursuant to these actions by Congress, the Secretary established a separate Packers and Stockyards Administration and transferred all appropriate functions to it on May 8, 1967. The committee expects the new Administrator to make this change effective and productive so as to more fully meet the needs of the industry.

For the coming fiscal year, the bill includes \$2,569,300, the same amount as provided for fiscal year 1967 and a reduction of \$219,700 in the budget request. The committee feels that this new organization should continue to operate with present funds and personnel (198 man-years)—certainly until it has had an opportunity to work out its plans, policies, procedures, and practices on the new basis.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The committee recommends an appropriation for next year for this office in the amount of \$4,325,000. This is a continuation of the 1967 level of funding and is a reduction of \$415,000 in the budget request.

Here again, it was not possible to provide funds for an additional staff of 44 man-years, in view of the criteria established earlier. The committee is of the opinion that, in view of the growth of this office in recent years, it should be able to meet fully its responsibilities with the amount provided for the coming year.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

The full budget estimate of \$1,928,000 is recommended for the coming fiscal year, an increase of \$46,000 over 1967 funds. The increase will permit this office to more adequately handle the printing orders for publications, which have increased from 3,949 in fiscal year 1958 to 4,502 in fiscal year 1966, an increase of 12 percent. The increase also includes an additional \$25,000 for reprints of farmers bulletins, the demand for which has increased from 11.7 million copies in 1965 to 13.2 million copies in 1966. Also, the cost of printing has risen about 8 percent since 1965.

The small increase allowed for these purposes is an exception to the criteria of no increase in Washington. In this instance, the committee feels that the increased research findings of recent years must be published and distributed to be of maximum benefit to all users, farmer and consumer alike. Further, while research appropriations have doubled since 1959, funds for the functions of this office have increased less than 40 percent.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

An appropriation of \$2,458,500 is included in the bill for the library. This is the same as was provided for fiscal year 1967, a reduction of \$441,500 in the budget request.

While the committee is aware of the importance of the work of the library, and the desirability of the increases requested, under the tight criteria adopted this year it is not possible to fund the additional 17 man-years of staff proposed for next year.

Several factors are involved in this action. The funds for the organization have increased nearly fourfold since 1959—much faster than research and other programs of the Department. With the new library building at Beltsville scheduled for completion in late 1968, the committee believes consideration of any additional personnel should be delayed until the move to the new location is made.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The 1967 appropriation of \$2,667,000 is recommended again for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$82,000 in the budget request. Since virtually no increases have been allowed in fiscal year 1968 for the agencies serviced by this office, it is believed that this administrative service unit can fully meet its responsibilities with existing personnel.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

An appropriation of \$4,457,000 is included in the bill for 1968 for the Secretary and the various staff offices under this heading. This is a reduction of \$106,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$405,000 over 1967 appropriations.

The increase includes \$400,000 to provide for shifting the program evaluation activities from the working capital fund to a direct appropriation basis. This action does not establish a new staff or add to Departmental expenditures. It merely changes the method of financing this work.

A budget increase of \$5,000 has also been approved to cover salary increases and increased workload for the Office of Hearing Examiners. The number of hearings have increased from 68 in 1964 to 104 in 1966. It is not possible for this small office to absorb this increase, even though nominal.

Many of the funds in this bill are authorized for distribution under formula. The committee points out that neither the Department nor any official thereof has the right to withhold funds thus appropriated from any institution, State, county, or other political entity.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The budget estimate of \$314,000,000 is included in the bill for rural electrification loans. This is a decrease of \$61,000,000 below the 1967 authorization. With an estimated carryover of \$76,000,000 of unused prior year funds, a total of \$390,000,000 will be available in the coming year, compared with a lending level of \$353,000,000 for fiscal year 1967. Of the additional authorization, only \$50,000,000 has been placed in the contingency reserve in lieu of the \$150,000,000 reserve proposed in the 1968 budget.

For the rural telephone program, the budget request of \$120,600,000 of loan authorizations is recommended for fiscal year 1968, an increase of \$3,600,000 over fiscal year 1967. The sum of \$25,000,000 has been placed in the contingency reserve in lieu of \$50,000,000 included in the 1968 budget. An estimated carryover of \$4,494,956 will provide a total of \$125 million for telephone loans in 1968.

The rural electric systems are facing a recordbreaking demand for power. Power requirements of the REA borrowers are expected to increase from approximately 50.7 billion kilowatt-hours in 1966, to an estimated 116 billion in 1980. Average monthly kilowatt-hour consumption by farm and residential consumers increased more than 100 kilowatt-hours in the past four years, to a current average of 495 kilowatt-hours per month. There are now 5.6 million consumers being served on REA-financed lines.

Testimony presented to the committee concerning the amount of funds needed in fiscal year 1968 indicates that the \$314,000,000 provided in this bill, plus the \$76,000,000 carryover will adequately meet the needs of REA borrowers during the coming fiscal year.

The telephone program has been expanding at about the rate of 100,000 new subscribers annually. There is a continuing demand for the improvement of service by all subscribers in rural areas. Eight-party rural service is fast becoming obsolete. Many state utility commissions are ordering telephone companies to adopt long term plans for the provision of a better grade of rural service, and the eventual elimination of 4-party service in the urban areas. Today's tele-

phone is more than a device for social contact and emergency communication. The farmer's telephone, like the electric motor, has become an essential tool in agricultural production. The average rural subscriber now makes three times as many calls over the telephone as he did when he first received modern dial service.

While some evidence has been presented indicating that the \$125,000,000 for telephone loans next year is inadequate, the Committee feels that the amount authorized will meet the needs for the coming year.

For the administrative costs of these programs, the full budget estimate of \$12,457,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year. The increase of \$31,200 is provided to cover salary rates for engineers pursuant to House Document No. 114.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The budget for 1968 proposes and the bill includes provision for the sale of \$800 million of participation certificates based on notes or other evidences of indebtedness to the Farmers Home Administration from the direct loan account and the rural housing loan account. Involved are notes given for farm operation, farm ownership, soil and water, and rural housing loans. The certificate sales are handled by the Federal National Mortgage Association. Apparently funds received from such sales will not be necessary during the coming year to finance the programs in this bill. However, such funds, though credited to the account of the Farmers Home Administration, will be needed to finance other obligations of the Government.

This language is similar to that included in the Independent Appropriations Act, 1967, which authorized the sale of \$600,000,000 of loan assets during the current fiscal year. As of May 22, 1967, a total of \$390,000,000 of these certificates had been sold. The balance of \$210,000,000 are expected to be sold in June 1967.

The bill also includes language which provides an appropriation of \$13,268,000 for the payment of costs of servicing these sales, including interest costs, during the next year.

As of the end of fiscal year 1967, it is expected that the direct loan account will have a balance on hand of \$518,914,433, including \$488,000,000 obtained from sales of participation certificates. Estimated collections in fiscal year 1968 of \$360,303,000, plus an additional \$650,000,000 expected from participation sales in fiscal year 1968, will provide total loan funds of \$1,529,217,433 to meet credit needs of this account in the coming year.

From this amount, the bill provides loan authorizations of \$410,000,000 during fiscal year 1968, including \$300,000,000 for farm operating loans, \$5,000,000 for farm ownership loans, and \$105,000,000 for soil and water loans. These are the amounts proposed in the 1968 budget, except that the contingency fund of \$25,000,000 for operating loans has been eliminated.

The amount recommended for farm operating loans is a reduction of \$50,000,000 below the level authorized for fiscal year 1967. The Committee has gone

along very reluctantly with this amount in view of the necessity of not exceeding the budget. As indicated earlier in this report, all testimony and all data available indicate the urgent need for the full \$350,000,000 for this purpose. Past experience shows that these funds are usually exhausted in February each year, in advance of planting time in most areas of the country. Figures from Department officials indicate that 7,700 unprocessed applications totalling \$90,000,000 are on hand at present. Should developments turn out as the committee anticipates, the Bureau of the Budget is expected to cooperate by recommending the increased funds.

Keeping these lower-income producers on the farm is important to the national economy and is a most effective means of dealing with rural poverty problems. Providing these rural people with adequate credit is far more economical to the taxpayer than attempting to deal with problems resulting from congestion in large urban centers. Therefore, the committee recommends strongly that the Executive Branch submit a budget amendment to the 1968 budget to restore this unwise budget reduction.

In view of these facts, the committee believes it to be completely unsound to force small F.H.A. borrowers to refinance their loans at higher interest rates and thereby risk losing the advances which the program is set up to promote.

The funds recommended provide an increase of \$20,000,000 for soil and water loans. This money will be used largely to meet the increasing number of applications from public bodies for funds to develop water and waste disposal systems in small villages and rural areas. Since the enactment of P.L. 89-240 in 1965, the number of applications under this fund has increased from 1,422 in 1965 to 4,205 in 1966.

During fiscal year 1967, an estimated \$365,000,000 of rural housing loans will be processed, \$15,000,000 from the direct loan account and \$350,000,000 through insured loans. For fiscal year 1968 it is expected that rural housing loans will total \$505,000,000, \$15,000,000 from the direct loan account and \$490,000,000 through insured loans. This is an increase of \$140,000,000 in rural housing loans for fiscal year 1968.

It is estimated that, as of June 30, 1967, this direct loan account will have an unused balance of \$252,081,885, including \$112,000,000 from the sale of participation certificates in fiscal year 1967. This amount, together with estimated collections of \$71,700,000 and proposed participation sales in fiscal year 1968 of \$150,000,000, will provide a total of \$473,781,885 for the coming year.

The budget language authorizing the use of \$15,000,000 of this total next year is approved. This will provide \$5,000,000 for building loans to the elderly, \$5,000,000 for rural rental housing loans, \$1,000,000 for self-help housing loans, \$500,000 for small building regular loans, \$1,500,000 for natural disaster loans, and \$2,000,000 for low-income housing loans.

For rural water and waste disposal grants the full budget request of \$30,-

000,000 is included in the bill for 1968. The increase of \$4,000,000 over the 1967 appropriation will be used to (1) assist 65 additional rural areas with plans for water and waste disposal systems, and (2) enable 52 public and quasi-public agencies to undertake the development of water and waste disposal systems.

The committee believe this to be one of the most forward looking and valuable programs in the Department. It is to be hoped that the Bureau of the Budget will recognize this in the future and cooperate with the committee in speeding up this completion of the job facing us in this area.

For rural renewal, the bill includes \$1,200,000 for the coming year, the same amount provided for fiscal year 1967. This is a decrease of \$800,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended will continue assistance to the five presently designated areas at present levels.

For rural housing for domestic farm labor the 1967 level of \$3,000,000 is proposed again for fiscal year 1968. This is a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the budget request. In 1967, it is estimated that a total of 26 grants will be made to construct housing for some 15,000 domestic farm labor families. The amount provided for 1968 should permit financial assistance to about the same number of projects in the coming year.

For salaries and expenses the committee recommends an appropriation of \$54,988,000 for fiscal year 1968, a net increase of \$2,531,000 over 1967 and a reduction of \$3,102,000 in the budget request. In addition, the bill carries authority to transfer \$2,250,000 from the "Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund" and \$500,000 from the various programs of this agency as may be necessary to meet unusual or heavy workload increases. This provides a total of \$57,738,000 to this agency for administrative purposes.

In addition to the authority mentioned above to transfer funds to meet additional workloads, the committee has provided an increase of \$1,600,000, involving 140 additional man-years of staff, to handle the increasing workload involved in administering the various new or expanded credit programs of this agency. Loans made or insured by the Farmers Home Administration are expected to increase from an estimated \$1,281,000,000 in 1967 to \$1,490,000,000 in 1968—an increase of \$209,000,000 or 16 percent. This increase consists primarily of \$140,000,000 in the insured rural housing loan level, \$25,000,000 in insured real estate loans and \$25,000,000 in operating loans.

An additional \$1,000,000, involving an additional 84 man-years of staff, is included in the bill to enable this agency to undertake the rural community development responsibility assigned to it last year. The various Federal agencies now engaged in work related to this responsibility, such as Small Business Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration, and Housing and Urban Development, operate through State or Regional offices. The additional funds in

this bill will provide additional rural development personnel at the FHA State Office level, where one full-time rural development man is already available, to (1) coordinate rural agricultural programs with programs of the other Federal agencies involved, and (2) to assist other Federal and State agencies in making their programs and services available to rural areas.

All counties in the United States have one or more field offices of the Farmers Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, or some other agency of USDA. The senior officer of the Department in each area should head up the rural development activities at the county or local level. The additional state office personnel could be available to provide special advice and assistance to the people working at the local level.

In the opinion of the committee, such an arrangement will not only save a large amount of taxpayers' money, but will also provide the most effective means of helping rural people and rural communities to benefit from the many Federal, state and local services available to them.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

The committee recommends a total of \$12,983,000 for administrative and operating expenses during fiscal year 1968, \$8,883,000 by direct appropriation and \$4,100,000 from premium income. The amount provided includes an increase of \$200,000 and 20 man-years of staff to expand this program into 30 new counties in the coming year. This is offset by a nonrecurring rent item of \$9,000.

The 1968 budget proposes to increase the direct appropriation by \$2,500,000 for the coming year and to reduce the charge to premium income by the same amount. In view of the tight Federal fiscal situation, the committee has not agreed to this proposal. It recommends that a change in basic legislation be enacted at the first opportunity to make it possible to include a factor for administrative costs in the rate structure so as not to further deplete the capital reserves of the Corporation.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The full budget estimate of \$1,400,000,000 is included in the 1968 bill to partially restore capital impairment for fiscal year 1966. This is a decrease of \$2,155,855,000 below the 1967 appropriation for this purpose.

Total capital impairment for fiscal year 1966 was \$2,984,856,389. The committee has followed the budget recommendation that this amount be only partially restored in this bill. With a large Federal deficit expected next year, it was deemed inadvisable to further unbalance the budget at this time. With an estimated carryover on June 30, 1967, of \$3.7 billion, the additional \$1.4 billion provided in the bill for 1968 should be more than adequate to meet all foreseeable needs of the Corporation in the coming year.

The latest available figures from the Department indicate that the unobligated balance on June 30, 1968—on the basis of the amount recommended herein—will be \$2,752 million. Full restora-

tion of 1966 losses would leave an unused balance of \$4,337 million—far in excess of the amount actually needed to finance the Corporation's activities next year.

For administrative expenses, the budget request of \$31,500,000 is recommended for the next fiscal year, a reduction of \$2,800,000 below 1967. It should be noted that the administrative costs of conducting the programs of this Corporation have gone down steadily in recent years, from \$47,916,000 in fiscal year 1962 to \$31,500,000 proposed for fiscal year 1968.

PUBLIC LAW 480

The 1968 bill carries appropriations totaling \$1,605,500,000 for the next year, a net reduction of \$11,500,000 in amounts appropriated for the present fiscal year, and a net decrease of \$167,000,000 in the budget request. The appropriations recommended include \$921,000,000 for Title I foreign currency sales, \$384,500,000 for Title I credit sales for dollars, and \$300,000,000 for Title II foreign donations.

The appropriations proposed for Title I programs are the full budget estimates, which propose a decrease next year of \$119,000,000 for foreign currency sales and an increase of \$7,500,000 for credit sales for dollars. The amount included for overseas donations under Title II represents a reduction of \$167,000,000 in the proposed budget increase of \$267,000,000, and an increase of \$100,000,000 over funds available for fiscal year 1967.

The recommended increase of \$100,000,000, plus the \$100,000,000 carryover expected to be available in fiscal year 1968, will provide adequate funds for donations abroad next year. With the shortage of commodities for the school lunch and other food distribution programs here at home, and with the necessity of maintaining adequate food reserves in view of Vietnam and the unsettled international situation, a larger expansion in foreign donations is not warranted.

The supporting justifications for the expansion of foreign donations next year indicate that increased shipments are proposed for wheat, alternative sources of protein, corn products, dry beans, wheat flour and nonfat dry milk.

Data furnished the Committee by Department of Agriculture economists indicates that our stocks of these commodities are at the lowest level in many years. The figures included on page 141 of Part I of the 1968 hearings on this bill show that we have only a few month's supply or less of these essential food items in the warehouses of this country at the present time.

It is to be noted that surplus food donations to the School Lunch Program have dropped from \$213 million in 1965, to \$117 million in 1966, and to an estimated \$102 million in 1967. Testimony presented to the committee indicates that this reduction, together with increasing food prices, has required many schools to increase the price of meals, some as much as 10 cents per lunch. This has reduced student participation and has closed the program in some schools. Also, distribution of surplus foodstuffs to institutions and low-income families in the United States decreased from

\$257 million in 1965 to \$151 million in 1966 due to the scarcity of many commodities.

The committee has not included funds to activate the "farmer-to-farmer" program authorized in the Food for Peace Act of 1966 since it does not feel that it can recommend an increase above the budget in view of the tight fiscal situation. However, the committee strongly urges the Executive Branch to give more attention to including "bona fide" farmers for assignments to overseas agricultural programs of the State Department and AID. The practical farm approach of the Extension Service has paid large dividends in the United States. A similar approach abroad would appear to be more valuable than many of the present practices.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends the full budget request of \$3,224,000 for fiscal year 1968, an increase of \$91,000 to cover pay costs pursuant to Public Law 85-504.

This year (1967) marks the fiftieth anniversary of the Federal Land Banks and the Farm Credit System. The signing of the Farm Loan Act into law on July 17, 1916, which resulted in the establishment of the Federal Land Banks in 1917, marked the beginning of one of the greatest periods of agricultural development ever known in this country. During this 50 years, the Farm Credit institutions have extended loans totalling approximately \$87 billion to U.S. farmers, all obtained from private sources by the sale of debentures or other types of notes and obligations.

Prior to 1917, the credit system of the nation was geared primarily to the needs of industry and commerce. As a result, agricultural growth was limited by the lack of adequate capital needed to improve and expand farm production facilities and techniques. This new source of agricultural credit provided by the Federal Land Banks, together with effective and advanced research and educational programs, has created the most efficient agricultural system in the world and has provided the finest quality and lowest-cost food and fiber ever made available to the consumers of any nation in history.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER

The National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber was established by Executive Order 11256, dated November 4, 1965, to assist the President's Committee on Food and Fiber, established in the same Executive Order, to carry out its primary function of appraising existing and alternative agricultural policies and related foreign trade policies.

The Commission must submit its final report and recommendations to the committee no later than 18 months after the date of its first meeting in January 1966, and must terminate within 90 days thereafter. It is anticipated that the Commission will make its final report and recommendations in July and terminate in October 1967.

The full budget request of \$175,000 is provided to cover the final liquidation costs of the Commission. These include the remaining cost of issuing the final

report, publishing technical studies and hearings, making terminal leave and other final closing payments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Again I say we are bringing you a bill which, so far as I know, the full subcommittee supports. In addition to the things I have mentioned, you will find a number of items where we have recognized the continuing research needs. We have asked that the Department continue research in connection with the production of sugar. Sugar is a surplus crop. We have requested that they continue that research and reinstate work on the refining of sugar. There are several laboratories where we urge that the Department make further studies as to whether they will fit into our picture.

In addition, several ladies approached me about the inspection of those dealers who handle laboratory animals. The committee felt that this is a worthwhile program and should certainly be implemented. We have provided additional funds for a unit in Washington to supervise this work and have assigned the job to the Agricultural Research Service, which has about 15,000 people scattered all over the United States. They have the people and funds at the present time to go ahead with this job and to pay their expenses to get this job done.

Mr. Chairman, we feel we have brought you a good bill. We have brought you a bill which with few exceptions holds the line at the present year's spending level. Where we have gone higher it has been because of an increasing need for new facilities, for new soil conservation districts, or for some other development which had to be taken care of.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSEN. I would like to check with the gentleman as to mastitis research. It has recently come to my attention that in interstate commerce there are new regulations being formulated which will set up very stringent regulations as to the shipment of milk in interstate commerce. Knowing the problem of mastitis in dairy cattle and knowing the problem we will be faced with when regulations go into effect, it seems to me research in this area for the prevention and cure is very important. It is my understanding that this bill does provide money in this direction. It is my hope some dialog on the floor might be implemented that would accelerate activities in this field.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] would wish to comment upon that situation?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] that that is one of the diseases and one of the problems that has been called to the attention of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations and the full Committee on Appropriations. We have provided in-

creased funds for a number of budgeted items in the bill. We recognize that this is one of the major problems, along with several others which now exist, and in which there has been expressed a great deal of interest, but which are not included in the budget.

Mr. Chairman, in addition to calling attention to the need in this area, the committee provided \$3 million in research funds to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture with which to finance the study of many of these problems. Heretofore, Mr. Chairman, we have had only \$1 million in the bill.

Now, Mr. Chairman, most everyone who comes to me, and I am sure most everyone who comes to other members of the subcommittee and the full committee, come to us wanting a problem to be met or solved. They forget that this Department now has about 85,000 permanent employees. Of this number, we have a tremendous number of these employees engaged in research.

Mr. Chairman, it is important to these people who bring these problems to us—problems such as the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] mentioned—who go down to the Department and come away with the Department saying, "You get us some more money and we will get the job done."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, as a result this would keep pyramiding. By providing the sum of \$3 million to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture it should help to meet some of those situations. However, all of us recognize that new problems can arise. We recognized that fact in our hearings and we have pointed to what is being done now with reference to these problems. We have also indicated that an allocation can be made for further research on a specific problem from the \$3 million in order to expedite and speed up the time during which a solution to the problem can be brought about.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman's reference to this situation and to the funding thereof can certainly be applied to other items confronting the agricultural community, which items are certainly of a serious nature.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations upon its approach toward this entire program of agricultural research.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] has raised a very important question with reference to research on mastitis as it relates to milk quality.

However, Mr. Chairman, this program is taken care of—and I believe in an adequate fashion—by the subcommittee setting up this contingency fund and

giving it the emphasis which it deserves as indicated during hearings this year.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the subcommittee for its action in recognizing this problem which, indeed, is a very pressing problem in view of the quality control standards which are being set up with reference to our milkshed areas which are engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi and the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, as well as the other members of the subcommittee for their efforts in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, I know of the interest of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. NELSEN] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] in this problem and it is my opinion they should be commended for their efforts in this important area.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, in addition to the general statements I have made, the members of the Committee will find set out on page 20 of the report a reference to this matter. I appreciate the comments of the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD], who comes from a dairying area, and one who is certainly familiar with the problem.

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the food stamp program, it is contained in the bill, even though it has not been authorized. If it is authorized, then the funds will be available for the purpose of carrying out that authorization. However, even under the present law, these funds will remain available for food distribution uses.

Mr. Chairman, as a result of the increases in the cost of food, due to inflation, we have undertaken to raise the contribution to school lunches to 5½ cents per meal. After all, this amount is just a minimum amount. But it is an amount which enables the local people to use their own efforts and contributions toward meeting the need and thereby contribute far more than that toward the school lunch program.

Mr. Chairman, we have gone along with about \$5 million for lunches for needy schoolchildren and the sum of about \$2 million for the new breakfast program. However, we did not feel that we could hold back the regular programs which have proven themselves through the years to expand the new programs which have just recently been authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 2 additional minutes.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, there are a number of provisions of the agricultural appropriation bill which warrant the appreciation of the entire membership of the House of Representatives,

including Members who come from the urban areas of this country.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee for providing for this funding for the school lunch program, the school milk program, and for providing for substantial funds in the coming year for meat and poultry inspection.

These programs are of great importance to all consumers, and we are grateful for the sympathetic consideration of the subcommittee on these items.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question about the food stamp program.

The committee report says some fine things about this program, and I thank him for that. But my question is rather technical:

The bill provides for funding of the food stamp program during fiscal 1968 out of section 32 money, that is proposed in the budget. As pointed out in the committee report, there is a great deal of money available to the Secretary of Agriculture next year under section 32, nearly \$900 million, of which less than \$200 million is to be earmarked for emergency removal of surpluses. So there is no danger that by financing the food stamp and school milk, and some of the school lunch costs out of this huge source, there will not be sufficient funds left to buy up perishables in an emergency situation.

But as we both know, the Senate has passed a food stamp bill which prohibits the use of any section 32 money for the food stamps. I believe the gentleman in the other body responsible for that amendment is also the chairman of the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee over there.

May I have the assurance of the gentleman from Mississippi that in case there is any stalemate over the use of section 32 money for food stamp operations the House conferees will make sure sufficient funds are provided in one way or another, either by section 32, as this bill directs, or by direct appropriation if necessary, to cover the necessary costs of the successful food stamp program next year?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentlewoman that the committee has taken action here to provide such funds, and has made it quite clear we are for the program, and we would expect to do our best to see that it is financed. But so far as making flat commitments, I have learned that those can be misunderstood. But I do not believe the gentlewoman can misunderstand the feeling of the subcommittee, and I am hopeful something will be worked out.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. I thank the gentleman.

(Mrs. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Chairman, as I indicated earlier in my questioning of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, Mr. Whitten, there are many provisions in this bill which are of great importance to urban residents, and to all consumers, and I want to express my appreciation

particularly for the action of the subcommittee and of the Appropriations Committee on the school lunch and school milk programs, meat and poultry inspection, and the food stamp program.

Meat and poultry inspection are primarily public health activities, assuring us the safest, most wholesome meat supply of any people in the world. I am glad to see that the committee recommended substantial increases from the present year's appropriations for these two items. I am also happy to point out, Mr. Chairman, that this is the first time since President Johnson became Chief Executive that he has not called in his annual budget proposals for a user fee on the meat packers for meat and poultry inspection. I hope that my often-expressed opposition to such proposals had some influence on the executive department thinking on this matter.

The committee report says some fine things about the food stamp program, and for that I am extremely grateful. I hope any Members of the House who still have doubts about the effectiveness of the food stamp program as a plan for increasing the sale of agricultural commodities will read the excellent statement on page 38 of the committee report discussing the food stamp program. I thank the author of that report, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], for this vote of confidence in the food stamp program. I hope I will have his support and the support of other members of his subcommittee when the House resumes consideration on Thursday of H.R. 1318, my bill to continue and to expand the program, and that they will help me oppose the Agriculture Committee amendments which would seriously undermine the participation by the States and localities in the food stamp operation.

As the Appropriations Committee report on the bill now before us points out:

Under the program, families must invest the money they would normally spend for food in the purchase of food stamps. In return, they receive additional stamps without charge. Thus, the normal food budget continues to be spent for food, and the Federal assistance results in the purchase of more food. The increase in retail food stores sales (averaging about 8 percent) in areas in which the program is operating, results in a further expansion in farm markets and acts as a stimulant to the overall economy of those areas.

Mr. Chairman, that is a good, concise and direct statement of fact, but one which opponents of the food stamp program have apparently failed to look into. The food stamp program does increase consumption of farm commodities and thus keeps equivalent quantities of food items from becoming surplus.

The food stamp program in fiscal 1968 is to be financed largely out of section 32 money. Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935 set aside one-third of all customs receipts for aid to the farm economy. It was, of course, a depression idea, to help the family farmer find a market for his products and thus stay on the farm. That fund has grown tremendously since 1935. Originally, it amounted to about \$100,000,000 a year; now it is up to \$570,000,000 plus a \$300,-

000,000 carryover from year to year. So, instead of \$100,000,000, there will be available \$870,000,000 next year. Of this, only about \$200,000,000, or less, will be needed for emergency removal of surplus perishables, so the \$195,000,000 earmarked for the food stamp program, will, in no way, interfere with the purposes for which section 32 money is usually spent.

Yet I know there will be some opposition expressed to using any section 32 money for the food stamp program, on the theory that section 32 is sacred to one use only—as if the farmer had some sort of divine right to one-third of all customs receipts as his very own special compact with the Treasury. The Senate Agriculture Committee seemed to reflect such a feeling when it amended the food stamp bill last week to prohibit the use of section 32 money for the food stamp program.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is very important that the Members know how section 32 originated, and what it was supposed to do, and the theory on which the one-third ratio was set. I was curious about this, and looked up the legislative history in the report of the House Committee on Agriculture, House Report 1241 to accompany H.R. 8492, which became the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935. What became section 32 of that act was section 31 of H.R. 8492, and here in part is what the committee report said about it:

Since the farm population of the United States is roughly 30 percent of the total population, this provision will make available for the benefit of the farmer a sum equivalent to his fair share of the tariff receipts.

Note that, Mr. Chairman—the farmer was to get back, in the form of this special assistance, his share of tariff receipts, based on population. But the farm population, which was then roughly 30 percent of the population, is now about 5.9 percent, so the farmer's fair share, so called, of the customs receipts next year would be not \$570,000,000 but about \$100,000,000. No one should complain that some of this money is now to be earmarked for the food stamp program, for listen to this discussion of the philosophy behind the adoption of section 32:

Expansion of domestic markets is in the interest of the fullest utilization of our agricultural resources. The current depression has revealed more than ever the existence of areas of substandard consumption of farm products in this country. Even in normal times, the low-income groups would consume more of farm products than has been the case in the past. An expansion of the domestic markets will serve to build up the low-consuming areas within our population to a level adequate for the maintenance of health, and to bring about a permanently larger volume of consumption so as to require a minimum of restriction on our agricultural resources.

This was said back in 1935.

What better endorsement could one ask for the food stamp program, Mr. Chairman, than the language I have just read from the report on the 1935 act which provides the basis for financing the program in the coming fiscal year.

Section 32, if it has any justification at all—and I think it does—certainly can properly be used to help pay for the food stamp program.

TEXT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT IN 1935

Under unanimous consent, I submit herewith the text of the report of the Committee on Agriculture, 32 years ago, on the provision which later became section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935:

THIRTY-PERCENT FUND

An important addition to the present agricultural program is contained in section 31 of the bill which authorizes an annual appropriation for each fiscal year of 30 percent of the gross customs receipts during preceding calendar year. This authorization contemplates the use of money without regard to the Agricultural Adjustment Act and outside of it for the purposes specified in the section. Since the farm population of the United States is roughly 30 percent of the total population, this provision will make available for the benefit of the farmer a sum equivalent to his fair share of the tariff receipts. Upon the basis of the total customs receipts during the past 3 years, it is anticipated that in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 can annually be made available for the purposes described in the bill. The first of the enumerated purposes for which this fund may be used is that of encouraging the exportation of major agricultural commodities and products thereof by paying benefits and indemnifying losses in connection with such exportation. This provision (as well as the provision authorizing the imposition of a processing tax and the making payments out of its proceeds for exportation of basic agricultural commodities) gives recognition to the necessity of insuring that, so far as possible, adjustment of production and consequent price increases within the United States shall not operate to deprive American farmers of their share of foreign trade in agricultural commodities.

The second purpose to which the fund may be devoted is that of encouraging domestic consumption of the major agricultural commodities and products thereof by diverting them from the normal channels of trade and commerce. This diversion is to be accomplished by the payment of benefits and indemnities or by other means, such as the purchase of these commodities for relief distribution. It is not contemplated that the effect of making such payments will be to put agricultural commodities and their products so acquired in competition with normal business, but rather to remove them from the field of such competition. Expansion of domestic markets is in the interest of the fullest utilization of our agricultural resources. The current depression has revealed more than ever the existence of areas of substandard consumption of farm products in this country. Even in normal times, the low-income groups would consume more of farm products than has been the case in the past. An expansion of the domestic markets will serve to build up the low-consuming areas within our population to a level adequate for the maintenance of health, and to bring about a permanently larger volume of consumption so as to require a minimum of restriction of our agricultural resources.

The funds appropriated are to be used mainly for the two purposes indicated above and the bill so provides. However, they are also authorized to be used for the retirement of submarginal agricultural and grazing lands by purchasing or leasing them on behalf of the United States, and in order to finance acreage or production adjustment of agricultural commodities.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

(Mr. ROBISON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman for yielding. I take this time merely to express my appreciation to him personally, and to the other members of his subcommittee, for having recognized the need for a review at the level of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture of some of the priority standings of several agricultural research facilities that have been recommended for a long time, and on which they have not been able to proceed. I certainly appreciate the action taken on the part of the subcommittee.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank the gentleman for his statement. It certainly seems to me that we should recognize some of the increased needs we have in this area.

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Chairman, this appears on page 18 of the committee report—as the gentleman knows—and I am very pleased to see that specific mention is there made of the long proposed and, I believe, very much indeed soil-water-plant research laboratory that we, of New York, have hoped would eventually be located at our State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in my congressional district. This facility, which was recommended years ago in Senate Document No. 59, 86th Congress, in my judgment would serve a most useful function which would well fit into the national interest developed in recent years—and which interest has found its expression here in Congress—in making sure that this nation preserves an adequate water supply not only for its growing population and to meet the expanding needs of industry, but also sufficient to the needs of our system of agriculture. This laboratory would conduct research into the basic question of whether or not our farmers are making the most efficient use possible of such water as is available to them.

This question assumes its proper importance if one pauses long enough to consider that only about 30 percent of what might be called our Nation's water budget, and that comes to us in the form of rain or snow, makes its way as massed flow into our streams and reservoirs. The remaining 70 percent, or thereabout, is lost through the process known as evapotranspiration from vegetated lands of one kind or another—and it would be to promote the more efficient use of that percentage to which this laboratory would be dedicated. Again I thank the gentleman for this expression of interest in this particular item, and I would hope that the review would demonstrate, again, its real need so that funds for going ahead with it might find their way into a forthcoming budget.

Might I also say, if the gentleman would yield for one moment more, that I am impressed—as I have been in prior years—by this committee report, which contains a veritable wealth of information, background information, on the problems faced by American agriculture, and on the changes that are taking place in connection with that system, which are very great changes, indeed, and I would say to all my colleagues—especially to the newer members—that they should obtain and preserve copies of this report, for I am sure they will find it extremely valuable, as I do, as a reference guide for future use.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, you are all aware that the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi who preceded me here in the well of the House has brought this bill to the floor for many years, and has done an outstanding job, and is a recognized authority on agricultural affairs.

I would like to draw particular attention this year to our report which, in the main, is the handiwork of our distinguished friend from Mississippi for, in capsule form there, you will find some real good material to use back home in your own individual districts, regardless of whether you come from a rural district or an urban center.

It is carefully laid out, quite well done, and I draw your particular attention to it.

This bill in total calls for appropriations totaling \$4,770,580,850. As the chairman indicated, we cut \$250,516,450 from the 1968 budget submitted by the Department.

I should point out too that this figure we arrived at is \$2,251,990,500 under the funding level for the current fiscal year 1967.

Normally one would come to the conclusion then that things are going so well in agriculture and that is probably the reason for our having such a big reduction from last year's level of spending. But I would point out to you that the biggest reduction is in reimbursement for net realized losses for the Commodity Credit Corporation and in this bill we have fulfilled the budget estimate request of \$1,400,000,000 to take care of the net realized losses item. It is by no means a full restoration but quite sufficient. With this allowance the CCC will begin the new fiscal year with \$3.7 billion of borrowing authority before reaching the \$14.5 billion ceiling of the Corporation.

If we take just this one item alone and compare it with last year's figure in the appropriation bill, you will see that last year to make up for those realized losses we appropriated \$3,555,855,000. That is where the big sizable reduction is.

Now what is it? Actually, these are payments under the price support program and diversion programs made by the CCC to farmers throughout the country.

In the aggregate, and I will place it in the RECORD and I have previously obtained permission to do so, a breakdown of those actual losses for the first nine months, of this current fiscal year, 1967, which will show the total program losses of \$3,279,704,000. That means for all practical purposes that the agriculture programs have cost us that much more than we are actually appropriating for in this bill.

BORROWING AUTHORITY

CCC operations are financed largely by borrowings, mostly from the U.S. Treasury, under its statutory borrowing authorization of \$14.5 billion, this amount being the limit on borrowings that may be outstanding at any one time. CCC reserves a sufficient amount of this borrowing authority to purchase at any

time all loans and other obligations held by financial institutions under the Corporation's programs. As of March 31, CCC had in use \$10,929,791,000 of this authority; actual borrowings from the Treasury amounted to \$9,971,904,000, obligations to financial institutions financing commodity loans amounted to \$957,887,000—includes interest of \$14,586,000—This left a statutory borrowing authority available of \$3,570,209,000.

The Corporation's total net realized loss from program operations amounted to \$3,279,704,000 for the 9-month period ended March 31, 1967, as compared to \$2,310,926,000 for the same period a year earlier. The increased loss over March 1966 is largely the result of program payments to farmers.

These losses for the fiscal years 1967 and 1966 as of March 31, are summarized as follows:

[In thousands of dollars]		
	Fiscal year 1967 through March 1967	Fiscal year 1966 through March 1966
Realized program gains and losses:		
Commodity inventory operations:		
Sales:		
Proceeds.....	1,799,496	1,303,094
Cost of commodities sold.....	12,149,840	11,273,926
Net gain (or loss) on sales.....	1350,344	29,168
Donations (cost of commodities donated).....	151,887	1226,405
Expenses applicable to inventories:		
Storage and handling.....	119,941	184,785
Transportation.....	175,846	186,520
Net gain (or loss) on sales.....	1698,018	1468,542
Export payments and allowances.....	1133,797	1120,514
Cotton equalization program payments.....	120,375	1280,480
Cotton diversion payments.....	1276,858	183,549
Feed grain diversion payments.....	1525,328	1773,617
Wheat diversion payments.....	127,133	138,103
Cotton price-support payments.....	1489,108	157,576
Feed grain price-support payments.....	1777,694	1430,642
Wheat price-support payments.....	1281,374	-----
Reseal loan storage expense.....	139,364	150,983
Other.....	110,655	16,920
Total program losses.....	13,279,704	12,310,926

¹ Indicates expense or loss.

We make reference on page 9 of our report to the "Benefits to the general public" and I would commend the reading of that page to you because those of you who come from urban centers will get a little eye opener there on the items carried in this bill that have very little relationship to farmers in the rural community but that are of much more importance to the city dweller and to the urban centers.

What effect have the Department of Agriculture programs had on farmers?

Farm prices today are lower than they were 20 years ago. This is hard to believe

until you distinguish between farm prices and retail food prices. Because food costs are 35 percent higher than they were 20 years ago. Only 18.1 percent of consumers' disposable income goes for food. The farmer gets less than 40 cents out of the consumers' food dollar. In fact his farm prices are now from 2 to 3 percent below the 1966 average.

What does the Secretary plan to do about this? He says:

We will make full use of a wide range of measures to strengthen farm prices and maintain income in 1967.

We expect section 32 purchases this year to total \$169 million, which is some 44 percent higher than last year's level of \$117 million. Purchase programs for beef, chopped meat, turkeys, lard and shortening, orange juice, peanut butter, dry beans, and certain fruits were conducted or are now underway to help strengthen market prices.

These products along with those made available under sections 416 have significantly augmented food supplies for the school lunch program and the commodity distribution program for needy people.

This year we estimate schools will receive food valued at \$129 million from section 32 and section 416 compared to \$117 million last year. The increase results largely from the greater quantities of beef and cheese made available.

The expanded food stamp program, the plentiful foods program, continued heavy food for freedom shipments, and vigorous export development programs, including the selective use of export subsidies, will also help strengthen farm prices and income.

As you know, we increased support prices on a selective basis this past year. We stand ready to review needs for similar actions in 1967 where authority and funds are available.

Something must be done. The per capita income for farm people is \$1,731 as against \$2,618 for nonfarm people. The interest on farm debt has increased from \$1.352 billion in 1960 to \$2.45 billion in 1966. As of January 1, 1966, farm mortgage debt outstanding totaled \$21.2 billion.

Even the Secretary has expressed pessimism, as he sees 1967 for the farmer.

We heard the Secretary say:

We are optimistic that 1967 will be another good year for agriculture although it may not completely measure up to 1966. Gross farm income may climb by \$500 million or more to a new record of around \$50 billion. On the other hand, if farm production expenses rise around \$1 billion as expected, farm net income this year may be substantially achieved in 1966.

Mr. Chairman, may I point out that in the year 1966, direct payments to farmers totaled \$3.3 billion, and the net realized income of farmers last year totaled \$16.3 billion. In other words, 20 percent of net farm income came from direct payments from the Government. This represents a 2½-percent increase in just 1 year.

Net realized income and direct payments

[Dollar amounts in billions]

Year	Direct payments	Net realized income	Percent
1960.....	\$0.7	\$11.6	6
1965.....	2.4	14.1	17½
1966.....	3.3	16.3	20

Cash payments to farmers, 1950-65

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Conser- vation program	Sugar Act	Wool program	Soil bank program	Feed grain program	Wheat program	Cotton	Total ¹
1950	246	37						283
1951	246	40						286
1952	242	33						275
1953	181	32						213
1954	217	40						257
1955	188	41						229
1956	220	37	54	243				554
1957	230	32	53	700				1,016
1958	214	44	14	815				1,089
1959	228	44	82	323				682
1960	217	50	51	370				693
1961	230	45	56	334	772	42		1,484
1962	224	54	54	304	841	253		1,736
1963	222	57	37	304	843	215		1,686
1964	227	67	25	199	1,163	438	39	2,169
1965	215	64	18	150	1,391	525	70	2,452
1966 ⁴	224	61	34	135	1,298	683	786	3,275

¹ Includes Great Plains conservation payments since 1958: \$1,000,000 in 1958; \$5,000,000 in 1959; \$6,000,000 in 1960, 1961, and 1962; \$8,000,000 in 1963, and \$9,000,000 in 1964 and 1965.

² Includes \$6,000,000 under land-use adjustment program.

³ Includes mainly the value of marketing certificates, the cost of which was recovered by the Government from the sale of certificates to processors and exporters of wheat.

⁴ Preliminary.

⁵ Includes \$44,000,000 under cropland adjustment program. \$39,000,000 in 1964; \$70,000,000 in 1965, and \$786,000,000 in 1966.

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA, Jan. 20, 1967.

During our hearings, we asked that the Sugar Act program's 10 largest payments to producers be set out for the 1965 crop. In my opinion it is unconscionable that the smallest of these 10 is over half a million dollars and that the largest payment is over \$1.2 million.

Ten highest Sugar Act payments, 1965 crop

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Ltd., Hawaii	\$1,233,855.42
U.S. Sugar Corp., Florida	1,054,016.53
Mauna Kea Sugar Co., Inc., Hawaii	709,241.34

Ten highest Sugar Act payments, 1965 crop—Continued

Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., Hawaii	\$656,133.91
Peepeekeo Sugar Co., Hawaii	630,369.27
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., Florida	576,433.42
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd., Hawaii	576,291.52
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., Hawaii	525,645.89
Walalua Agricultural Co., Ltd., Hawaii	516,519.97
Luce & Co., Puerto Rico	515,841.67

Of the payments to producers for all of the ASCS programs, 69 percent were

payments of \$5,000 or less. Over 3 million producers are in this category, 87,524 producers received payments over \$5,000. The six top producers received over an average of \$1.5 million apiece.

ASCS payments to producers, all programs ¹

	Amount	Percent of total
Total payments	\$3,281,621,070	100
Payments below \$5,000	2,272,873,381	69
Payments \$5,000 or above	1,008,747,689	31

¹ Includes acreage diversion payments on cotton, feed grains, and wheat; price-support payments on cotton and feed grains; wheat marketing certificates; cost-share payments under the ACP, emergency conservation and Appalachia programs; land retirement and conservation assistance payments under the cropland conversion, cropland adjustment, and conservation reserve programs; and payments under the Sugar Act, the National Wool Act, and the milk indemnity payment program. Does not include any price-support loans or purchases.

Size grouping, payments \$5,000 and over

Range	Number	Amount
\$5,000 to \$7,499	40,826	\$247,138,690
\$7,500 to \$9,999	17,700	152,348,812
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14,709	177,782,063
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8,992	169,380,812
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4,049	135,203,381
\$50,000 to \$99,999	967	64,158,521
\$100,000 to \$499,999	264	46,381,941
\$500,000 to \$999,999	11	6,374,836
\$1,000,000 and over	6	9,978,633
Total	87,524	1,008,747,689

When the total amount of payments to individual farmers by State is broken out, it reveals that \$448 million in payments go to the State of Texas alone; \$225 million goes to the State of Kansas, \$210 million goes to Iowa, and \$174 million goes to Nebraska.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

A. Total amount of payments to individual farmers, calendar year 1966, grouped by size

State	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999
Alabama	\$61,971,599	\$3,949,604	\$2,706,599	\$4,171,929	\$3,538,263	\$2,805,696	\$373,200
Alaska	66,203		9,940		21,729		
Arizona	5,408,716	1,281,837	1,076,672	2,422,539	4,488,180	10,353,153	8,288,995
Arkansas	44,479,746	6,004,258	4,415,121	6,858,945	9,043,930	8,523,853	4,226,601
California	25,043,096	6,077,533	5,020,351	8,072,775	11,329,837	12,899,698	11,490,586
Colorado	35,188,559	7,706,580	4,766,055	5,656,819	4,261,960	2,532,816	752,382
Connecticut	870,655	13,215	7,830				
Delaware	1,600,634	94,242	43,360	32,689	35,023		
Florida	11,720,665	849,613	540,516	642,048	581,951	616,400	926,848
Georgia	58,925,393	5,773,927	3,900,672	4,629,721	3,987,614	2,272,305	686,087
Hawaii	3,317,407	120,883	102,916	115,755	20,767		54,731
Idaho	24,688,237	4,352,470	2,561,817	2,679,471	1,894,073	971,066	432,235
Illinois	102,480,899	7,951,439	3,909,985	3,578,433	1,957,592	842,960	331,322
Indiana	79,162,986	5,209,569	2,330,266	2,454,549	1,515,820	629,281	684,741
Iowa	186,345,291	11,820,633	5,023,964	4,104,359	1,839,434	539,239	70,923
Kansas	161,384,546	25,222,748	13,477,606	12,443,843	7,249,588	3,723,592	994,846
Kentucky	40,378,698	832,369	486,244	513,690	377,250	221,541	94,331
Louisiana	29,819,975	3,312,804	2,383,619	4,113,668	4,897,743	4,441,573	1,758,066
Maine	2,072,172						
Maryland	4,921,912	326,983	78,135	71,213	89,242	26,375	
Massachusetts	623,545		9,676				
Michigan	57,835,474	1,964,586	987,471	778,134	462,060	152,475	
Minnesota	121,861,377	7,040,444	2,650,876	2,765,502	823,296	286,467	
Mississippi	56,132,954	5,608,984	4,913,908	8,183,701	13,528,922	18,588,070	12,751,957
Missouri	109,304,712	10,135,514	5,594,000	5,756,807	4,058,419	2,577,778	1,073,713
Montana	36,352,707	10,523,173	6,361,634	5,647,605	3,254,742	838,165	235,569
Nebraska	138,345,706	17,057,685	7,926,158	5,651,673	3,131,372	1,942,884	126,657
Nevada	845,827	81,516	109,284	145,918	129,012	230,859	
New Hampshire	646,790						
New Jersey	4,330,560	233,504	127,726	58,272	56,270	36,290	
New Mexico	15,647,209	3,584,595	3,003,863	4,254,701	4,837,658	3,637,680	1,514,811
New York	21,311,307	374,836	272,069	174,637	36,082		
North Carolina	56,592,280	1,697,588	1,011,225	1,458,881	900,098	488,174	472,061
North Dakota	105,679,695	15,115,111	6,902,292	5,157,353	2,990,482	880,897	114,480
Ohio	73,222,082	3,453,283	1,448,533	1,546,379	917,328	487,354	
Oklahoma	84,357,082	9,523,913	5,027,677	4,033,589	2,247,917	1,013,861	260,946
Oregon	13,668,961	2,754,737	1,886,115	2,285,445	2,000,059	1,316,710	329,106
Pennsylvania	21,811,896	190,634	158,755	66,998	95,317	98,328	
Rhode Island	73,243						
South Carolina	37,434,463	3,344,193	2,580,726	3,298,565	3,379,464	2,386,836	405,971

June 6, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 6671

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE—Continued

A. Total amount of payments to individual farmers, calendar year 1966, grouped by size—Continued

State	Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999
South Dakota.....	\$63,304,860	\$6,295,946	\$3,212,704	\$2,511,266	\$1,195,948	\$519,016	\$52,166
Tennessee.....	56,852,914	2,943,962	1,839,419	2,245,300	1,828,877	993,897	298,307
Texas.....	198,666,263	42,835,635	35,414,481	50,461,552	57,824,875	42,777,069	13,684,854
Utah.....	8,188,293	467,194	326,218	298,644	229,011	209,361	
Vermont.....	1,493,244						
Virginia.....	17,009,240	272,574	105,814	146,288	77,957		
Washington.....	21,399,180	7,450,576	5,640,895	6,400,883	5,268,231	2,464,765	723,278
West Virginia.....	3,840,646	13,737					
Wisconsin.....	50,497,753	1,221,739	730,407	473,673	333,976	371,489	79,706
Wyoming.....	8,075,683	1,286,488	580,950	653,498	518,502	283,955	51,890
Puerto Rico.....	5,209,210	760,270	684,358	764,803	2,124,941	1,174,896	817,155
Virgin Islands.....	25,423	5,566				46,557	
Undistributed.....	2,385,413						
Total.....	2,272,873,381	247,138,690	152,348,812	177,782,063	169,380,812	135,203,381	64,158,521

State	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 and over	Total			
				\$5,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	\$5,000 and over	Grand total
Alabama.....	\$101,398			\$14,366,395	\$3,280,294	\$17,646,689	\$79,618,288
Alaska.....				31,669		31,669	97,872
Arizona.....	9,056,353	\$1,256,535		9,269,228	28,955,036	38,224,264	43,632,980
Arkansas.....	2,156,462			26,321,804	14,906,916	41,228,720	85,708,466
California.....	13,855,585	2,403,527	\$7,688,262	30,500,496	48,337,658	78,838,154	103,881,250
Colorado.....	393,468			22,391,414	3,687,666	26,079,080	61,258,639
Connecticut.....				21,045		21,045	891,700
Delaware.....				205,314		205,314	1,805,948
Florida.....	857,498	576,433	1,054,016	2,614,128	4,031,195	6,645,323	18,365,988
Georgia.....				18,291,934	2,958,392	21,250,326	80,175,719
Hawaii.....	4,545,295	1,620,177	1,236,355	360,321	7,456,948	7,816,819	11,134,226
Idaho.....				11,487,831	1,403,301	12,891,132	37,579,369
Illinois.....				17,397,449	1,174,282	18,571,731	121,052,630
Indiana.....	103,540			11,510,204	1,417,562	12,927,766	92,090,752
Iowa.....	255,195			22,788,390	865,357	23,653,747	209,999,038
Kansas.....	100,032			58,393,785	4,818,470	63,212,255	224,596,801
Kentucky.....				2,209,553	315,872	2,525,425	42,904,123
Louisiana.....	1,079,127			14,707,844	7,278,766	21,986,600	51,306,575
Maine.....							2,072,172
Maryland.....				565,573	26,375	591,948	5,513,860
Massachusetts.....				9,676		9,676	633,221
Michigan.....				4,192,251	152,475	4,344,726	62,180,200
Minnesota.....				13,280,028	286,467	13,566,495	135,427,872
Mississippi.....	4,817,629			32,235,515	36,157,656	68,393,171	124,526,125
Missouri.....				25,544,740	3,651,491	29,196,231	138,500,943
Montana.....	501,696			25,787,154	1,575,430	27,362,584	63,715,261
Nebraska.....				33,766,888	2,069,541	35,836,429	174,182,135
Nevada.....				465,730	230,859	696,589	1,542,416
New Hampshire.....							646,790
New Jersey.....				475,772	36,290	512,062	4,842,622
New Mexico.....	301,869			15,680,817	5,454,360	21,135,177	36,782,386
New York.....				857,624		857,624	22,168,931
North Carolina.....	195,053			5,067,792	1,155,288	6,223,080	62,815,360
North Dakota.....				30,165,238	995,377	31,160,615	136,840,310
Ohio.....	127,850			7,365,523	615,204	7,980,727	81,202,809
Oklahoma.....				20,833,096	1,274,807	22,107,903	106,464,985
Oregon.....	107,647			8,926,356	1,753,463	10,679,819	24,348,780
Pennsylvania.....				511,704	98,328	610,032	22,421,928
Rhode Island.....							73,243
South Carolina.....	167,083			12,602,948	2,959,890	15,562,838	52,997,301
South Dakota.....				13,215,864	571,182	13,787,046	77,091,906
Tennessee.....				8,857,558	1,292,204	10,149,762	67,002,676
Texas.....	6,249,017			186,536,543	62,710,940	249,247,483	447,913,746
Utah.....				1,321,067	209,361	1,530,428	9,718,721
Vermont.....							1,493,244
Virginia.....				602,633		602,633	17,611,873
Washington.....	229,097			24,760,585	3,417,140	28,177,725	49,576,905
West Virginia.....				13,737		13,737	3,854,383
Wisconsin.....				2,759,795	451,195	3,210,990	53,708,743
Wyoming.....				3,039,438	335,845	3,375,283	11,450,966
Puerto Rico.....	1,181,047	518,234		4,334,372	3,691,322	8,025,694	13,234,904
Virgin Islands.....				5,566	46,557	52,123	77,546
Undistributed.....							2,385,413
Total.....	46,381,941	6,374,836	9,978,633	746,650,377	262,097,312	1,008,747,689	3,281,621,070

B. Total number of payments to individual farmers, calendar year 1966, grouped by size

State	\$5,000 to \$7,499	\$7,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 and over	Totals		
										\$5,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 and over	\$5,000 and over
Alabama	647	313	342	190	84	6	1			1,492	91	1,583
Alaska		1		1						2		2
Arizona	210	125	196	235	287	121	50	2		766	460	1,226
Arkansas	977	512	561	470	254	65	12			2,520	331	2,851
California	994	580	667	590	381	169	77	4	4	2,831	635	3,466
Colorado	1,267	552	472	228	77	12	2			2,519	91	2,610
Connecticut	1	1								3		3
Delaware	15	5	3	2						25		25
Florida	141	62	53	31	19	13	5	1	1	287	39	326
Georgia	952	451	383	213	70	12				1,999	82	2,081
Hawaii	20	12	10	1			13	3	1	43	18	61
Idaho	718	299	222	102	30	7				1,341	37	1,378
Illinois	1,327	458	304	106	26	5				2,195	31	2,226
Indiana	870	270	205	80	20	10	1			1,425	31	1,456
Iowa	1,973	589	346	100	17	1	2			3,008	20	3,028
Kansas	4,190	1,574	1,034	394	113	16	1			7,192	130	7,322
Kentucky	136	55	42	20	6	1				253	7	260
Louisiana	540	272	336	257	133	27	7			1,405	167	1,572
Maryland	53	9	6	5	1					73	1	74
Massachusetts		1								1		1
Michigan	325	115	65	24	5					529	5	534
Minnesota	1,179	312	231	47	9					1,769	9	1,778
Mississippi	917	568	668	701	546	192	36			2,854	774	3,628
Missouri	1,690	652	482	218	77	17				3,042	94	3,136

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from the "Corn State" of Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. We are proud to be known as the "Corn State." I thank the gentleman. Does not the gentleman think that one of these days we ought to cut the administrative expenses for the Department of Agriculture, the money that goes directly for the operation of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture? Do you not think it ought to be reduced down to the calibre and quality of a Secretary of Agriculture who cannot do a better job in behalf of the American farmer than that which the gentleman has just related?

Mr. MICHEL. That is true.

Mr. GROSS. Would this not be something to consider in the future?

Mr. MICHEL. I think the gentleman makes a good point. The tragic thing here is, as we intend to bring out later in our remarks, with the decline in farm population and the movement toward the cities, still we continue to get requests for increase in personnel to operate the Department of Agriculture.

The only bright spot, if there were any in the past year, or at least a difference of recent date has been in the area of livestock prices. There we do not have the heavy hand of the Federal Government dictating quotas and prices. But when you get to the feed grain program and the cotton control program, we seem to be going from bad to worse.

Mr. GROSS. What is the present parity? About 73 percent?

Mr. MICHEL. I think it is between 73 and 74 percent, yes.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman think of any industry in this country that would continue the employment of a manager who has such an established record of failure as has the present Secretary of Agriculture? The farmers ought to have the opportunity to turn him out to pasture. I cannot think of an industry that would countenance that kind of management that the farmers have been getting in the Agriculture Department.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman makes a good point. Of course, he is free to offer an amendment to that effect at the appropriate time. Whether or not it would stand up I do not know, but it might be surprising to see what support the gentleman would have.

Mr. GROSS. Perhaps the administration of the Department ought to be turned over to Betty Furness.

Mr. NELSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. NELSEN. A number of years ago when I was Administrator of the rural electrification program I was advised by a congressional committee that to engage in political activity was in violation of the law. Do you have any recollection of an admonition of Congress in that respect?

Mr. MICHEL. Yes. In fact, in our bill we have some language that we hoped would be directed toward eliminating some of this propagandizing activity at the taxpayers' expense, particularly with respect to the recruitment ASCS people and those who make political speeches in an effort to drum up support for the Secretary's programs and probably criticism of alternative programs.

Mr. NELSEN. I appreciate the gentleman's suggestion. I would like to point out, however, that the REA Administrator made it his business to tour my district with my opponent, and I thought this was going a little bit further than seemed to be the rule when I was the Administrator. I felt we ought to have equal treatment. However, my percentage was up a little. I do not know what was the cause of it.

I hope the Administrator of the REA program continues or at least directs his effort in the area of his responsibility and not in the political arena of the country.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman from Minnesota has made a very great contribution in the past with respect to political activities of some of those who supposedly ought to be under the Hatch Act. I might say further, knowing the gentle-

man from Minnesota and his qualities, he does not need anyone to speak for him.

He is quite well able to handle himself even under the most trying circumstances.

Mr. NELSEN. I would refresh the gentleman's memory. When I was before the so-called Chudoff committee a few years ago—a good name—I was the Administrator, and a newspaper was displayed in the hearings, showing that I was having a cup of coffee with a Republican in Duluth, and it was said therefore that I was in violation of the act. I called attention to the fact, at that time, that if drinking coffee was a violation of the Hatch Act, most of Minnesota would be in violation.

I made the point that there has been a decline in the number of farmers. At the same time we see employment levels in the Department of Agriculture going up.

One danger ahead in agriculture is seen in this exodus of young people from our farms. About four out of 10 of the men and six out of 10 of the women who were farm residents when they last attended school have moved to nonfarm areas. The farm population is declining at the rate of 800,000 a year over the past 5 years.

At the same time the Department of Agriculture continues to grow and expand.

Actually employment from June 30, 1965 to June 30, 1966, rose by 2,517. The Department of Agriculture, as usual, had estimated only an increase of 1,120. As of June 30, 1966, there were 84,070 full-time and 34,515 temporary and part-time employees, for a total of 118,585 USDA employees. In addition, there were 15,067 cooperative extension people. The ASC county people, all of whom are on a payroll of some kind, not full time by any stretch of the imagination, number 99,869. Actually in numbers of people receiving paychecks from the Department there are 233,521. This is almost twice the population of the largest city in my district.

It is also interesting to note that the Department of Agriculture has 29,119 motor vehicles as of June 30, 1966.

U.S. Department of Agriculture—Motor vehicles on hand as of June 30, 1966

Agency	Passenger vehicles				Trucks				Total
	Sedans	Station wagons	Ambulance	Buses	1 ton and less (4 by 2)	1 ton and less (4 by 4)	1½ to 2½ tons	3 tons and over	
Domestic based:									
ARS	1,115	86	1	6	3,107	439	297	54	5,105
ASCS					6				6
CCC					143		35	6	184
C. & M.S.	34	19			3				56
ERS	10								10
FS ¹	553	146		2	8,386	1,566	757	403	11,813
SCS	845	39			10,454	320	12	3	11,673
SEC	1								1
SRS	17								17
Subtotal	2,575	290	1	8	22,099	2,325	1,101	466	28,865
Foreign based:									
ARS	12	2			133	62	7	1	217
FAS	1				13	23			37
Subtotal	13	2			146	85	7	1	254
Total	2,588	292	1	8	22,245	2,410	1,108	467	29,119

¹ Does not include Job Corps vehicles.

U.S. Department of Agriculture—Employees and other personnel assisting with programs of Department

	Actual, June 30, 1966	Estimate, June 30, 1967	Estimate, June 30, 1968
U.S. Department of Agriculture employees:			
Permanent full time	84,070	85,800	87,600
Temporary full time	34,515	35,900	34,850
Part time			
Total, U.S. Department of Agriculture	118,585	121,700	122,450
Cooperative extension employees	15,067	15,100	15,300
Agricultural stabilization and conservation county and community committeemen and employees	99,869	99,600	99,600
Total	233,521	236,400	237,350

¹ Represents approximately 21,700 man-years.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I was interested in the table on page 88 of part I of the hearings, which shows that as of January 31, 1967, the total paid employees of the Department amounted to only 105,225 people. Yet they expect to have on the rolls at the end of this fiscal year 120,500. I cannot determine exactly how many appropriated jobs are in here, but it is in excess of 120,000, as I recall. If these figures are correct, and if I have properly interpreted them, it looks as if the Department had about 15,000 vacancies as of January 31, 1967.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the figures we have show 85,800 regular personnel. Of course, a big part of that is the U.S. Forest Service. In the Department of Agriculture we have the forest fire fighters, and we have people who do many other summer jobs incident to trying to get rid of insects and pests, and many other things. So we have 37,000 part-time employees who are working in connection with these

types of things. The regular employment in this bill is 78,000, exclusive of the Forest Service.

The figure the gentleman is using includes forestry, which is not carried in this bill. The disparity is due to the intermittent or part-time workers.

Mr. JONAS. I should like to know whether the Department had 15,000 vacancies on January 31, 1967.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am sure that is not correct.

Mr. JONAS. May I direct the distinguished gentleman's attention to the figures in the table on page 88.

Mr. WHITTEN. The date the gentleman uses is a date when the part-time employees were not needed.

Mr. JONAS. I am not saying anything about part-time jobs. I am using the Department's own table. It shows 105,225 on board; 82,740 are under the caption "full-time employees" and there are "other employees" of 22,485. That is a total of 105,225. That table was put in the record by the Department in response to a question to list the employment levels as of January 31, 1967.

Mr. WHITTEN. I say to the gentleman, when one asks for the employment at a certain date, the figures vary. The height of employment is in the middle of summer, when there are folks doing summertime work, work that can be done only in the summer, including the work in the forests and rural areas.

I take it those figures the gentleman has referred to are not the June 30 figures, which would be the highest peak of employment.

I believe they have made clear how many permanent employees they have, plus how many part-time employees they have. From that one can get the average employment. It still ends up with permanent employees on a year-round basis and the part-time employment.

Mr. MICHEL. If I may comment, I am sure that on the other subcommittees of the gentleman from North Carolina the Departments many times much prefer to talk about man-years rather than actual positions. Of course, this gets around the number of people who are part-time employees.

There are a decided number in the Department of Agriculture who fall within that category, the part-time employees.

Mr. JONAS. I would remind the gentleman that Mr. Grant said: "In terms of man-years, the increase is 2,202," as proposed in the budget.

I am trying to find out how many jobs are appropriated for in this bill we are going to be voting on. I do not see how I can vote for a bill to increase employment in the department if it had 15,000 vacancies only a few months ago.

I am unable to find an answer to my inquiry. I thought we could develop it here on the floor.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will yield further, I do not know how to clear it up for the gentleman. I would not say a job is vacant because the time has not come to hire the man. I do not know whether that would meet the gentleman's idea of a vacancy.

We have recognized that they must have so many people at certain times of the year, and those places are vacant until the time comes to hire them.

I can assure the gentleman, from all of our hearings, there was never any indication that they had that many places which needed to be filled. They frequently have that many places to hire somebody at some particular future time. But they do not hire them now because they do not need them now.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Grant also stated, as is shown on page 88, that the fluctuation in employment varies from 10,000 to 12,000 from the low point in the winter-time to the high point in the summer-time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. JONAS. If 12,000 is the highest point in the variation, during the summertime, I still cannot understand why they would need more jobs if they had 15,000 vacancies on January 31, 1967. If we deduct the 12,000 from 15,000 vacancies, that still would provide 3,000 more jobs that they will need according to their own table and testimony.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not follow the gentleman, and I do not seem to be able to clear it up for him.

I repeat, they do not have places of anything like that degree which are supposed to be filled and which are not filled.

Again I point out that we cut them to less than one-third of the total number asked. I stated earlier why we were faced with the necessity in that regard.

Mr. MICHEL. I thank the chairman of the committee for those statements, and would say further that 12,000 of the 15,000 people the gentleman refers to are seasonal, part-time, and temporary personnel hired in summer months.

I would like to move on to the Consumer and Marketing Service item which shows a \$127.9 million decrease from the fiscal year 1967 appropriation. This comes about because \$110 million was appropriated for the food stamp program in fiscal year 1967 while in this coming fiscal year the entire amount will come from a transfer of section 32 funds and a reappropriation. The overall increase in the cost for the food stamp program

is \$55 million or nearly a 40-percent increase.

The special milk program is at the same level as last year, that is, \$104 million. However, the entire amount again will come out of section 32 funds. In fiscal year 1967 we appropriated \$51 million for this item.

The school lunch appropriation shows an increase of over \$30 million this year over last year. When we take into account all the direct appropriations and transfers we get a total cost of \$632 million for the Consumer and Marketing Service. This represents an \$88 million increase. I would draw this to the particular attention of our urban and city dwellers.

Mr. Chairman, I should point out or say a word here about section 32 funds and the growing tendency in recent years to draw upon these customs receipts to fund a number of items in this bill. Under this section of the law, 30 percent of the customs receipts go into this fund and no more than \$300 million can be carried over from one year to the next. These funds are supposed to be used to encourage exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural products or perishable commodities and contribute to stabilizing market prices. At this point in the RECORD I am going to insert a table which indicates the income, the outgo, and the closing balances for this fund for the fiscal years 1966, 1967, and 1968.

It will be noted that after meeting all possible needs in fiscal year 1968, including projected transfers to the school lunch, school milk, food stamp, and other programs, an unused balance of \$34,000,000 is estimated. Of this \$300 million will be carried forward into fiscal year 1969 and \$41 million will lapse and be returned to the Treasury.

[In millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1967 estimate	Fiscal year 1968 estimate
Income:		
Unobligated balance available start of year.....	300.2	300.0
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities.....	493.9	570.0
Total Income.....	794.2	870.0
Outgo:		
Program costs.....	175.9	175.9
Transfers to other programs:		
Food stamp program.....		180.0
Special milk program.....	53.0	104.0
School lunch program.....	45.0	45.0
Agricultural Research Service.....	25.0	15.0
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	3.1	3.1
Interior Department.....	6.8	6.0
Total outgo.....	308.8	529.0
Balance, end of year.....	485.4	341.0
Disposition of balance:		
Returned to Treasury.....	185.4	41.0
Available for ensuing year.....	300.0	300.0

Now may I say a word about diverted acres, because the chairman in our report makes the point that at a time when our reserve stocks are dangerously low now, with the crying need for more and more around the face of the globe and the fact that we are still paying farmers for not growing anything, last year we had a total of some 60 million acres lying idle in this country. This year there will

be something like 40 millions acres lying idle. This is made up principally of 15 million acres in the conservation reserve and cropland adjustment programs and about 21 million acres in the so-called feed grains program and 4½ million acres in the cotton program or a total of 40 million to 40½ million acres in the reserve.

In addition to this the Secretary testified in support of 2 million additional acres for the cropland adjustment program. This program sometimes—and oftentimes, I might say—is referred to as a people's adjustment program rather than a cropland adjustment program. The budget authorization or request came up for \$52.2 million for this item. Our subcommittee denied that amount principally on the ground that at a time when more land is needed for the production of commodities that are getting in short supply why should we get ourselves bound up to contracts for a minimum of 5 years and a maximum of 10 years and untold expenditures of money to pay out to farmers for simply doing nothing and letting their land lie idle.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to my friend from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I wish to congratulate the subcommittee on making this basic decision not to respond favorably to the request for additional funds for new contracts under the cropland adjustment program. What concerns me is the possibility that the Commodity Credit Corporation's funds might possibly be used for this purpose. Then the request for the reinstatement of the funds might be made at a subsequent date. I am wondering if the gentleman can clarify this point. Is there any way, other than the use of directly appropriated funds, by which the Department could carry on with the negotiation of new additional agreements for cropland adjustment?

Mr. MICHEL. Well, frankly, I do not think they can under what we have done by way of this bill and in the language of the report. If this type of language sticks after it goes through the other body, it seems to me it has been made unmistakably clear that we do not intend to see them proceed and get themselves tied up to contracts because we are not prepared to fund them in future years.

Mr. Chairman, if the will of the Congress is thwarted by some nefarious scheme, then I am not prepared altogether to say here what will be done. Perhaps some member of the Legislative Committee on Agriculture would be better able to answer this question.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I certainly would not want the Government to go back upon any commitments which have already been concluded.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] that this is the case in point.

When we authorize these programs and get the Government tied up to a contract, you cannot get the Government out by simply withholding the money which some Members of this body might want to do here today. What we are trying to say is this: That looking down the road with reference to this program, we do not want to get ourselves tied down to an untenable situation and we, in effect, say do not proceed now on the previous basis, and, perhaps, we will be able to correct the situation in the future. At least, that is the position which the subcommittee takes today.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, my concern arises as a result of what happened on the supplemental bill which was pending before the House earlier this year. At that time I questioned an item providing for cropland adjustments and if my memory serves me correctly, all the assurance I received in regard to that item was that some of the funds used came from the Commodity Credit Corporation and this is simply not correct on that point. I may be incorrect, but I am glad to have the assurance of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] that this effort is not going to be carried forward under the present circumstances.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I only wish to refer to the statute. While this was financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, at the outset, subsection (1) of the cropland adjustment program provides as follows:

Provided, That after December 31, 1966 the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not make any expenditures for carrying out the purposes of this title unless the Corporation has received funds to cover these appropriations made to carry out the purposes of the title.

So, Mr. Chairman, it is prohibited under the statute and we have made no money available for that purpose.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi for spelling it out very clearly, and it is my opinion that the wording of the statute which has been read by the gentleman from Mississippi answers the question propounded by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

Mr. Chairman, with reference to the crop insurance item as contained in the bill; the budget request was for \$11,533,000. The subcommittee allowed \$8,883,000. While the budget called for \$1.6 million to come from premium income, it specifically raised that figure to the level of last year of \$4.1 million, to be taken from premium income.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, on the basis of the testimony given to us last year and this year, we would like to see a far greater share of the operating costs coming out of premium income. However, it was pointed out that in order to do so, we would have to change the present legislative act; otherwise the capital would have to be depleted below a reasonable level.

And, Mr. Chairman, finally in reference to the section of the bill concerning the Rural Electrification Administration, the committee made available the full amount of the budget estimate of \$314 million for the electrification program. With an estimated carryover of \$76 million, a total of \$390 million will be available for fiscal year 1968 as compared with \$353 million for fiscal year 1967. The committee placed \$50 million of this amount in a contingency reserve in lieu of \$150 million proposed by the 1968 budget.

The rural electrification program has become an increasingly more controversial subject in recent years due first to the emphasis placed on loans for generation and transmission facilities, some of which have actually raised the price of power to rural consumers, and second, by the promotion of a Federal electric bank for REA borrowers, a scheme that appears to have little support from the borrowers or anyone else. Our subcommittee, under the able leadership of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WITTEN] has made every effort to provide the REA-financed distribution consumers with adequate protection against unreasonable power costs. The gentleman from Mississippi has consistently used his leadership to fill the actual needs of the REA program in the interest of farmers and other rural electric consumers. The program has always been adequately funded. He is to be congratulated again this year for a difficult job well done.

Testimony before the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee by the Rural Electrification Administrator has made it obvious once again that the conduct of REA warrants constant and careful vigilance by Congress. REA's record of interpreting basic law and its habit of skirting around specific instructions by congressional committees raises questions not just about the administration of the present program, but also about the desirability of enacting legislation such as H.R. 10190, to establish a rural electric bank. This legislation would broaden the rural electrification loan program and reduce congressional supervision—steps that should be taken only after the most careful deliberation. The Committee on Agriculture recently ordered H.R. 10190 reported favorably, but the bank proposal remains highly controversial.

To be more specific, I shall cite a few matters that come to light in our subcommittee hearings.

First, let me bring your attention to the fact that REA is again becoming involved in making section 5 loans to industries. REA made a loan of \$300,000 this year to an iron and steel company in South Carolina to assist the company in building a new plant. This loan was made despite the fact that in 1962 the House Committee on Agriculture stated that the making of industrial loans by REA under this authority "is inconsistent with the original intent of Congress." Eighty-seventh Congress, House Report No. 1691, page 72.

This new loan proves Congress must sharpen its vigil over REA or the Admin-

istrator once again will be using loan funds for snowmaking equipment, golf courses, or swimming pools.

Congress, a few short years ago, thought it had stopped this sort of nonsense. Now, REA is back at it. Congress made the mistake of taking off the heat, and REA is back at its old tricks.

Second, another problem relative to the REA has to do with the perennial question of loans for generation and transmission facilities. In connection with the 1964 appropriation for REA, the House Committee on Appropriations directed that before making any power-type loan the Administrator shall make a power survey and attempt to obtain a reasonable contract in place of a loan. The intent of this was to give rural consumers the benefit of the lowest cost source of electric supply. Mr. Clapp, in answer to a question in the hearings this year, assured the committee that REA is following this requirement with respect to all such loans. Nevertheless, generation and transmission loans were made by REA this fiscal year totaling \$149,708,000.

The Administrator, however, claims these loans did not come under the committee's directives. In effect, he states in one breath he is following the committee's instructions, but in the next ignores or skirts them.

Testimony before the House Agriculture Committee on the bank bill this year revealed that in at least one of these loans—for \$14.5 million in Arkansas and there may have been others—there was an existing contract with a private supplier and the Administrator made no effort to follow through on procedures required by the Appropriations Committee. Such willful and blatant disregard of specific committee instructions is a matter that should be dealt with severely.

Many Members know there are other examples of how REA has evaded the specific instructions of Congress, whether those instructions be contained in committee reports or in the basic act itself. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that this experience with REA has a direct bearing on the desirability of enacting legislation to establish a rural electric bank that ultimately would have at least \$9 billion available for electric loans. This would be in addition to funds available under the present REA program, which would be continued.

The REA Administrator has told our committee that rural electric systems will require \$8 billion of added capital in the next 15 years and that by 1980 their annual needs will be about \$600 million to \$700 million. He also told the House Committee on Agriculture that about half of the annual needs would be supplied by the bank and about half by the REA with loans at 2 percent under the present program. I ask you, if only \$4 billion is to be loaned by the bank during the next 15 years, why then should the bank have funds available in excess of \$9 billion? Is REA intending to ride roughshod with this new program as it has over the existing act? If not, why so much money?

Mr. Clapp told our subcommittee in defense of the bank proposal that—

It is just not realistic to expect that the Congress can in future years take care of the full needs through the present direct loan program. I ask why is it "just not realistic to expect" Congress to take care of the full needs of the borrowers through the present program? It certainly has in the past. In fact, Mr. Clapp inserted at page 332 of part 3 of the hearings a table on "Electric loan authorizations, fiscal years 1952-67." This shows in separate columns the amount requested in the "printed budget" and the amount appropriated in the "act." In 11 of the 16 years shown, Congress provided more money for REA's electric program than the budget requested. In the other 5 years it provided all that the budget requested. In not 1 of those 16 years did Congress provide less than the budget asked.

In the light of this, again I ask why is it "just not realistic to expect" Congress to take care of the full needs of borrowers through the REA program? As Mr. Clapp's own statistics prove, Congress has consistently met the needs of rural electrification. I wholeheartedly endorse the idea of REA borrowers freeing themselves from Federal control at the earliest possible time they are able to do so, but I resent the REA Administrator's implication that Congress is not doing its job for the rural electrics and using this to justify a legislative monstrosity known as the rural electric bank. The fact is that this bank program is designed to foster the expansion of generation and transmission cooperatives at the expense of the locally owned distribution borrowers who actually bring power to the farms and sparsely settled rural areas.

Never has REA presented Congress with an objective statement of its "needs" for any fiscal year. Instead, it submits the gross amount it "wants." There is no attempt to justify the amount realistically. The Administrator just says how much he wants. He has been so far off base on actual needs that this year REA's carryover of unused lending authority totaled \$76 million—almost 20 percent of the amount our committee has approved for the next fiscal year.

REA has done the same thing in the case of the Rural Electric Bank. They "want" a bank that will have \$9 billion of lending power without reference to need and without defining its program. Never, to my knowledge, has REA presented any objective analysis to justify \$9 billion or any other amount. Where are the studies that say \$9 billion of lending authority by the Bank is needed? For what purposes will it be used? REA—despite months of hearings on the bank bill—remains tight lipped. Its attitude and failure to produce any tangible evidence of need makes its intent look suspicious, indeed.

Either REA does not know its needs or is not leveling with the Congress on its plans for the future.

Nine billion, plus the continuation of hundreds of millions of dollars under the present REA program, with continued abuse of congressional directives would broaden tremendously, the powers of REA over locally owned rural electric cooperatives and their consumers for

decades to come with billions to build his empire.

Past history of REA has given us a forewarning. This bank idea needs a thorough raking from policy and economic and administrative viewpoints before serious consideration of its enactment.

A great deal of information was included in the record on REA appropriations this year which should help to answer many longstanding questions about REA. This information needs to be examined carefully. It can also provide valuable resource material for use in drafting and considering legislation affecting the rural electrification program. It should be analyzed to determine what improvements are needed to correct inequities, to coordinate functions and administration, and to modernize operations.

For example, why should some of the funds provided by the Congress in the past be treated as REA borrowing from the Treasury and some as an outright gift or grant to REA? When REA gets a loan authorization from the Congress under section 3(a) of the basic act it issues notes to Treasury providing for repayment of the funds in 40 years with interest at 2 percent per annum. This appears on REA's books as an obligation, a debt to Treasury that must be repaid.

This is not true when REA gets an "appropriation" under section 3(b) of the act. In that case no notes are issued to Treasury and no obligation is entered on REA's books. Yet, the funds were loaned out to rural electrification borrowers and repaid to REA with interest in the same manner as funds obtained through loan authorizations. Obviously, this inconsistency does not make much sense.

I am hopeful that the material developed will lead to a more thorough understanding of the entire program and its problems. Certainly, the REA program has arrived at the stage where emotion should go out the window and reason enter through the door—the front door in Congress.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois, the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, made commendatory reference to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], the chairman of the subcommittee. That prompts me to say that the House of Representatives and the farmers of the Nation and the consumers of the Nation owe Mr. WHITTEN and Mr. MICHEL, and the other members of this subcommittee, in my opinion, a debt of gratitude for their dedicated service to the cause of agriculture, which in turn is a service to the welfare of Americans generally.

Is my reference to Mr. WHITTEN's special interest in agriculture which has

been cultivated through his very wide experience in the House, I would make mention of a book which he authored last year, entitled "That We May Live." That book embodies a great deal of the philosophy of the gentleman from Mississippi with respect to agricultural matters, and I read it with interest and profit. I was pleased that favorable note was taken of the book in many areas.

I have listened with interest to the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Illinois as they have presented this bill. In my opinion, they have presented the best bill that is reasonably possible under the circumstances. And I want to add this: that those who are interested in agriculture and in consumers will find the committee report especially helpful.

I would also commend it to the Members of the House for take-home study.

There are many problems involved in this bill, and I do not wish to belabor the issues involved because other members of the subcommittee, and Members of the House generally, will have much to say as the debate progresses.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to add for the RECORD, a word about certain criticisms that have been made of the Department of Agriculture. Let me point out that one of the responsibilities of the Secretary of Agriculture is to remain in tune with the problems and needs of farmers. I know that too often the farmer feels that his viewpoint is not adequately appreciated. With this in mind, I think it is a commendable thing that the Secretary has gone before the farmers and farm leaders of the country to explore with them the things that are troubling them.

Moreover, I would say that it appears that the travel that ASCS farmer committeemen have undertaken in order to take part in these conferences is within the purview of their responsibilities. Let us not forget that the committeemen at all levels—State, county, community—are farmers themselves. In their dual role as farmers and farm program workers, it is mandatory upon them to acquaint themselves with the situation of farmers in their areas. As I understand it, these committeemen who have attended the so-called shirt sleeves meetings, have in no case traveled great distances from home; they carry on a certain amount of travel in the normal activities of their office anyway, and this activity added very little to the ordinary travel that they must carry on in order to administer the farm programs realistically and effectively.

As for Secretary Freeman, I would emphasize one again that it is a highly laudable thing for him to undertake this series of "shirt sleeves" discussions with farmers generally. It is well to read reports and study statistics, but there is no substitute for getting out among the farmers themselves and listening to their views. My point is that to do a good job, officials of Government or business must be familiar with grassroots opinion. It has been reported to me that the farmers were not timid about giving the Secretary their views. And it is hard for me to believe that anything but good for agricul-

ture can come out of the recent field meetings carried on by Secretary Freeman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I first yield myself a half minute to thank my chairman for the kind statement he made.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. NATCHER].

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Chairman, the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee once again brings to the floor of the House for your approval the annual appropriations bill for the Department of Agriculture.

We recommend a total appropriation of \$4,770,580,950 for the fiscal year 1968. This is a reduction of \$250,516,450 in the total budget requests, which called for \$5,021,097,400. The reduction of \$2,251,900,500 below appropriations for fiscal year 1967 is due largely to the restoration of only a portion of the fiscal year 1966 capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as proposed in the 1968 budget.

For Agricultural Research Service we recommend a total of \$227,115,500. This is \$13,952,100 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967, and \$11,119,500 less than the budget requests.

We recommend the appropriation of \$96,602,000 for our Extension Service. This is \$3,803,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967, and the exact amount of the budget request.

For Soil Conservation Service we recommend a total of \$237,922,000. This is \$154,800 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967, and \$2,571,000 less than the amount of the budget requests.

Mr. Chairman, we recommend that the sum of \$289,495,000 be appropriated for the Consumers and Marketing Service. This is \$127,932,000 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967, and \$512,000 less than the amount of the budget requests.

We recommend that the sum of \$24,558,500 be appropriated for Foreign Agricultural Service. This is \$1,170,500 less than the budget estimates.

For our Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, we recommend that the sum of \$202,664,000 be appropriated. This is \$3,694,500 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967, and \$2,490,000 less than the budget estimates.

To continue the agricultural conservation program, we recommend the sum of \$220,000,000, which is the same amount authorized for fiscal year 1967.

For the cropland adjustment program we recommend the sum of \$80,000,000. This is \$18,000,000 more than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967, and \$10,000,000 less than the budget estimates.

For conservation reserve program we recommend the sum of \$123,000,000. This is \$17,650,000 less than the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967, and \$2,000,000 less than the budget estimates.

Mr. Chairman, we recommend that the total sum of \$1,641,109,950 be appropriated for general activities. For credit agencies we recommend the sum of \$114,913,000. For the corporations

under the control of the Department of Agriculture we recommend the sum of \$3,014,383,000.

This bill carries adequate funds for continuation of our tobacco research program. Here, Mr. Chairman, we have an industry that pays into the Federal State, and local tax-collecting agencies over \$3,000,000,000 each year, and 21 of our States produce tobacco. Over 700,000 farm families are involved in the production of this commodity. This is a \$10,-000,000,000 industry.

More than one-half of the total amount recommended in this bill applies directly to benefits for the consumer.

During our hearings we carefully examined all of those who appeared making predictions as to the outlook for agriculture generally. Most of those who appeared are of the opinion that our farmers are expected to have another good year in 1967 if crop and weather conditions are normal. During the year of 1966 we know that the farmers' income in the United States reached the highest level in 19 years.

Total gross income for the farmers was \$49.2 billion, compared with \$44.9 billion in 1965 and \$37.9 billion in 1960. The reason for the rise in gross income was the result of a 7-percent increase in commodity prices received by farmers, and as the result of an increase in Government payments from \$2.5 billion in 1965 to \$3.4 billion in 1966. Net farm income in 1966 went up to \$16.1 billion. In 1965 net farm income totaled \$14.2 billion, and as you know, Mr. Chairman, in 1960 the net farm income was only \$11.7 billion. Our average net income per farm in the United States in 1966 was \$4,900. This was \$700 above the average received in 1965, and \$1,945 more than the average received in 1960.

Our hearings disclosed the fact that the total value of farmers' assets increased from \$203,000,000,000 in 1960 to \$255,000,000,000 in 1966. Total debts owed by farmers on January 1, 1967, are estimated at \$44,900,000,000. This is \$2,-700,000,000 more than the year before and some \$21,200,000,000 more than the year 1960. The American farmers carried farm mortgage debts on January 1, 1967, which totaled \$23,500,000,000. A year ago real estate farm mortgage debts totaled \$21,200,000,000. Non-real-estate farm debts increased to \$21,400,000,000 at the beginning of 1967, which is \$3,000,000,000 more than the year before.

In considering the question of prosperity insofar as agriculture is concerned, we must keep in mind, Mr. Chairman, that the average capital investment in farms today is something like \$66,000. In 1950 the average capital investment was about \$17,000. Today a great many of our young people on the farms have no chance to get started in agriculture unless they either inherit a farm or succeed in borrowing a large sum of money to invest in land which is adequate for a livelihood. To give you some idea as to how serious the situation is, we must constantly keep in mind that today the decrease in farms is from 100,000 to 150,000 a year. This has been the situation since the year 1950.

Regardless of the fact that a great many of our people believe that the farmer will have another good year in 1967, the situation to me does not look as good as it did last year. Last year, of course, was the second best year in history, from the standpoint of net income to farmers and the net income per farm, and at the same time, last fall farm prices have declined and today they are about 7 percent below what they were during the month of September of last year. According to figures released during the past few days, farm prices may be up some 2 percent over the amount prevailing in September of last year. Any increase today still leaves us with a price level decline when you compare the prices at the marketplace today and the prices in existence in August of 1966.

During the past several months in my home State of Kentucky and in some 25 or 26 other States, we have had organized opposition to the sale of milk at present prices. When you consider the amount the farmer is receiving out of each dollar for his milk, you can clearly understand why we have opposition to the price received for milk at this time. Out of every dollar received for milk the producer receives approximately 45 cents. When the amount of insurance, upkeep, maintenance, labor, machinery, and all of the other items come out, then his net income from each dollar received for milk is about 8.7 cents. This, of course, is not enough, and something must be done about it.

In addition to the price received for milk, the American farmer is still confronted with low prices for other produce and commodities, and at the same time he is confronted with considerably higher prices for all of his equipment and machinery necessary to operate his farm.

During our hearings, Mr. Chairman, another matter developed, which to me is of great concern to all of the people in this country. For a great many years we heard complaints generally over the surplus commodities which were stored throughout this country and owned by our Government under the price support program. On several occasions the total amount was in excess of \$9 billion. We must keep in mind today that, as our chairman has pointed out in the report, any nation looking to the future must protect the source of its food and its fiber, and world conditions and conditions at home today make a program of scarcity not only unsound, but dangerous.

We must keep our good farmland in full production in order to meet the needs of the present Vietnam war and the demands of our own people. In considering surplus commodities, we must remember that today wheat stocks total some 536,000,000 bushels with total disappearance including domestic use and exports amounting to 1,609,000,000 bushels. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, our wheat stocks on July 1, 1966, were equivalent to only one-third of a year, or 4 months disappearance at the rate during the 1965-66 marketing year. Further, we must remember that a carryover of feed grains was 42.1 million tons at the beginning of the 1966-67 marketing season. Disappearance for the 1965-66 marketing

season was 174.6 million tons. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, the 42.1-million-ton carryover was equivalent to only about 3 months disappearance. For soybeans our surplus stocks on October 1, 1966, were 35.6 million bushels. Total disposition for the 1966-67 crop marketing year is estimated at 906,000,000 bushels. Therefore, our present stocks on hand would be equivalent to less than half a month's disposition. Carryover stocks of rice totaled 8.2 million hundredweight as of August 1, 1966. Total disappearance for the 1965-66 marketing year was 82.3 million hundredweight. Mr. Chairman, here our carryover stocks would be equivalent to only about 5 weeks domestic disappearance and exports. Our carryover stocks of butter totaled 52,000,000 pounds on January 1, 1966. Total disappearance in 1966 was 1,157,000,000 pounds, or an average of 96,000,000 pounds per month. Stocks would be equivalent to half a month's disappearance.

In order to remain strong this country must have on hand sufficient surplus commodities to meet any and all emergencies. Today our surplus commodities are manageable and this must be recognized by all of us.

Our Soil Conservation Service is more important today than at any time in the history of this service. When we consider the need for more food and fiber, and keep in mind that some of our best land is now being used for airports, interstate highways, subdivisions, and for recreation purposes generally, we must preserve as much of our best land as possible, and at all times have tillable land in production which will produce enough food for our people. Today in our country we have in cultivation some 385,000,-000 acres. Of course, the acreage in cultivated crops varies from year to year due to changes in land use. Estimates for 1966 include 289,000,000 acres of crops harvested, 7,000,000 acres of crop failure, 37,000,000 acres of fallow, and some 52,000,000 acres in grasses and legumes.

The situation is so serious from the standpoint of great quantities of our best farmland going out of production and being used for other purposes that it is now necessary for us to have definite planning and programs which will establish a national policy in this country concerning the need for keeping good land in production and systems devised for use of land not so fertile to be used for the many purposes where good farmland has been used in the past. Today our leaders in soil conservation are looking across the United States with a great many planning bodies who are attempting to set some goals as to what kinds of lands will be used, for what purposes, and to support the decisions with local zoning ordinances. If this system is successful we will be able to keep some of our choice land for agricultural use, thereby protecting it from use for other purposes. This is one of the great serious matters confronting our people today, and is one that should be closely followed and supported.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I want you to know that I definitely am of the opin-

ion that we still have serious problems in agriculture, and certainly this is not the time to turn our back on the American farmer. It is becoming more difficult to maintain a sound agricultural economy due to increasing costs of labor, equipment, and the high cost per acre of good farmland. The interest of the consumer, of course, Mr. Chairman, must be protected, and, at the same time, we must see that the American farmer receives a fair price for his produce. The consumer, naturally, is concerned about the prices of the finished product as it is displayed in the food market, and the farmer, naturally, has the right to be concerned about the price that he receives, which is only a very small portion of the price that must be paid by the consumer. We must give more time and study to the situation that now prevails between the time agricultural commodities leave the farm and are sold, to the time the products go into the homes of our people for consumption.

We have tried to hold the line as far as appropriations are concerned, keeping in mind that the war in Vietnam is costing our people over \$2 billion a month, and, further, that the domestic programs now in operation in this country, which are of great importance to our people, are costing billions of dollars. The reductions made in this bill are reasonable, and the overall reduction in the agricultural appropriations bill for fiscal year 1968 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1967 is proper at this time.

Mr. Chairman, our committee recommends this bill to the Members of the House.

(Mr. NATCHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN].

(Mr. LANGEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, the bill before you has been as usual very eloquently, precisely, and very specifically outlined for you by the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the ranking Member, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], which does not leave much except general observations to be made at this time. But, I do have a few items I would like to cover with you.

Mr. Chairman, this Nation would be a lot closer to having a balanced budget, if all Department appropriation bills were comparable to the considerations we are now making on the agricultural appropriations for fiscal year 1968.

It is with some sense of pride that I call to the attention of the Committee the fact that the total appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, as recommended by the committee, are substantially below the Department request, to begin with, and secondly, and more important, also below the 1967 appropriations.

This reduced budget is one of many factors that indicate the great contribu-

tion that the agricultural industry and its populace is making to the overall strength of our Nation at this time. May I suggest that in this connection, every Member of the Committee, as well as all interested citizens, ought to make it a point to read this committee report from beginning to end, because it sets forth clearly and precisely the facts identifying the relationship of these expenditures to the benefits that every citizen throughout the Nation derives from them. It ought to be noted that every congressional district has a substantial interest in these appropriations. I shall want to make reference to but a few of them.

First, may I call your attention to the often-repeated fact that American agriculture produces food for our citizens at a cost, when related to the income of our citizens, that is the cheapest in the world—about 18 percent—while at the same time we are also providing food for hundreds of thousands of people in this country and throughout the world at a cost that varies all the way from being provided as a gift, to current world market prices.

These conditions alone should merit the attention and the gratitude of every consumer in this country, the entire processing industry, and certainly citizens throughout the world who benefit from our great production capacity and considerate attitude to their needs.

Page 10 of the report identifies a matter of concern to everyone, in that it sets forth the expenditures of the fiscal 1966 budget as to programs which provide benefit to consumers, businessmen and the general public, as compared to the programs that are predominantly for the stabilization of farm income, and, I should add, which also benefit everyone.

Let me emphatically note that out of a total fiscal year 1966 budget of \$5,949,000,000, \$4,344,000,000 are expenditures for programs providing benefits to the general public. This is about three-fourths of the entire agricultural expenditure for fiscal 1966.

About the same ratio applies to the moneys provided in the bill before you at this time. It therefore follows that actually the general citizenry, and those living in metropolitan or urban areas, have a greater interest in these appropriations than does the American farmer. I am sure they should all be concerned were there not sufficient moneys provided for such programs as food stamps, school lunch, school milk, the distribution of food to the needy—in both this country and throughout the world—each of which contributes to the health and welfare of our entire social structure. A year ago, we were substantially alerted to the general public interest in these appropriations, when the Department recommended reductions in school lunch and school milk programs. I recall that the mail encouraging the restoration of these funds, to which the committee responded, was not confined to the farmers of this country. In fact, most of it came from metropolitan areas. Benefits to the general public are well stated in the committee report on page 9.

Important as each of these items is to

the everyday needs of our country, there is even a more important asset that is provided by the moneys appropriated in this bill which relates to our future needs. I am speaking now of the long-range programs for the improvement and preservation of our natural resources and their food-production capacity. These, of course, include moneys that provide for soil and water conservation programs, for forestry development, and research which we know has given us the assurance that an adequate quantity and quality of food will and can be produced.

Future generations have a great interest in this bill, for unless we make sure that we maintain the production capacity of our greatest of all natural resources, namely, soil, then surely they will have food problems that would make today's problem look minor indeed.

I stated 2 years ago that but for agricultural research, this Nation would not have been able to feed its own people today. Research has been responsible for accomplishing greatly increased production by developing higher yielding varieties of grains, better strains of cattle, and improving other food products, that has resulted in an adequate supply and the best quality found anywhere in the world. The very same thing is true regarding research that has prevented insects, diseases and pests of every description from completely ruining our production potential of almost every food that is found on the grocer's shelves today. Agricultural research has been just as prominent in the prevention of contamination of foods and water, for the benefit of both human as well as animal health.

I have often been disturbed in recent months and years to have noted the criticisms leveled at American agriculture, implying that it was a burden to the taxpayer, the consumer, and the general welfare of the country. Surely the facts to which I have just referred impressively define that, if anything, the reverse is true, and that American agriculture is rather one of our greatest assets.

As one who has spent most of my lifetime in the business of farming, I can by experience attest to the great dangers of overtaxing productive soil, rendering it almost useless and becoming subject to the ravages of the elements. I think it is important enough to reiterate the statement on page 7 of the committee report which reads as follows:

This is a lesson that the people of the United States must learn from history. The cost of food, clothing and shelter is going to be paid either by the consumer or by the land from which it comes.

It is to meet this obligation to the generations that will follow us that the various conservation programs carried on today are of great pertinence. Moneys expended for these purposes are investments in the future that have no parallel.

It is equally important that we maintain the production capacity of the individual farms and production units, and unless present income levels can be improved, then there is great danger that we may deteriorate their producing abilities to where there will be little assurance of either the quantities or the qualities of foods that are desired.

The committee report on page 6 identifies specifically and statistically the extent to which present-day farm income is completely out of step and out of proportion with the rest of the economy. With the parity level at the lowest percentage since the depression days of the thirties, it becomes even more disturbing when we note that farm income as a percentage of investment has decreased from 23.1 percent in 1947 to 9.4 percent in 1966. Add to this the fact that there has been a 300-percent increase in the cost of items used in farm production, and it is small wonder that there is great unrest and disturbance among the farm people throughout the entire Nation.

American agriculture has made excellent strides in increasing their efficiency by mechanization and increased production per man-hour of labor—all of which in industry would ordinarily be rewarded by adequate profits. In agriculture, however, the reverse has been true and the return for these efforts has rather substantially declined, particularly when related to the enormous investment that is necessary in order to maintain a productive unit by today's price standards. Any factor that might affect the deterioration of this productive capacity is actually a danger to the future economic well-being and the health of our Nation at a time when we are called upon to defend the freedom of individuals throughout the world.

These are further reasons why there ought to be serious concern on the part of every American citizen that we have taken adequate and appropriate means to insure production stability and capacity of individual farms.

As the committee report points out, this danger is most evident in the worn-out and food-deficient countries of Asia and other areas, because too little attention has been directed to returning to the soil what has been taken out by continuous production of needed supplies of food and fiber.

Much has been said and read about farm subsidies. May I call your attention to the item beginning on page 7 of the committee report, entitled "The Facts About Subsidies," which includes a statistical chart on page 8 indicating that subsidies paid for price support programs are actually small when compared to those paid in many other sectors of our economy.

Our present supplies are dangerously low, and page 46 of the report indicates that in many of the major commodities we have supplies on hand that are the equivalent of only a few months or a few weeks at the normal rate of disappearance. I am sure that no one wants to experience again the need for rationing of any variety of food such as was the case during World War II. And it might be well at this time to remember how fast we moved from a food surplus situation to food deficits in the early 1940's. A recent headline in the Fargo-Moorhead Forum, under the date of June 1, 1967, reads as follows: "Rationing Program Ready in Case It Is Ever Needed," which alerts us to the dangers of history repeating itself.

For these reasons, your committee has attempted to provide sufficient moneys

for what in our estimation are the true essentials of a productive agriculture. We have provided both money and personnel in the areas of greatest public need and demand. These are identified in six specific categories on the bottom of page 13 of the report. They might be briefly identified as in the areas of research, protection of public health, the preservation of agricultural production, adequate food supply to children and low-income consumers, adequate credit to farm operators, and the needs for mechanized agriculture to offset the lack of sufficient farm labor.

On pages 20 and 21 of the report are listed a number of Agricultural Research Service projects for which additional moneys have been requested, that are typical of the need for expanded research work as a protection for the health and food supply needs of the Nation. Let me refer to one.

As an example of what is involved, note the second item entitled "Research on Mastitis Problems in Milk Quality." The National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments, established several years ago, at a meeting held on April 3 to 6 of this year, approved a program wherein by July 1 of 1970 each health jurisdiction must have in operation a mastitis and abnormal milk control program. This 3-year leadtime was established to permit research to be conducted to determine more about the mythology of determining the incidence of mastitis and abnormal milk, and whether or not an enforcement program which has been suggested would be workable.

Field tests have shown that there are serious limitations in the detecting facilities available today to identify mastitis and abnormal milk. Quite obviously these are factors that could effect available supplies, as well as the quality of milk which today is being shipped in wide areas from production points. For reasons such as this, your committee provided \$2 million in addition to the budget request of \$1 million, so that there would be additional moneys available to the Department as they would best determine the priority needs in this rather voluminous category of requests.

With all of the problems confronting the dairy industry today, it is obvious how significant this matter could become to both producer and consumer.

Your committee, at the same time, has been ever cognizant of the very difficult budget problem that confronts the Nation and so has made reductions wherever we felt it could be done without jeopardy. It is by this means that we have accomplished the reduction in the budget requests of more than a quarter of a billion dollars, as well as a total appropriation well below the fiscal 1967 estimate of expenditures.

I stated at the outset that if all other appropriations bills had been comparable to the one before you, then our problem tomorrow in considering the need for again expanding the public debt limit would have been substantially reduced. Again, this is evidence of a segment of our national economic structure, namely, agriculture, being most responsive to our national economic well being.

For the second time in less than 5

months we are called upon to expand the public debt limit, with the two requests totaling more than \$30 billion. If this second request is approved by the Congress, it can only mean further inflation and greater tax demands, both of which will attach additional costs to the production of food. It might be well at this point to reflect that while the total budget demands are such that it has required increases of more than \$30 billion in our debt limit, the bill before you providing moneys for the Agriculture Department and all of its activities for fiscal 1968 is actually reduced by more than two and a quarter billion dollars. By comparison, the seven appropriation bills which the House has already approved this year show an aggregate increase over the 1967 fiscal year of almost a billion and a half dollars.

While there has been much discussion, and it has been previously called to the attention of the House, that a substantial part of the reduction of more than two and a half billion dollars below last year's appropriation is due primarily to the fact that the bill does not fully reimburse the realized losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, it still remains to be specifically noted that even if these figures are ignored, the total appropriation is still below that of last year.

So that the record may be clear, may I refer to the second and third paragraphs of page 63 of the committee report, which identifies that the total impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal 1966 was \$2,984,856,389, of which \$1,400,000,000 is included in the present bill to restore the capital impairment for fiscal year 1966. Therefore, in making the comparison of the total fiscal 1968 appropriation with that of fiscal 1967, it is worthy to note that there is a little more than one and a half billion dollars of the 1966 losses that are not restored.

Even with a full restoration of the 1966 losses, the bill would still be more than \$600 million below the 1967 appropriation. There are further unrestored losses that date back to 1961, which have been carried in the same manner ever since that time, but there is every indication that, with the carryover from last year, the additional \$1.4 billion that is provided in this bill will more than adequately meet all the foreseeable needs of the Corporation in the coming year. These facts are particularly pertinent when we consider that they come about at a time when, first of all, the Nation is at war, a time when the production of food is always of greatest significance, and second, at a time in history when one of the great concerns throughout the world is that of finding sufficient food supplies with which to feed a world population where more than two-thirds of the people are underfed.

Of equal significance is the fact that these budget figures are being considered at a time when the farm income is at a level that is comparable to that of the depression days of the 1930's. Even with the increase of 2 percent in the parity ratio during the month of April, the parity ratio is still at 74 percent, or 6 percent below what it was a year ago. In view of these facts, surely no one can

say this Nation's agriculture is in any form a burden to either the economy, the consumers, the taxpayers or the economic needs of a country at war. Every budget-minded person ought to salute agriculture for its lack of contribution to the ever-expanding national debt at this crucial time. The fact is that the farmers of America ought to be rewarded substantially. I should like to make a few suggestions on how this can be accomplished.

It seems almost ironic that after their faithful performance over the years, when conditions are such that our supplies have now been diminished and demands have grown, prices have dropped to depression levels. There was a time when farmers could usually depend on improved farm prices during a time of war—this no longer seems to be true; and it becomes a rather sad commentary to realize that it is mostly because of Government actions or lack of Government actions that the deplorable farm conditions of today do exist. Strangely enough, they could have been and still can be corrected without additional cost to Government or taxpayer.

During the past 2 years or more there have been numerous instances of specific Government actions that were designed to depress farm prices. Briefly named, they are: sale of Government surpluses at inappropriate times; actions to stop buying American foods even for our military forces; erroneous prediction of crop estimates and meat supplies available; limiting exports such as hides after export markets have been developed; and permitting imports of dairy products, beef, lamb and pork to increase to a point where markets have been seriously affected.

Appropriate actions could well have saved and reduced the moneys provided for in this bill even further, and to the benefit of everyone. These are not actions that come under the jurisdiction of this bill to correct, but are of direct interest, because they might well have greatly changed the need for additional appropriations. It would serve the Department, the Congress, and the American people well if in the future we did direct our attention to an improvement of these many marketing practices.

An adequate farm income would not only reduce the need for further subsidy and crop adjustment payments, but would also provide relief for many welfare and assistance programs that now demand huge appropriations. To my knowledge, no one has ever answered the question of why the market should not accommodate the cost of production and a reasonable profit on items as important to everyone's well-being as food and clothing, particularly in an economy that supposedly is flourishing. It would seem that the first step in accomplishing this most desirable condition would be to at least permit the law of supply and demand to work when conditions are ripe for them to work. If we are to avoid complete government control of agriculture, this would seem to be the first and most essential step and we ought to be taking it now, at a time when many of those conditions are already in existence.

It is not for me at this time to discuss in detail all of the factors relating thereto, but surely it leaves little hope for an improved agricultural future if, after years of diligent compliance with Government restrictions and limitations on production in order that we may get supply and demand into balance—and then having arrived there—we permit imports to completely upset a desired accomplishment. Nor does it make any more sense that the surpluses that were at one time withdrawn for purposes of attempting to improve the price structure, should then later be used to depress the prices that they were in the first instance intended to improve.

Possibly the greatest difficulty in attempting to accomplish these rather simple actions is the fact that they do not cost any money. It seems that if any objective is to receive constructive and accomplished attention, it must bear a price tag of \$2 billion or more. It would be my hope, however, that as we look to the future, we may leave no stone unturned in any of these areas in order that we might be able to further reduce the agricultural appropriations, and at the same time provide assurance for a healthy agricultural market that would greatly insure adequate food supplies for ourselves as well as a hungry world.

To do so, I am sure, would find universal acceptance, would strengthen our economy, and would provide both welcome food and income relief to thousands of people who have endured great hardships through no fault of their own. The accomplishments of American agriculture can surely deserve no less consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANGEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. Having been delinquent in the first instance, in not having expressed my appreciation for the valuable service the gentleman has performed on the subcommittee, and for the very fine presentation he makes here today, I applaud the gentleman for his efforts.

Mr. LANGEN. I thank my colleague for his kind remarks.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANGEN. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. I should like to ask a question in regard to line 14 of page 2 of the bill, and also in regard to page 9.

It says:

Appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only:

Mr. LANGEN. I do not have a copy of the bill before me at the moment.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. Could the chairman of the subcommittee give me an explanation? I ask the question in regard to page 2, line 14 of the bill, where there is a reference to aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. LANGEN. I am glad to yield to my chairman.

Mr. WHITTEN. For many years the Department of Agriculture, which includes the Forest Service, although it is not in this bill, has conducted aerial spraying and related research on insects and various other pests. This has to do with such things as grasshoppers, screw-worms, and various other pests that strike our agricultural products. In connection with these activities these planes have been used.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. These will not be used, then, for administrative purposes?

Mr. WHITTEN. No. They are not administrative in nature but for control of insects and disease.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. I have a further question. On page 9, line 6, it asks for operation and maintenance of aircraft, \$113,053,000. I would like to inquire what this is for. Is it what it says it is for? Is it for operation and maintenance of aircraft? It seems like a really big amount.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will yield further, that ties back into the whole appropriation for conservation programs. The money for operation and maintenance of aircraft is a part of it. This large figure is tied to the entire paragraph.

Mr. PRICE of Texas. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LANGEN. May I call your attention in the first instance it is only for replacement of 2 planes and in the second instance the large figure is because this amount of money covers the whole field of the appropriations in this category.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANGEN. I will be glad to yield to my colleague from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Where do I find any reference to the representation allowance of the Secretary? I looked through the bill and tried to find it.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, on page 27, at the bottom of the page, you will find it says:

Provided, further, that not to exceed \$2,500 of this amount shall be available for reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RESNICK].

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Chairman, we all know the amounts of money that we are discussing appropriating today are pretty vast. They cover a wide range of activities. One of these activities—and this is why I am here to discuss it today—is a piece of legislation and an activity I was greatly interested in. This involves the protection of our pets. I think many of us will recall that I introduced the original piece of legislation on this. That legislation was improved upon by the distinguished chairman of my committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], and then passed the Senate, and went through a conference committee, where all the kinks were ironed out. I think it

would be fair to say that this is one piece of legislation that the Congress worked its will upon. This was not an administration measure but one that I originally introduced because of the problem. This problem still exists. I think we saw the other day the picture of a dog recovered from a Government hospital. We spent a lot of time on this bill and did a lot of hard work to protect everybody involved, to protect the dog dealers and the hospitals, but we felt that our primary responsibility was to protect the American people, because when one steals a dog, one is stealing more than a possession.

Mr. Chairman, pets are something upon which we lavish great love. In other words, our dogs and cats are a part of the family.

Mr. Chairman, it came to me as a terrible shock for one to learn that all of this hard work, all of this effort and the will of the Congress had been tossed aside and that the bill had been completely emasculated because of the \$1.5 million required, I believe, \$1.2 million was taken out of the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RESNICK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RESNICK] that, certainly, the committee does not feel that it has tossed aside the bill as the gentleman describes it.

However, Mr. Chairman, the stealing of pets is a crime under the laws of practically every State of the Union. It is a crime against the ordinances of practically every city located within every State in the Union. But, notwithstanding that fact, we are aware of all the problems that the gentleman from New York has described.

Mr. Chairman, the committee feels, in all sincerity, that what we have undertaken to do and to bring about is in accord with the intent of the legislation to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. Chairman, may I say that the gentleman's bill authorized not to exceed \$1.5 million for this purpose. If the gentleman will look at the front page of the report, where we list the programs of this Department, we say "enforcement of the new program for licensing and control of laboratory animals; and various service and staff offices."

Mr. Chairman, we allowed funds for the Washington central office in the sum of \$300,000. We did this so as to have a Washington office with which to manage and to handle this problem.

Further, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from New York [Mr. RESNICK] will look on page 23 of the report, we provide the following:

The 1968 bill includes funds for a supervisory group in Washington to coordinate and direct work of field personnel of the Agricultural Research Service in carrying out the inspection of dealers engaged in the transportation, sale and handling of dogs, cats and other research animals under Public Law 89-544. This agency has a staff of over 15,000 people, with about 6,000 of them already engaged in inspection and control activities.

So, Mr. Chairman, if I may say to the gentleman from New York, we have in our judgment provided adequate funds for an ample office with which to handle this matter from Washington. We have assigned the responsibility in the field to the agency which has the trained people with which to handle the problem who are located in the local areas. We did this rather than setting up a new organization all over the United States. We, in this way, hope to handle the program with the staff and personnel already available.

Further, Mr. Chairman, it is my opinion, for what is it worth—having dealt with the subject matter for many years—that we will obtain far better results by the manner in which we have handled this problem, rather than by trying to set up a separate unit and taking the sum of \$1.5 million and scattering it among employees and operations all over the United States.

Mr. Chairman, there may be differences of opinion as to how to get the job done. But, certainly, there can be no question but that the committee by the provisions of the bill and the report is trying to get the job done.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman from Mississippi that the key feature of that bill was the control of the dealer and to make a licensed dealer conform to the law and to have that license worth something and terminated if the licensed dealer did something wrong. In other words, if he did something wrong he would lose his license.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it now, the dealer in pets, because of this limitation of funds, is, really, in a very protected situation.

Mr. WHITTEN. No.

Mr. RESNICK. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi that we do not do this in connection with other facets of our inspection system.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from New York will yield further, may I say to the gentleman that there has been a lot of misunderstanding about that.

Mr. Chairman, I had a conference with the committee members and with a number of departmental officers and may I state to the gentleman from New York and to many of our friends who are interested in this area that there is nothing contained in the law that permits us to close down a man's business, without his having an opportunity to defend his operations.

Mr. RESNICK. Well—

Mr. WHITTEN. May I finish my statement?

Mr. RESNICK. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. WHITTEN. So, until the time that the inspectors can get in and inspect, we are calling upon these people to send in a certificate to the effect that they have conformed to what is prescribed in the law. They are permitted then to op-

erate under that certificate until an inspector gets there to clear them. This is not a permanent arrangement. This is an effort to get started.

Mr. Chairman, in the last supplemental appropriation bill we agreed to transfer certain moneys so that a special group could get to work upon this problem until the time Federal employees could carry out fully their responsibilities in connection therewith.

Mr. Chairman, there was no legal basis on which we could have gone into court to restrain these people from their operations and thereby put them out of business when they had not been inspected.

So this is a strictly temporary matter of having the man certify that he has carried out the provision of the law. We mean to get to him to inspect his operation just as fast as we can, to see that the law is carried out.

Mr. RESNICK. I am glad the gentleman has that intent, and I do not believe it was the intent of any framers of the original legislation to put anybody out of business, but I do feel—and I think the people who have studied this very carefully, people who have made the humane treatment of animals their life's work—feel that the taking away of all of these funds make it virtually impossible to ever reach these dealers. That is the sticking point. This may be the honest difference of opinion; and I believe that this is the problem, that unless these people are inspected and made to comply that we are going to have the same situation that we have had all along.

I would also like to say to the gentleman that we here in the Congress will be busy answering a lot of letters unless this oversight is taken care of.

Mr. WHITTEN. If the gentleman will yield further, I wish to say that there are thousands of items in this bill, and if we dealt with each of them separately we never would get through with it. I want to assure the gentleman that we have not even withdrawn money. Certainly it takes money, but it also takes people, and we have turned this job over to the regular agriculture research people who already draw pay, and we feel that they will in turn do the best job. We feel this is better than any other approach.

I also wish to say to the gentleman that he and I both can follow this through, and if it does not work out we can try something else, but in my opinion we mean for it to work.

Mr. RESNICK. I thank the gentleman. I also believe the original concept of the bill was that this was going to be a self-liquidating program in that the fees charged would pay for the costs. In other words, the fees charged for the licenses would cover the cost. And that is again why I feel so disturbed about this whole thing. I do not know if it was changed somewhere between the time it left the conference room and now, but the original concept was that it was not going to cost the taxpayer any money; that the fees were going to cover this. This again is one of the reasons that I am disturbed about the situation.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I plead ignorance in that case? I was unaware of that phase of it, but I do feel that the way the committee has selected is the way to get the job done.

Mr. RESNICK. I do believe that was what it was.

I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for yielding, and I would hope that this situation can be looked into.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY, Mr. Chairman, through the courtesy of the gentleman from Florida, Senator HOLLAND, the chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, I have in my hand here a document which contains information on aggregate payments to individual farmers, information as supplied to the Senator by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The information in my possession is limited to the State of Illinois, but after conferring with the Senator I am confident that other Members of this body may have similar information about their home States.

My information sets forth the name, address, and county of each person or firm receiving, during 1966, total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans.

I might say that, due to the changed nature of commodity programs, price support loans no longer have major significance as a reflection of Government subsidy of farmers. And that is why they were excluded by the Department in bringing together these individual totals.

The Senator also assured me that consideration is now being given to the eventual publication of a comprehensive national report on individual payments of this magnitude.

He said no decision had been made on the breakpoint in reporting details.

But I did get the feeling that all higher figures will be fully published in due time.

When the committee rises, I will ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point the full details in regard to the State of Illinois.

While numerous Illinois farmers get payments under various ASCS programs, the individual totals are actually small compared with some States.

In order to get a fair evaluation of the extent to which direct Government payments go into bank accounts of large farmers, information from all of the States and not just from Illinois should be examined, and as I say it may be that individual Members from other States will find it in the public interest to follow my lead and request permission and place appropriate data in the RECORD.

It does seem to me that the taxpayers are entitled to know who gets how much.

After a look at the committee report, I am left in doubt on several items. I cannot figure out how much these individual programs are costing the taxpayers. It may be that it is set forth someplace, but I would appreciate some help from members on the subcommittee on this.

I see on page 10, for example, some budget expenditures for the fiscal year 1966. From this data I have tried to determine the cost of the cotton program.

For example, I see a figure of \$116 million representing acreage diversion payments; I see a figure of \$57 million representing price support payments; I see a figure of \$332 million representing cotton equalization payments.

Now that comes to a total of \$495 million representing the cost of the cotton program as set forth in this table.

I would like to ask, if anyone can tell me, is this a fair, accurate, and complete estimate of the cost of the cotton program? There is nothing in there for storage and I am under the impression that we have tremendous expenses for handling the stockpile of cotton.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield to the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman, there are two or three things that I cannot vouch for and I cannot vouch for the accuracy as to a particular commodity.

We have our figures on page 210 of the budget in which they indicate the various wheat certificate operations and cotton and the milk program and all the rest of the figures are given there. On cotton it is \$116 million.

May I say to the gentleman, I oppose the farm bill now in existence, but the farm bill itself provides that in an effort to see that the farmer gets some fair share of the income of the country, it would provide cotton payments to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I point out in this connection, if the gentleman will permit me, on page 33 of our hearings, volume 1, Mr. Freeman says:

Payments out of the Treasury made up about 7 percent of gross farm income and about 20 percent of net in 1966.

I think that is wholly unsound. But as has been pointed out by our colleagues on the subcommittee on the gentleman's side of the aisle, and incidentally they do a wonderful job. But as has been pointed out notwithstanding these cash payments, farm income went way, way down and if these payments were eliminated I think you would have a disastrous recession all over the country because again agriculture is the biggest market that industry and labor have. But the best figure I have is \$116 million.

Mr. FINDLEY. Can the gentleman tell me what the realized loss to the Commodity Credit Corporation was on the value of the cotton inventory that was marked down about a year ago? As I understand it, as part of the so-called one price cotton programs, the inventory was revalued at a considerable loss to the taxpayers. Can the gentleman give me the figure there?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am sorry I do not have the figure but I can get it shortly.

But may I say again, it does not represent a loss to the taxpayers. Because if you get something and claim that it is worth so much or a certain amount to you and then you bring it down to what it really is worth, you have not lost anything except the bookkeeping figure because what you have graded it down to is the actual value as against the original book value.

Mr. FINDLEY. Can the gentleman give me just a rough approximation of what the storage costs on cotton is currently?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am sorry I do not have that figure at hand. But I will say that the supply of cotton is down to about 5.2 million bales and most of it is in the shorter staple cotton.

I do not have available at this time the figure on storage and handling charges.

Mr. FINDLEY. That was the conclusion I reached. I thank the gentleman for responding. But it would be helpful to the committee, I think, to know how much these programs are costing. So far as I can determine, the committee report does not provide the answer. As I say, the figure I came up with for cotton was \$495 million for the calendar year, but I am sure that is not an accurate figure because it does not include storage and realized losses.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. I appreciate the gentleman yielding. I would just like to set forth some figures which indicate the losses for the first 9 months of the fiscal year 1967. That would be ending March 31 this year.

Mr. FINDLEY. Is that cotton alone?

Mr. MICHEL. No, that figure I believe I can possibly supply for the record. I do not happen to have that particular information here. But in total form, this gives you some idea of it, and I included part of it in my remarks in general debate.

The realized program gains and losses, Commodity inventory operations: the proceeds from sales came to \$1,799,496,000. The loss from the sales was \$2,149,840,000. That was in the first 9 months of the current fiscal year. In other words, the net loss from sales of Commodity Credit was \$350,344,000.

Now, you get down to some other individual items, such as donations, the cost of commodities donated, \$151,887,000.

The expenses applicable to inventories, storage and handling, \$119,941,000 and transportation, \$75,846,000.

Export payments and allowances, \$133,797,000; cotton equalization program payments, \$20,375,000; cotton diversion payments, \$276,858,000; feed grain diversion payments, \$525,328,000; wheat diversion payments, \$27,133,000; cotton price-support payments, \$489,108,000; feed grain price support payments \$777,694,000; wheat price support payments, \$281,374,000; resale loan storage expense, \$39,364,000; other \$10,655,000, or a total of \$3,279,704,000 of net realized losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation in those activities which we

have mentioned here in the first 9 months of this year.

Mr. FINDLEY. That is very helpful information. I do hope that in time this body can have some accurate figures representing the cost of the individual commodity programs. I have a number of complaints from my constituency about the adverse impact on market prices by the reporting of the Department. They question the accuracy of the reporting in some cases, and I am wondering if the subcommittee has had any indication of why inaccuracy might have occurred, if indeed it did. Was there any reluctance on the part of Congress to provide adequate funds for doing a thorough job of crop reporting? In other words, I raise the question, "what's the problem?"

Mr. MICHEL. If I may, I would point out to the gentleman that on page 33 of our report under the heading "Statistical Reporting Service," we have set actually \$13,821,750 for this item. We said:

The bill includes an appropriation for fiscal year 1968 of \$13,821,750, a decrease of \$42,250 in the budget request, and a continuation of the 1967 operating level. The amount proposed will provide program increases of \$122,000, plus an additional \$292,500 for equipment to automate the gathering, processing and dissemination of data to the public, and \$136,000 to cover increased mail costs.

But we have been very critical of the fact that some of the estimates have been way off base, and we do have to automate ourselves. The committee has put the pressure on. We hope with the equipment we have given them to work with, they will have refined statistics.

Mr. FINDLEY. Can the gentleman tell me why the emphasis is placed on the premium income limitation that is provided for premiums? Is the limitation really needed?

Mr. MICHEL. Here, while the gentleman, I am sure, is pretty much in sympathy with the same thing I have tried to accomplish by getting as much out of this premium income as possible, we have been advised that unless we amend the statute, we are pretty much foreclosed from making any other move than what we did in this bill.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's giving me the information. The matter referred to earlier follows:

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois

ADAMS COUNTY

Chester Miller, Mendon	\$12,301
Cyrill Elbus, Clayton	11,124
E. A. Meyer (H. B. Ihnen), Quincy	10,392
Thomas Hennenfent, Roseville	9,914
E. E. Lawless, Camp Point	8,977
Duke Lyter, Quincy	7,305
Kent Leeper, Lima	6,272
Frank Lewis, Ursa	6,265
Chester H. Smith, Clayton	6,007
J. C. McLean, Quincy	5,581
Melvin Slms & Dean Sims, Liberty	5,457
Lawrence McNear, Barry	5,396
John T. Smith, Ursa	5,101

Total (13) 100,092

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

ALEXANDER COUNTY

Eliott Raffety Farms, Inc., Wyatt, Mo	\$40,898
Harold Gerard, McClure	19,194
George B. Bader, Jr., McClure	19,095
John R. Greenwell, Cairo	14,235
Marion Waggener, Charleston, Mo	8,356
Kenneth Gentle, Cache	8,211
Donald L. Smith, Mounds	5,446
Aaron Wolford, Cache	5,405
Lee P. Stenzel, Cairo	5,257

Total (9) 126,097

BOND COUNTY

Raymond Zeeb, Greenville	10,729
Edward Bauer, Smithboro	8,052
Raymond Bass, Greenville	5,775
George Marchello, Smithboro	5,227
Geo. L. Schaufelberger, Greenville	5,058

Total (5) 34,841

BOONE COUNTY

Walter Metzger, Poplar Grove	18,356
George & August Zarnadt, Clinton	14,805
Frank Bullard, Poplar Grove	13,688
Mark Grenlund, Poplar Grove	13,432
Wayne J. Wright, Jr., Garden Prairie	10,910
Russell Osterberg, Garden Prairie	10,904
John Engelsen, Garden Prairie	8,992
Kenneth H. Osterberg, Garden Prairie	8,673
Walter Mackeben, Garden Prairie	8,429
Troy Doetch, Poplar Grove	8,288
W. F. Benson, Belvidere	8,108
J. E. Dewane Est., Belvidere	8,077
Harold L. Harling, Belvidere	7,461
Fred Fidler, Garden Prairie	6,938
Harold Yates, Garden Prairie	6,617
A. P. Gold Guernsey Co., Fontana	6,066
William J. Adams, Clinton	6,020
Edward Meine, Polar Grove	5,759
Donald Lindberg, Caledonia	5,696
J. L. Dewane, Belvidere	5,563
Donald H. Gesell, Poplar Grove	5,484
Donald Fidler, Belvidere	5,392
Loren Shattuck, Belvidere	5,379
Francis Schmitt, Caledonia	5,354
Robert W. Erwin, Caledonia	5,027

Total (25) 209,418

BROWN COUNTY

Rolla Colclasure, Mount Sterling	11,306
Harold Markert, Mount Sterling	9,742
Emmett McKeff, Timewell	6,902
Robert Turner, Jacksonville	5,441
Harold Harris, Timewell	5,158

Total (5) 38,549

BUREAU COUNTY

Claude Bailey, Princeton	19,082
Clint Thomas, Sheffield	18,765
Edward Perino, Deer Grove	14,520
Milo McCune, Sheffield	13,764
Oliver Nordstrom, Wyandot	12,134
Richard B. Kelly, Tampico	11,462
Conrad W. Gebeck, Buda	10,753
Leroy Kelly, Tampico	9,941
Raymond Brieser, Mineral	9,728
Donald Bill, Kewanee	8,565
Irving J. Wessel, Princeton	8,349
H. H. Ferris, Est., Princeton	8,306
Arthur E. Swanson, Princeton	8,225
R. William Jack, Princeton	8,221
Carl Koelling, Bradford	8,161
Deward R. Marcum, Lamoille	8,144
Kenneth Brady, Neponset	7,990

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

BUREAU COUNTY

Paul Shrock, Tampico	\$7,835
Glenn Shaner, Neponset	7,763
Ted Strouse, Buda	7,314
Bob Oberle, Tampico	7,113
L. A. Dahl, Walnut	6,904
Samuel Longman, Henry	6,668
Eleanor Sapp, Decatur	6,592
Harvey H. Sandrock, Tampico	6,584
Dayle O. Foster, Buda	6,488
Sam Hodgett, Sheffield	6,363
Donald Kunkel, Granville	6,104
Lester Beatty, Lamoille	6,093
Delmar Beams, Tiskilwa	6,091
Orville Bachman, Tiskilwa	6,044
Ed Magnuson, Arlington	5,709
Leonard Longman, Tiskilwa	5,578
Jerry Hadley, Sheffield	5,540
Laurence Amfahr, Mendota	5,434
John Kaufmann, Tiskilwa	5,410
Delight Fredenhagen, Tiskilwa	5,388
Ray Croegaert, Mineral	5,314
Virgil Johnson, Princeton	5,296
Robert Mallonee, Malden	5,157
Charles Adams, Tampico	5,143
Russel Hochstatter, Wyandot	5,101

Total (42) 339,136

CALHOUN COUNTY

Schulze Brothers, Brussels	17,116
Schulze Farms, Inc., Golden Eagle	13,462
Jerome Corbett, Hardin	9,197
David Pence, Mozier	8,162
John Kinscheriff, Pleasant Hill	6,983
Herter Brothers, Golden Eagle	6,329
Robert Meyer Trust, Brussels	6,232
G. A. Clendenny, Mozier	6,204
C. W. Squier, Hamburg	5,060

Total (9) 78,750

CARROLL COUNTY

Richard Eads, Lanark	21,859
Harland Daw, Milledgeville	12,368
Robert Cockle, Wilmington	11,945
Delbert Newcomer, Lanark	10,964
Arlo Paxton, Mount Carroll	10,144
Marvin Martz, Lanark	9,445
Thomas Fritz, Mount Carroll	9,337
Margaret Stransky, Dixon	7,874
Harry H. Jurgens, Thomson	7,785
James Haas, Elizabeth	7,354
Claude Cook, Jr., Chadwick	6,627
Glenn Bremmer, Shannon	6,441
Leland Butts, Milledgeville	6,381
Warren R. Harms, Lanark	6,185
Harold Haring, Savanna	6,156
Sheldon C. Moll, Shannon	6,074
Kyle Brown, Thomson	6,046
Henry Bielema, Thomson	6,037
John McNitt, Savanna	5,930
Chester Scott, Savanna	5,930
Clarence R. Colehour, Mount Carroll	5,886
Ronald Fritz, Mount Carroll	5,886
Paul Fogel, Milledgeville	5,762
Clarence Franks, Milledgeville	5,720
Harold E. Betcher, Osco	5,688
Donald Bremmer, Shannon	5,518
Fred Zemke, Chadwick	5,197
Fred Hook, Thomson	5,177
Raynor Mosher, Lanark	5,053
Van Merchant, Lanark	5,052
Walter Helle, Savanna	5,014

Total (31) 230,835

CASS COUNTY

Bob Hardwick, Beardstown	24,039
S. W. Hardwick, Beardstown	17,717
Charles Turner, Beardstown	12,287
W. W. Lynn, Oakford	11,191

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

CASS COUNTY—Continued

Edward Berger, Beardstown.....	\$10,026
Walter S. Harwick, Virginia.....	9,112
Clyde Eaton, Havana.....	8,592
Marvin L. Eaton, Havana.....	8,429
Herzberger & Sons, Virginia.....	8,286
Galen Watkins, Philadelphia.....	7,148
Roscoe Hardwick, Arenzville.....	6,904
Myron E. Hoffman, Beardstown.....	6,426
G. D. Jones, Ashland.....	6,387
Zelle Van Deventer, Meredosia.....	5,767
Harold G. Kuhlmann, Beardstown.....	5,643
Robert Hess, Beardstown.....	5,538
Gilbert Lebkuether, Beardstown.....	5,001

Total (17).....158,493

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

Seeber Farms, Champaign.....	21,176
C. M. Mooney, Philo.....	13,434
Leon Struck, Broadlands.....	10,604
Paul V. Klein, Seymour.....	10,430
Pat Murray, Rantoul.....	9,423
Elizabeth Hannagan, E. Champaign.....	8,535
Blanche E. Gordon, Penfield.....	8,282
Roy R. Ehler, Thomasboro.....	7,914
Charles H. Kelly, Monticello.....	7,647
V. T. Walsh, Monticello.....	7,300
John Nolan, Ivesdale.....	6,011
Joseph Feeney, Ivesdale.....	6,752
J. Vrooman, Bloomington.....	6,370
George Dohme, Broadlands.....	6,171
A. R. Temple, Champaign.....	6,152
Voyle E. Spence, Mahomet.....	5,912
Carl H. Schmidt, Ivesdale.....	5,810
Frank Bates, Tolono.....	5,636
Maurice P. Forrestal, Ivesdale.....	5,631
Robert J. Kerr, Urbana.....	5,620
Roy J. Wilson, St. Joseph.....	5,593
Raphael Kleiss, Pesotum.....	5,538
Grace Wagner, Ogden.....	5,509
Charley Miner, Champaign.....	5,488
Hazel I. Craig, Champaign.....	5,483
Ray J. Ehler, Thomasboro.....	5,362
Burnham Heirs, Corpus Christi.....	5,119
Frank M. Marriott, Urbana.....	5,104
Frank C. Marriott, Seymour.....	5,028
Wilbur Clark, Sadrus.....	5,006

Total (30).....219,041

CHRISTIAN COUNTY

Luster-Deal Inc., Taylorville.....	17,186
John H. Butterfield, Panagra.....	15,543
Eugene Snyder, Peoria.....	12,283
Vida V. Seaman, Taylorville.....	11,990
Donald L. Kuhle, Assumption.....	11,587
A. E. Deal, Morrisonville.....	9,648
Arthur McClain, Rosamond.....	9,332
Ludwig Schober, Morrisonville.....	9,130
Florence H. Fels, Springfield.....	9,015
W. Dayton Keyes, Raymond.....	8,124
Earl Scholes, Mount Auburn.....	7,996
Glenn Buesinger, Taylorville.....	7,902
Cash Corzine, Assumption.....	7,807
Paul L. Myers, Assumption.....	6,953
Dorris E. Robinson, Taylorville.....	6,892
Kenneth W. Gorden, Blue Mound.....	6,198
Herbert Copenbarger, Mount Auburn.....	5,625
Harry Griswold, Decatur.....	5,386
J. Everett Brown, Blue Mound.....	5,355
George S. Grimes, Rosamond.....	5,246
Dwight E. Osborn, Pana.....	5,236
Helen M. Cross, Jerseyville.....	5,056
John Vancil, Morrisonville.....	5,042

Total (23).....194,532

CLARK COUNTY

Carroll Heatherly, Martinsville.....	14,212
Clyde P. Knowles, Marshall.....	13,755
Doit Biggs, Westfield.....	12,764
Herbert Husinga, Casey.....	12,660
Ray Manhart, West Union.....	11,911
Forrest H. Ferris, West Union.....	11,908
Donwill, Inc., Marshall.....	11,750

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

CLARK COUNTY—Continued

Noble Lowery, Westfield.....	\$9,903
Glenn O. Pinnell, Westfield.....	9,613
Glenn Barbee, Westfield.....	8,111
Richard Strohm, West Union.....	7,723
Paul Crumrin, West Union.....	7,690
Edgar Berner, Marshall.....	7,538
Robert Beard, Marshall.....	7,523
Antone Wernz, Marshall.....	7,499
Bernard Halloran, West Union.....	7,370
Clayton Gard, West Union.....	7,132
Fred Perkins, West Union.....	7,000
Arnold Macke, West Union.....	6,984
Fred Huffington, Marshall.....	6,843
Harry Medsker, Martinsville.....	6,804
Harry Romoser, West Union.....	6,772
Robert Wernz, West Union.....	6,699
Robert Ramsey, Casey.....	6,637
Fenton G. Ledermann, West Union.....	6,381
Earl Kille, Marshall.....	6,353
Donald Brandenburg, Casey.....	6,297
Richard Lindley, Marshall.....	6,097
Partlow Farms, Casey.....	5,955
Gayle Barbee, Westfield.....	5,785
Wayne Lycan, Marshall.....	5,776
Fred Cooper, Martinsville.....	5,649
Sydney Yargus, Martinsville.....	5,631
Wilbur D. Honselman, Casey.....	5,339
Neal Bumpus, West Union.....	5,173
Harold Meehan, Hume.....	5,153
Olen Pence, Martinsville.....	5,139

Total (37).....291,529

CLAY COUNTY

Francis Morris, Clay City.....	17,869
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Total (1).....17,869

COLES COUNTY

Harold Horn, Charleston.....	13,196
Elmer Popham, Charleston.....	11,910
H. O. Miller & Sons, Oakland.....	11,778
O. W. Funkhouser, Charleston.....	10,530
Henry Hortenstine, Mattoon.....	10,321
Ken Degler, Mattoon.....	9,607
Orren L. Goble, Westfield.....	9,119
Earl Bumpus, Charleston.....	8,850
Denny Melton, Westfield.....	8,122
Ralph Snider, Oakland.....	7,609
Everett Cassidy, Charleston.....	7,528
Fred Johnson, Arcola.....	7,248
Wayne Swisher, Mattoon.....	7,116
C. K. Centers, Charleston.....	7,076
James R. Pinnell & Donald Pinne, Mattoon.....	7,059
Paul E. Martin, Mattoon.....	6,943
Coffey Brothers, Ashmore.....	6,849
Rufus Snider, Charleston.....	6,648
Leslie C. Dole, Mattoon.....	6,615
John Driscoll, Charleston.....	6,570
David Daily, Mattoon.....	6,420
Tom Donnell, Mattoon.....	6,396
L. W. Craig & D. A. Craig, Charleston.....	6,300
Harry L. Jones, Charleston.....	5,817
James V. Best, Charleston.....	5,786
J. Alva Young, Arcola.....	5,757
Horace Dolf, Mattoon.....	5,611
Don Degler, Mattoon.....	5,372
John E. Dolf, Mattoon.....	5,330
Alvin Ralston, Charleston.....	5,142

Total (30).....228,625

COOK COUNTY

Marvin Dunieman, Roselle.....	33,861
Brandau Bros., Tinley Pk.....	15,470
F. Ottinger, Elgin.....	11,749
A. Hagemann, Elgin.....	11,442
Howard Miller, Chicago Hts.....	8,756
Donald Bacon, Crete.....	7,887
Evergreen Farms, Cedar Lake.....	6,940
Robert Bohne, Palatine.....	6,927
Marvin Cappell, Tinley Pk.....	6,433
W. Nesler, Hampshire.....	5,835
E. F. Rosenwinkel, Roselle.....	5,677
Donald F. Yunker, Orland Pk.....	5,620
Lloyd W. Brandau, Tinley Pk.....	5,205

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

COOK COUNTY—Continued

Johnny A. Johnstan, Elgin.....	\$5,086
Edwin C. Meier, Algonquin.....	5,027
Total (15).....	141,915

CRAWFORD COUNTY

L. M. Colliflower, Hutsonville.....	11,084
Dolph Colliflower, Hutsonville.....	9,408
Emerson Walker, Palestine.....	8,854
Fay S. Racop, Flat Rock.....	8,455
Lloyd E. Wartsbaugh, Oblong.....	8,451
Ralph Wartsbaugh, Oblong.....	8,361
Floyd Stout, Robinson.....	7,163
George Rosborough, Oblong.....	6,741
Frank G. Mefford, Palestine.....	6,731
Charles Dees, Oblong.....	6,408
Mark Ford, Jr., Robinson.....	6,393
Chester Thacker, Sumner.....	6,133
R. D. Mefford, Palestine.....	6,082
O. W. Stoner & Sons, Palestine.....	5,797
Don Manship, Palestine.....	5,601
Forest Colliflower, Palestine.....	5,577

117,239

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

C. R. Cochonour, Casey.....	10,566
W. E. Clark, Toledo.....	8,245
Eugene McElravy, Jewett.....	6,956
Warren Croy, Toledo.....	6,759
James Thompson, Jewett.....	6,684
Adam McClain, Sigel.....	5,080
Ralph D. Allentharp, Casey.....	5,038

Total (7).....49,328

DE KALB COUNTY

Millard Sawyer, Leland.....	21,465
Robert Willis, Clare.....	20,357
Herbert Kersten, Kirkland.....	18,428
Howard J. Freise, Genda.....	16,437
Robert Myers, De Kalb.....	16,095
Willard Quincer, Malta.....	15,802
James Manggaard, Somonauk.....	11,920
J. A. Furnas, Aurora.....	11,326
Kenneth Nelson, Malta.....	10,795
Mark P. Donnelly, De Kalb.....	10,508
Dean N. Lake, Earlville.....	10,455
Clifford Hammett, De Kalb.....	10,271
Henry Balch, Clare.....	10,195
Armin Koehler, Kingston.....	9,692
H. J. Krueger, Naperville.....	9,464
Donald L. Falvre, De Kalb.....	8,954
Donald Lundeen, Somonauk.....	8,936
Elmer S. Boston, Earlville.....	8,828
Paul Montavon, De Kalb.....	8,370
Howard Mullins, Shabbona.....	8,183
Olive E. Davis, Sandwich.....	8,177
Armand Dannewitz, Somonauk.....	8,004
Donald Miller, Sandwich.....	7,737
Nimrod Boston, Earlville.....	7,573
Ronald Jackson Jr., De Kalb.....	7,390
Roy Harbecke, Sycamore.....	7,344
Verner Johnson, Maple Park.....	7,310
Frank L. Fidler, Earlville.....	7,058
Wayne Taylor, Esmond.....	6,957
Louis Falvre, De Kalb.....	6,610
Elmer Adece, Kirkland.....	6,542
John Ward, Shabbona.....	6,526
Robert M. Wilson, Waterman.....	6,503
Paul A. Johnson, Waterman.....	6,435
M. C. Bullis, Earlville.....	6,373
Richard Okane, Shabbona.....	6,306
Charles J. Falvre, De Kalb.....	6,138
Raymond Katz, De Kalb.....	6,081
Owen Rolston, Hampshire.....	6,045
Rex Nelson, Kingston.....	5,895
Patience Towle, Chesterfield.....	5,895
Vernon Anderson, Malta.....	5,846
Charles L. Riley, Kirkland.....	5,843
John L. Fraser, Sandwich.....	5,802
Fred Youssi, Earlville.....	5,768
Robert H. Scott, Sycamore.....	5,681
Marlyn Banks, Kirkland.....	5,655
Davis T. Warren, Leland.....	5,574
Roy Knecht, Shabbona.....	5,544
C. B. Watson, De Kalb.....	5,490

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

DEKALB COUNTY—Continued

Allan Nelson, Somonauk.....	\$5,372
Robert Dewey, Leland.....	5,331
Joseph P. Faivre, De Kalb.....	5,085
Merrill Anderson, Malta.....	5,077
Wallace Reid, Waterman.....	5,031
Robert A. Purdy, Shabbona.....	5,031

Total (56)..... 471,510

DE WITT COUNTY

C. H. Moore Trust Estate, Clinton.....	65,447
Ralph Kiley, Wapella.....	10,569
O'Brien Trust, Wapella.....	8,688
Kent Strange, Clinton.....	7,773
Charles R. Hammitt, Waynesville.....	6,814
Orville Johnson, Clinton.....	6,750
Minnie W. Mettler, Clinton.....	6,545
Powers Bros., Wapella.....	6,384
Paul G. Murphy, Clinton.....	6,381
Paul Stapleton, Clinton.....	5,687
Lawrence James Toohill, Wapella.....	5,438
Leo Shepherd, Clinton.....	5,299
Martin Sprague, Clinton.....	5,291
James Howell, Maroa.....	5,135
Beryl W. Rutledge, LeRoy.....	5,049

Total (15)..... 157,250

DOUGLAS COUNTY

E. F. Campbell, Murdock.....	9,335
John H. S. Hilgenberg, Arcola.....	8,436
Ray Wax, Newman.....	8,179
Clinton Smith, Champaign.....	8,109
John Hemingway, Arcola.....	8,083
Russell Helm, Newman.....	6,956
Charles H. Anderson, Newman.....	6,933
E. F. Parsons, Atwood.....	6,577
Ward Maris, Paris.....	6,529
J. St. Clair Helm, Jr., Tuscola.....	6,113
Thomas P. Hudson, Hindsboro.....	5,726
Stanhope Foster, Gibson City.....	5,056
Citizen National Bank, Forno estate, Decatur.....	5,012

Total (13)..... 91,044

DU PAGE COUNTY

Paul G. Rasmussen, Genoa.....	16,907
Richard M. Kuhn, Naperville.....	11,451
J. K. Thompson, Wheaton.....	9,951
Paul Mogle, Wheaton.....	9,820
Howard Cosman, Wheaton.....	8,533
Richard Undesser, Aurora.....	8,183
Max Gartner, Naperville.....	7,971
Bernard Dwigans, West Chicago.....	6,242
Gilbert Diehl, Aurora.....	6,112
T. H. Anderson, Bartlett.....	5,660
Arnold W. Destmann, Westmont.....	5,475

Total (11)..... 96,305

EDGAR COUNTY

Adin Baber, Kansas.....	11,809
M. Farnham, Paris.....	11,720
Ralph E. Wilhoit, Kansas.....	11,667
Kerrick, Helton, Brocton.....	11,495
Robert Radcliff, Paris.....	10,269
Lester Y. Lacy, Kansas.....	9,769
W. Herbert Hawkins, Kansas.....	9,738
Max White, Chrisman.....	9,468
Michael Sullivan, Paris.....	8,384
North Bros. Ptrp., Redmon.....	8,214
Wm. Roll, Sr., Brocton.....	7,112
Keith Brown, Paris.....	7,022
Roscoe Nicholson, Paris.....	6,785
Ray E. Roller, Hume.....	6,660
William F. Cheatham, Paris.....	\$6,269
James Heelen, Paris.....	6,203
Gladys D. Fell, Ex of the est of, Kansas.....	6,037
Everett Dewitt, Newman.....	6,015
Bert Bonwell, Chrisman.....	5,870
Samuel L. Honnold, Kansas.....	5,701
Burl Keys, Paris.....	5,697
Edwin B. Kendall, Chrisman.....	5,689
John Gough, Kansas.....	5,681
Wayne Fell, Kansas.....	5,661
Byron M. Curtis, Chrisman.....	5,455

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

EDGAR COUNTY—Continued

K. R. Ohair, tr H. B. Ohair, Paris.....	\$5,446
William Revis, Dana.....	5,337
K. Lyle Hutchings, Paris.....	5,277
Earl Walls, Brocton.....	5,261
Earl Lange, Brocton.....	5,151
Don Keys, Paris.....	5,041
Loren See, Paris.....	5,018

Total (32)..... 230,921

EDWARDS COUNTY

Lyman D. Works, Albion.....	30,406
Walter E. Fishel, West Salem.....	7,501
Marks Bros., West Salem.....	7,050
Richard Knackmuhs & Son, West Salem.....	6,956
Calvin King, Albion.....	6,732
Frank Yokel, Albion.....	6,503
Chester V. Siegert, Grayville.....	6,448
Clarence Tarpley, Bone Gap.....	6,155
Don Broster, Grayville.....	5,701

Total (9)..... 83,452

EFFINGHAM COUNTY

Alphonse Hartke, Teutopolis.....	7,616
Hillard D. Morris, Mason.....	6,145
Walter Schottman, Wheeler.....	5,614
Emil Engel, Shumway.....	5,264
Urban Goldstein, Altamont.....	5,107
Ralph Zerrusen, Teutopolis.....	5,026

Total (6)..... 34,772

FAYETTE COUNTY

Sam Small, Vandalia.....	11,295
Alvia Rhoades, Ramsey.....	9,099
H. L. Smith, St. Elmo.....	8,809
Rollin Sloan, Assumption.....	7,685
Chas. V. Clark, Vandalia.....	7,151
Glenn C. Francis, Altamont.....	6,852
Louis Franklin, Ramsey.....	6,573
Chas. Walker, Shobonier.....	6,407
K. D. Haskell, Latham.....	6,392
Dan Hortenstine, Ramsey.....	6,183
Darrel Reichert, Farina.....	5,883
Paul Lash, Farina.....	5,815
Lee Hunt, Ramsey.....	5,708
Warren Halford, Bingham.....	5,618
Clyde Wehrle, Cowden.....	5,515
Eugene Ireland, Vandalia.....	5,415
Geo. Springman, Brownstown.....	5,360
Chas. Metzger, Jr., Vandalia.....	5,266
Robert Hunt, Jr., Ramsey.....	5,256
Walter Ehrat, Vandalia.....	5,157
Lawrence Wooters, Findlay.....	5,111
Ray Kramer, Fillmore.....	5,106
Orville Hinton, St. Elmo.....	5,080

Total (23)..... 146,736

FORD COUNTY

John P. Gillahue, Piper City.....	14,988
H. K. Diehl, Gibson City.....	10,181
Emerson Seng, Roberts.....	9,794
Lloyd Kemnetz, Roberts.....	7,533
Emerson Busick, Melvin.....	7,431
A. Hassett, Champaign.....	7,201
Joe W. Russell, Piper City.....	6,257
Herbert Flessner, Roberts.....	6,203
Floyde S. Walker, Gibson City.....	6,165
Haley Ptr., Kempton.....	6,110
G. Kenneth Stanford, Loda.....	6,059
Louis Drendel, Kempton.....	5,792
Warren Hanna, Piper City.....	5,573
Lela Buhrmaster, Paxton.....	5,569
Laurence Walle, Piper City.....	5,513
Park Hollenbeck, Manteno.....	5,337
Cecil D. Cochran, Buckingham.....	5,106

Total (17)..... 120,812

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Lloyd Willis, Benton.....	12,322
Humbert, Summers, Benton.....	11,500
Noel K. Whittington, Whittington.....	7,577
Irby Moore, West Frankfort.....	7,316

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Continued

Roy E. Kern, West Frankfort.....	\$7,194
Sherman Browning, Macedonia.....	6,739
Buel Buntin, Thompsonville.....	6,251
John O. Whittington, Mulkeytown.....	5,587
Duward Bean, Benton.....	5,566
Clarence Odom, Benton.....	5,407

Total (10)..... 75,459

FULTON COUNTY

Meadowlark Farms, (I. H. Reiss) Sul-livan, Ind.....	60,915
Lowell Wier, Canton.....	26,396
Harold Burgard, Ipava.....	11,896
Jay Tompkins, Cuba.....	11,019
Gale & Son, Inc., Cuba.....	10,878
Edwin Barrett, Lewistown.....	10,746
P. J. McNally, Lewistown.....	10,737
Phil Roddis, Ipava.....	9,886
Pete Bruketta, Norris.....	7,553
William Burnside, Fairview.....	7,251
Tri State Produce, Avon.....	7,212
Karl Zempel, Lewistown.....	6,841
Kenneth Effland, Avon.....	6,712
Albert H. Eshelman, Canton.....	6,615
Louise H. Schewe, Springfield.....	5,997
Earl Crabtree, Lewistown.....	5,770
Arle Cleer, Lewistown.....	5,711
Morgan Coal Co., Peoria.....	5,372
Karl Christian, Canton.....	5,372
Lavern Estes, Canton.....	5,117

Total (20)..... 227,996

GREENE COUNTY

Hartwell Ranch, Hillview.....	20,938
McWilliams, Champaign.....	16,975
W. P. Gilmore, Roodhouse.....	15,534
C. L. McLaughlin, Winchester.....	15,071
Beams Bros., Hillview.....	14,755
Gilmore Farms, Roodhouse.....	14,634
Henry Vantule, Roodhouse.....	11,044
Clarence Steckel, White Hall.....	11,923
Buell Ford, Roodhouse.....	11,211
Wayne Hallock, Hillview.....	10,818
Lynn Meyer, Greenfield.....	10,223
Ronald Elhoffer, Rockbridge.....	10,117
Craver Farms, Hillview.....	10,070
Neil Carter, Hillview.....	9,907
Edward Weller, Kane.....	9,798
Wright Farms, Greenfield.....	8,713
H. G. Banks, Kansas City, Mo.....	8,488
E. H. Beck, Hillview.....	8,295
Donald Crane, Kane.....	8,088
Green Acres Farms, Roodhouse.....	7,892
Robert H. Wear, Hillview.....	6,826
James Cressy, Roodhouse.....	6,662
Jacqueline and James Cerssy, Rood-house.....	6,662
Cooke Valley Farms, Carrollton.....	6,344
Froman Holtswarth, Eldred.....	6,212
Cypress Land Farm Co., Eldred.....	6,192
Dean and Cora Morrow, Roodhouse.....	5,852
Rockbridge Farms, Rockbridge.....	5,819
Jack Owens, Carrollton.....	5,629
John M. Keech, Springfield.....	5,467
Hubert Drainer, Kane.....	5,410
Dean McPherson, Roodhouse.....	5,093
W. Roodhouse, Oklahoma City, Okla.....	5,093
Glenna P. Brass, Petersburg.....	5,082
Bob D. Price, Carrollton.....	5,077
Cyrus Keech, White Hall.....	5,052
E. N. Hazelwood, Hillview.....	5,006

Total (37)..... 334,972

GRUNDY COUNTY

James W. Baker, Morris.....	14,161
Virginia Carper, Morris.....	12,041
Edward Vitko, Gardner.....	8,698
David M. Barr, Morris.....	8,663
Peter Baudino, Kinsman.....	8,419
Robert Barr, Mazon.....	8,226
James W. Barr, Morris.....	7,874
Frank J. Barr, Mazon.....	7,235
John T. Donahoe, Morris.....	7,256
Dunn Bros., Morris.....	7,190

Names, addresses and total payments of
\$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, ex-
cluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

GRUNDY COUNTY—Continued

Alice McCabe, Morris.....	\$6,808
W. L. Treasure, Gardner.....	6,248
Marie K. Vonqualen, Dwight.....	6,113
Clarence Weikum, Gardner.....	6,093
Aaron Malmquist, Verona.....	6,035
Lucius Gorham, Morris.....	5,842
Herman Schaefer, Jr., Morris.....	5,555
Joseph Franz, Tr., Chicago.....	5,430
Reuel Hoffman, Dwight.....	5,379
Thomas Delockery, Morris.....	5,257
J. Vernon Dollinger, Plainfield.....	5,246
William C. Peart, Morris.....	5,201
Joseph Lowery, Kinsman.....	5,167
Margaret Collins, Morris.....	5,125
Edwin R. Walker, Mazon.....	5,117
Earlen H. Vonqualen, Gardner.....	5,036

Total (26) 179,515

HAMILTON COUNTY

F. F. Frey, McLeansboro.....	6,830
James E. York, Shawneetown.....	6,712
Ralph Acord, McLeansboro.....	5,110
Wilford L. Mitchell, Enfield.....	5,109
Wyatt Lasater, McLeansboro.....	5,033

Total (5) 28,794

HANCOCK COUNTY

Hancock Land Co., Warsaw.....	17,522
Lucie & Dorsett, Augusta.....	14,031
Grover C. Meeker, Warsaw.....	11,327
Lawrence Meeker, Warsaw.....	9,194
Donald Miller, Plymouth.....	9,116
Calvin Leffler, Warsaw.....	9,065
Harold Wagner, Dallas City.....	8,185
Junior Rea, Carthage.....	7,831
George E. Fecht, Carthage.....	6,965
William Frakes, Carthage.....	6,326
Albert A. Johnson, Carthage.....	6,188
Harvey Meeker, Warsaw.....	6,185
Robert Roskamp, Sutter.....	6,122
Elmer Meyer, Warsaw.....	6,074
Dean Kiser, Sutter.....	5,746
Andrew Wetzel, Warsaw.....	5,724
Alex F. Yuskis, Warsaw.....	5,697
Leo Hanks, Burnside.....	5,599
Paul Jacquot, Warsaw.....	5,321
Jess Brooks, Carthage.....	5,223
Arthur Meeker, Warsaw.....	5,142

Total (21) 162,583

HARDIN COUNTY

H.O.E. Farm, % Lowell E. Oxford, Cave In Rock.....	8,665
Ben H. Taylor, Rosiclare.....	8,403
Raymond Humm, Golconda.....	6,078

Total (3) 23,146

HENDERSON COUNTY

Sam Stevenson, Carman.....	34,369
Melvin Roth, Morton.....	21,828
George Torrance, Gladstone.....	18,262
Harold M. Richmond, Carman.....	15,556
Grant H. Gerling, Carman.....	12,723
Earl L. Ford, Sr., Carman.....	11,829
Delmar B. Russell, Gladstone.....	10,714
James Carns, Biggsville.....	10,549
Robert Davilla, Carman.....	10,343
Marvin Brockway, Media.....	10,156
Howard Grigsby (W. C. Bigger), Stronghurst.....	8,794
Lyle Craig, Oquawka.....	8,510
Forrest Brent, Gladstone.....	8,510
John L. Dannenberg, Carman.....	8,078
Everett J. Johnson, Carman.....	7,993
Howard A. Smith, Stronghurst.....	7,935
Kenneth Rankin, Monmouth.....	7,542
C. L. Dannenberg, Carman.....	7,365
Milford Dowell, Stronghurst.....	7,310
William F. Stevenson, Gladstone.....	7,101
Homer Stevenson, Carman.....	7,065
William Earl Stevenson, Gladstone.....	6,868
John Anderson, Galesburg.....	6,856
Rillious Anderson, Seaton.....	6,473

Names, addresses and total payments of
\$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, ex-
cluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

HENDERSON COUNTY—Continued

Morris D. Roth, Stronghurst.....	\$6,397
John L. Green, Little York.....	6,390
Lee W. Jamieson, Biggsville.....	6,244
Gerald Anderson, Seaton.....	6,174
Charles Peasley, Stronghurst.....	6,031
Lester Amos Edmunds, Dallas City.....	6,001
Clair W. Smith & Sons, Biggsville.....	5,998
Fred O. Richmond, Oquawka.....	5,894
C. J. Woods, Little York.....	5,887
Dale Adair, Oquawka.....	5,873
Earl L. Ford, Jr., Carman.....	5,811
Lloyd Lefler, Stronghurst.....	5,786
Wayne Covert, Media.....	5,698
Charles E. Fort, Stronghurst.....	5,421
Robert Ford, Carman.....	5,340
Ora Kent Smith, Biggsville.....	5,285
John S. Brook, Stronghurst.....	5,063
Phillip Bigger, Biggsville.....	5,058
Barbara Hyland, % Edna McLean, Agent, Lynn Center.....	5,000

Total (43) 372,319

HENRY COUNTY

Truman Hays, Prophetstown.....	20,182
Henry J. Martens, Atkinson.....	12,736
Wm. H. Dynes, Sr., Annawan.....	12,373
C. D. Ford & Sons Inc., Geneseo.....	11,684
Henry C. Anderson, Cambridge.....	11,602
William Wyffels, Geneseo.....	9,061
Charles Dhamers, Geneseo.....	8,357
Myron A. Naugle, Atkinson.....	8,270
James E. Guthrie, Annawan.....	8,033
Robert Cassens, Geneseo.....	7,856
Harry P. Laub, Altona.....	7,841
George E. Toppert, Sr., Annawan.....	7,783
Hazel Rutherford, Peoria.....	7,783
Harold Thompson, Annawan.....	7,367
Orpheus L. Hoogerwerf, Cambridge.....	7,338
Bryce Nordstrom, Bishop Hill.....	6,634
Harley Katschnig, Prophetstown.....	6,511
Wesley Larson, Geneseo.....	6,451
George P. Jahn, Geneseo.....	6,203
Edith K. Vinckel, Cambridge.....	6,062
Sidney C. Cole, Alpha.....	5,676
Curtis Walsten, Alpha.....	5,623
Harold Lowe, Colona.....	5,557
Wm. Stohl, Geneseo.....	5,465
Robert L. Stevenson, Orion.....	5,453
William Currier, Sheffield.....	5,244
Joseph Franz, Chicago.....	5,222
T. Gunnard Nelson, Orion.....	5,180
Earl C. Kirchner, Geneseo.....	5,123
Donald Roberts, New Windsor.....	5,116
Howard Johnson, Lynn Center.....	5,016
Albert Klundt, Annawan.....	5,009

Total (32) 243,811

IROQUOIS COUNTY

Edward C. Sumner, Jr., Milford.....	56,818
Edward F. Braden, Watseka.....	15,350
Gladys DeYoung, Kankakee.....	14,065
Lawrence McCullough, Watseka.....	13,730
Louis Hansen, Sr., Clifton.....	12,685
Walter H. Hasselbring, Watseka.....	12,399
Hansen Bros., Ashkum.....	11,796
Benjamin R. West, Watseka.....	11,459
Samuel D. McCullough, Watseka.....	10,998
Vincent LeMenager, Clifton.....	10,917
William Adsit, Milford.....	10,895
John Allen Monk, Jr., Gilman.....	10,697
Maynard Mowrey, Milford.....	10,367
Andrew Meister, Ashkum.....	8,764
Elmer E. Decker, Milford.....	7,057
William Donley, Ashkum.....	7,041
H. C. Adsit, c/o A. Adsit, Chicago.....	6,914
Harold E. Miner, Watseka.....	6,780
Raymond Wiltjer, Martinton.....	6,402
Leslie L. Orr, Onarga.....	6,302
Lawrence Weber, Ambia, Ind.....	5,948
Edwin R. Gross, Milford.....	5,876
James M. Davis, Martinton.....	5,821
Virgil Morgeson, Milford.....	5,557
Edward L. Larson, Martinton.....	5,421
W. E. Davis, Watseka.....	5,349

Total (26) 285,408

Names, addresses and total payments of
\$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, ex-
cluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

JACKSON COUNTY

Francis D. Hill, Murphysboro.....	\$14,395
Otto Frischkorn, Ava.....	11,375
D. L. Bess, Sr., Bloomfield, Mo.....	11,252
Glenn D. McCord, Murphysboro.....	10,528
Robert E. Vancloostere, Murphys- boro.....	9,865
George E. O'Daniel, Rockwood.....	7,794
Randall Gene Helms, Rockwood.....	6,656
Earl Frischkorn, Jacob.....	6,352
Clyde Cheatham, Ava.....	6,204
E. L. Eastman, Gorham.....	6,192
Shirley Moeckel, Jacob.....	6,040
Raymond Grode, Jacob.....	6,024
Herbert Ebers, agent, M. Ebers estate, Chester.....	6,017
Don Whistle, Gorham.....	5,681
W. C. Hawthorne, Desoto.....	5,518
D. Leon Dillow, Gorham.....	5,494
Floyd Morgan, Gorham.....	5,490
Joe Moroni, Desoto.....	5,364
A. C. McLaughlin, Murphysboro.....	5,329

Total (19) 141,570

JASPER COUNTY

Arthur Eubank, Willow Hill.....	9,781
Irvin Steger, Montrose.....	9,598
J. B. Kidwell, Yale.....	7,452
Glen Vincent Dappert, Newton.....	7,191
Lexie Kennedy, Newton.....	7,108
Harry Bertram Brooks, Newton.....	5,921
Robert Beam, Newton.....	5,812
Julius Rels, West Liberty.....	5,625
Merle D. Yost, Newton.....	5,565

Total (9) 64,053

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Geo. G. Byars, Bluford.....	19,373
David Breeze, Bluford.....	11,798
Clyde Droll, Ina.....	9,829
Albert Adams, Bonnie.....	9,770
Jarret McCowen, Jr., Waltonville.....	6,910
Huel Cross, Belle Rive.....	6,839
Gene Johnson, Bluford.....	6,368
Wm. H. Piper, Belle Rive.....	6,366
Pete Ochap, Waltonville.....	5,963
Eugene Sargent, Mt. Vernon.....	5,735
Ellis Roane, Opdyke.....	5,536
Ray Wilson, Bluford.....	5,516
E. H. Klefer, Jr., Belle Rive.....	5,453
Gene McCowen, Waltonville.....	5,436
Harry Pierce, Bonnie.....	5,429
Robert Draege, Mt. Vernon.....	5,406
Wilburn M. Panzier, Waltonville.....	5,394
Stanley Rosenberger, Woodlawn.....	5,314
W. R. Dudley, Bonnie.....	5,259
Foster Scrivner, Belle Rive.....	5,256

Total (20) 142,950

JERSEY COUNTY

M. E. Isringhausen, Jerseyville.....	37,056
Geo. Hoffstetter, Jerseyville.....	30,196
David Isringhausen, Jerseyville.....	29,633
Donn W. Lull, Sugar Grove.....	29,969
Floyd Isringhausen, Fieldon.....	17,092
Isringhausen Farm, Inc., Jerseyville.....	12,685
Froman Beach, Jerseyville.....	11,426
Wm. Gettings, Jr., Fieldon.....	10,613
Anthony Stritz, Kane.....	10,459
Eugene Belser, Jerseyville.....	10,030
Jack Wock, Jerseyville.....	9,709
Jacob D. Gettings, Jerseyville.....	9,354
Wm. Gettings, Eldred.....	8,678
Joseph R. Kramer, Jerseyville.....	7,349
Wm. G. Keesler, Jerseyville.....	6,468
Bernard Heitzig, Jerseyville.....	6,447
Nell M. Christen, Jerseyville.....	6,123
Glenn Isringhausen, Jerseyville.....	6,105
Martin Stahling, Brighton.....	5,952
Stanley Fraley, Jerseyville.....	5,777
Thos. Ryder, Medora.....	5,363

Total (20) 246,515

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

JO DAVENESS COUNTY

Donn W. Lull, Sugar Grove	\$29,969
James B. Baber & Burnell T. Huso, Apple River	15,844
A. Dale Meador, Mount Carroll	9,778
Lynge Corp., Chicago	9,426
Joseph F. Lamm, Stockton	8,793
Robert Mills, Hanover	8,515
Herbert Shelly, Hanover	7,275
Arnold G. Heller, Elizabeth	7,041
Harold Hughes, Stockton	6,890
William Sheetz, Stockton	6,879
Raymond Flack, Hanover	6,517
Timber Trail Farm, (Delbert Williams, Sr.), Stockton	6,268
Leland Schmaling, Mount Carroll	5,842
Ronald Aurand, Stockton	5,817
Bert Sullivan, Hanover	5,562
Gerald Williams, Stockton	5,391
Eugene Borsdorf, Stockton	5,219
Wallace Haas, Elizabeth	5,200
Total (17)	126,257

KANE COUNTY

Lyle Lawson, Elburn	26,722
John A. Gorenz, Hampshire	18,230
Robert Probst, Maple Park	17,463
Burnidge Bros., Elgin	17,285
Robert Miller, Dundee	16,633
Arthur Long, Sugar Grove	15,586
Arnold Long, Elburn	14,043
Myron Judd, Aurora	13,019
Maynard Hestrom, St. Charles	11,645
Francis Huss, Aurora	11,507
Harold Gorenz, Maple Park	11,305
James Meredlth, Elburn	11,152
Edwin Duntelman, Sugar Grove	11,084
Harry Stoner, Aurora	11,057
Clarence E. Read, Maple Park	9,869
Harry Schoger, Aurora	8,772
Peter Leuer, Sugar Grove	8,711
Leo Bomleny, Maple Park	8,684
Oliver Anderson, Maple Park	8,571
Vincent Lakin, Dundee	8,448
McGraw Wildlife, Dundee	7,555
Leon Meredith, Maple Park	7,551
Dennis Nickles, Sugar Grove	7,540
Leonard Nickles, Aurora	7,540
Henry Vanthournout, St. Charles	7,319
Lester Holze, Hampshire	7,250
Robert B. Howard, Dundee	7,094
Joseph E. Kovalick, Sugar Grove	7,043
Dr. W. G. Ellert, Aurora	7,043
William Dlvine, Lafox	6,942
Ralph Fleming, Wayne	6,942
Henry Holze, Jr., Hampshire	6,836
Donald M. Dillon, LaFox	6,533
Frances Kothe, Hampshire	6,389
Jack Young, St. Charles	6,385
Dunhams, Inc., Jesse F. Burt, Treasurer, Wayne	6,385
Frank Vanbogaert, Hampshire	6,369
E. P. Debes, Aurora	6,350
Melford Berg, Hampshire	6,164
George Bean, Hampshire	6,092
Richard Welter, Maple Park	6,077
F. G. Schramer, Maple Park	5,808
Don Feece, Elburn	5,493
Warren Stojan, Burlington	5,405
Don Schmitendorf, Hampshire	5,320
Gertrude Nickels, Sugar Grove	5,155
Willis A. Follman, Elgin	5,146
Tom Milnamow, Maple Park	5,145
Werner Carlson, Batavia	5,016
Henry Sieroslowski, Elgin	5,000
Total (51)	480,642

KENDALL COUNTY

Robert N. Herren, Oswego	14,158
Roy Gustafson, Oswego	11,240
Leroy Voga, Newark	10,014
Louis Hardin, Chicago	9,293
Albert Sears, Plano	9,293
Gerald Anderson, Oswego	8,982
C. B. Phillips Est., Aurora	8,141
Forrest Anderson, Newark	8,106

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

KENDALL COUNTY—Continued

A. Thurow Est., Yorkville	\$7,717
Russell Naden, Newark	6,891
W. Roy Anderson, Oswego	6,849
C. M. Schmidt, Yorkville	6,451
Harold Hage, Yorkville	5,491
Herman J. Hanks, Plano	5,183
Charles Whitfield, Millbrook	5,022
John Hutchings, Geneva	5,003
Total (16)	127,834

KNOX COUNTY

Inness Farm, Galesburg	12,922
Donald Gibbs, Maquon	11,043
Sam Coffman, Jr., Gilson	9,101
Robert Sherman, Maquon	8,535
Block Farms, Maquon	7,523
C. J. Buckman, Maquon	6,513
Glenn A. Threw, Sr., Farmington	6,129
Fred L. Quick, Williamsfield	5,910
Dural H. Lee, St. Augustine	5,769
Lawrence Graves, Williamsfield	5,755
John F. White, Abingdon	5,541
Lyndal Archer, Yates City	5,481
Junier B. Watkins, London Mills	5,332
Reed Gibbs, Victoria	5,003
Total (14)	100,557

LAKE COUNTY

Midlane Farm County Club (Dennis Gent) Wadsworth	70,177
Tempel Farms, Wadsworth	26,465
Elza Gwaltney, Gages Lake	23,111
Grayslake Gelatin Farm, Grayslake	13,391
Fred Stilke, Mundelein	13,058
Gust Stavros, Palatine	12,517
Walter Jahnke, Libertyville	11,035
E. E. Manning, Mundelein	9,473
Edgar G. Stowell, Chicago	8,264
Wm. E. Clark, Libertyville	6,657
Ben L. Sargent, Sr., Grayslake	6,202
Peter Tekampe, Mundelein	6,093
Robert Meyer, Libertyville	6,091
Alfred H. Ames, Zion	5,645
John Knoll, Grayslake	5,495
Marvin Kruckenber, Mundelein	5,486
David W. Finley, Arlington Heights	5,474
George Umek, Waukegan	5,106
Russell Gwaltney, Grayslake	5,059
Total (19)	244,799

LA SALLE COUNTY

Samuel G. Beetz, Mendota	16,369
Dean L. Johnson, Sandwich	11,304
Marshall Krug, Ottawa	8,881
Joseph Ernat, Peru	8,731
George Lambourn, Lostant	8,712
John Duffy, Serena	7,297
Ignatius Ernat, Oglesby	6,469
Davis W. Chapman, Marseilles	6,093
Axel Swanson, Streator	6,090
John S. Potter, Sheridan	5,461
Glenn Baker, Streator	5,015
Total (11)	90,422

LAWRENCE COUNTY

Earl Minderman, Lawrenceville	22,295
Herbert L. Mahrenholz, Vincennes	16,535
Glenn Mahrenholz, Vincennes	13,098
L-V Airport, Decatur	12,913
Simms Bros., Bridgeport	12,830
Ward Warner, Lawrenceville	11,541
Gene Painter, Vincennes	11,038
Laakman Bros., Vincennes	10,198
Louis Halter, Vincennes	9,737
Verus R. Wright, Bridgeport	9,685
Joe A. Halter, Lawrenceville	9,679
William Hasewinkle, Sumner	8,496
Floyd Collins, Flat Rock	8,165
Loyd Jacobs, Bridgeport	7,634
Clement Buchanan, Francisville	7,432
Herman Painter, Vincennes	7,402
H. A. Dollahan, Lawrenceville	7,035
William Primus, Vincennes	6,738

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—Continued

Rela Anderson, Vincennes	\$6,696
Jack Seltzinger, Lawrenceville	5,968
Kathryn M. Funk, Vincennes	5,965
Walter Joe Primus, Vincennes	5,887
Warner Buchanan, Lawrenceville	5,862
Lloyd Bennett, Sumner	5,734
Blggs Bros., Vincennes	5,734
Oscar Thompson, Bridgeport	5,451
Mary Belle Morris, Vincennes	5,369
Paul S. Thompson & Sons, Vincennes	5,205
Total (28)	250,281

LEE COUNTY

Martin Ravnaas, Rochelle	19,416
Henry Knetsch, Seward	11,914
Mary Fulfs, Dixon	11,864
Marvin Haub, West Brooklyn	11,768
Keith Swartz and Sons, Dixon	11,329
Roy Breeze, Lee	10,602
Clifford Albrecht, Amboy	9,242
Donald M. Book, Dixon	9,128
Marvin Squier, Compton	9,113
Howard Hayes, Steward	8,786
Raymond Thompson, Steward	8,728
Earl Lefevre, Dixon	8,719
Marvin Heiman, Compton	8,296
William G. Law, Dixon	7,999
Arnold F. Herrmann, Steward	7,981
Alfons Lippons, Dixon	7,727
Nell Willstead, Harmon	7,712
Lawrence Koster, Harmon	7,666
Roy L. Kenney, Dixon	7,599
John McCabe, Amboy	7,512
Edward S. Hoyle, Harmon	7,456
Ormand S. Baylor, Amboy	7,408
D. W. Shiaras, Dixon	7,406
Lloyd Ewald, Rochelle	7,288
C. C. Macklin, Steward	7,184
Raymond Hicks, Harmon	7,182
Julius Mekeel, Harmon	7,174
Donald Henkel, West Brooklyn	7,085
Albert Butler, Sublette	7,024
Joseph A. Henkel, Amboy	6,890
Lawrence Montavon, Dixon	6,579
Dale R. Jasper, Franklin Grove	6,545
W. M. Dunn, Geneva	6,486
Eugene Sidebottom, Paw Paw	6,448
Forrest Malone, Steward	6,375
Erwin Hackman, Ashton	6,057
Paul V. Herrmann, Steward	5,963
Don Kessel, Franklin Grove	5,715
Lyle Herrmann, Steward	5,703
Robert Kern, Paw Paw	5,652
Richard Appelquist, Franklin Grove	5,638
Woodrow Harris, Paw Paw	5,618
Wilbur Thompson, Steward	5,613
Ray Staker, Harmon	5,547
Joseph Male, Steward	5,461
Henry Warner Trust, Dixon	5,440
Earl Craddock, Steward	5,434
Howard Herrmann, Steward	5,300
Roland Murphy, Dixon	5,283
Merrill L. Draper, Amboy	5,223
Arnold Stangeland, Lee	5,206
Marlin Jordal, Steward	5,190
James D. Dunn, Ohio	5,188
Albert L. Bauer, Compton	5,166
Arthur L. Book, Compton	5,093
Donald Lytle, Jr., Lee	5,044
Lawrence Reaver, Dixon	5,005
Total (57)	417,370

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Martin Farms Corp., Roanoke	24,391
EDW Faragher, Peoria	17,851
James Goold, Fairbury	13,507
Giacometti Bros., PTB, Buckingham	11,636
John R. Goold, Fairbury	11,260
Roy Applegate, Blackstone	9,277
John T. Franey, Chatsworth	8,975
Alfred Andree, Streator	8,412
Howard Taylor, Cullom	7,878
Donald D. Harms, Forrest	7,346

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY—Continued

John E. Harms, Fairbury.....	\$7,222
Eldon Ruff, Pontiac.....	7,140
P. C. James, Jr., Pontiac.....	7,081
Guyer Farms, % J. C. Wahls, Chenoo.....	6,914
Edwin Harms, Forrest.....	6,738
Robert Hart, Dwight.....	6,509
Frank L. Livingston, Chatsworth.....	6,497
S. V. Caughey, executor, R. S. Caughey estate, Chatsworth.....	6,463
Leo Riordan, Dwight.....	6,326
Harold Kuntz, Fairbury.....	6,127
Philip H. Grau, Graymont.....	6,096
Raymond J. Watson, Odell.....	6,027
Larry Trainor, Pontiac.....	5,844
Eugene Mies, Pontiac.....	5,667
William F. Ledford, Pontiac.....	5,593
Est F. Jewkes, % F. Sterrenberg, Cullom.....	5,334
Laverne Dehm, Chatsworth.....	5,326
Wilbur Wiegand, Saunemin.....	5,287
A. R. Trainor, Blackstone.....	5,162
Russell M. Grau, Graymont.....	5,140
Robert Petree, Emington.....	5,120
Total (31).....	248,146

LOGAN COUNTY

Harold Park, Lincoln.....	26,772
Elizabeth K. Drake, Elkhart.....	24,658
Norman Muck, Lincoln.....	17,691
John L. White, New Holland.....	13,678
Sam Sparks, Jr., Lincoln.....	9,857
Neveridie Corp., Highland Park.....	8,529
Mary Frances Smoak, % National Bank of Decatur, Decatur.....	7,418
Leo F. Reinhardt, Lincoln.....	7,391
Estate of Ben H. Pegram Deceased, Centralia.....	6,639
W. L. Puterbaugh, % P. Johnston, First National Bank, Lincoln.....	6,574
Andrew & Rachel Wiggers, Mount Pulaski.....	6,436
Claude Litterly, Mount Pulaski.....	6,378
Elizabeth Small, % F. Turner, Lincoln.....	6,230
Emmitt Shellhammer, Mount Pulaski.....	6,144
Walter Buckles, Elkhart.....	6,094
George F. Klockenga, Lincoln.....	5,953
Emily L. White, New Holland.....	5,894
Vernon Apel, Atlanta.....	5,780
Leo Bender, Atlanta.....	5,638
Long Bros, New Holland.....	5,391
Carl Schwantz, Lincoln.....	5,233
Koert Bartman, Lincoln.....	5,164
Edward Schmidt, Hartsburg.....	5,138
F. & J. Birks, Cincinnati.....	5,130
Harold Van Hilsen, Hartsburg.....	5,009
Earl Conrady, Hartsburg.....	5,006
Total (26).....	219,825

MACON COUNTY

C. Wilcox, Springfield.....	13,114
J. E. Goffinet, Decatur.....	12,250
Hubert W. Baker, Dalton City.....	9,821
Nathan J. Brown, Decatur.....	7,428
Wagoner Lehn, Marda.....	7,337
Bohlen Brothers, Moweaqua.....	7,295
Herman Miller, Niantic.....	6,714
Mill Univ., Decatur.....	6,695
Thos. Murphy, Macon.....	6,596
Ann I. Shellabarger, Decatur.....	6,448
James R. Brown, Decatur.....	5,606
M. B. Weidner, Dalton City.....	5,338
Loren M. Pattengill, Cisco.....	5,251
Herbert Kraft, Decatur.....	5,233
H. Eugene Leonard, Niantic.....	5,219
Walter Reeser, Oreana.....	5,128
Wayne Pistorius, Blue Mound.....	5,091
Carl A. Dunn, Niantic.....	5,029
Total (18).....	125,593

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

Robert E. Alford, Girard.....	\$13,118
Moffet Farm Supply, Inc., Modesto.....	11,304
Glenn Gibbel, Girard.....	9,855
Albert Love, Modesto.....	9,116
E. M. Adkins, Carlinsville.....	8,536
Wayne Bates, Carlinsville.....	8,405
Harold W. Heyen, Gillespie.....	7,927
Howard S. Stampe, Shipman.....	7,624
Paul Hembrough, Carlinsville.....	7,597
Carl Olive, Gillespie.....	7,427
Kahl Bros., % H. R. Kahl, Shipman.....	7,264
Wilbur Long, Chesterfield.....	7,128
Edwin E. Well, Brighton.....	7,048
Edward Janus, Benid.....	7,036
Helen D. Hargrove, % J. J. Denby, Carlinsville.....	6,805
Lawrence N. Albert, Piasa.....	6,679
James J. Denby, Carlinsville.....	6,632
Joe Tostberg, Carlinsville.....	6,244
Miles Christopher, Shipman.....	5,992
Harry Heyen, Medora.....	5,809
Glenn Dickey, Litchfield.....	5,794
W. O. Cromwell, Bunker Hill.....	5,629
Windle Lair, Litchfield.....	5,536
J. Arthur Roberts, Virden.....	5,496
Marshall C. Shutt, Girard.....	5,340
Keith Traylor, Waggoner.....	5,340
Odell Cox, Modesto.....	5,312
Franklin F. Johnson, Gillespie.....	5,283
Nelson E. Weidner, Bunker Hill.....	5,266
Ed Schreiber, Bethalto.....	5,123
Total (30).....	211,665

MADISON COUNTY

Otto H. Romann, Granite City.....	11,924
H. Balsters, M. Balsters, Bethalto.....	9,578
James Wells, Jr., St. Jacob.....	8,582
Edward L. Burton, East Alton.....	8,245
Charles C. Losch, East Alton.....	7,858
Joseph G. Haegele, Jr., Marine.....	6,254
J. R. Frey, Highland.....	5,937
William M. Frey, Highland.....	5,937
C. Luehmann, Granite City.....	5,827
Eckert Mueller, Madison.....	5,608
Total (10).....	75,750

MARION COUNTY

Claude M. Rose, Iuka.....	7,965
Nellie Blomberg, Kinmundy.....	6,136
Total (2).....	14,101

MARSHALL COUNTY

William Hickey, Wyoming.....	11,437
Gerald E. Baxter, Rutland.....	7,904
Wilbur S. Doyle, Henry.....	6,168
James C. Neuhafen, Henry.....	5,988
Albert L. Kimble, Sparland.....	5,687
Donald Hughes, Sparland.....	5,530
Allan Taylor, Wenona.....	5,035
Total (7).....	47,749

MASON COUNTY

George Martin, Mason City.....	21,498
Ronald Friend, Havana.....	15,721
Paul Friend, Havana.....	14,504
J. W. McHarry, Havana.....	12,140
William Garlisch, Forest City.....	11,622
Donald W. Phelps, Easton.....	10,937
Wesley Hilst, Manito.....	10,759
Marcus Sisson, Kilbourne.....	10,484
J. C. Herget, by T. E. Kirby, Kil- bourne.....	10,271
Ernest Beebe, Manito.....	9,484
A. R. Kennedy, Chandlerlerville.....	9,369
T. R. Kirby, Easton.....	8,906
Andrew J. Lindsay, Easton.....	8,712
Jack Lynn, Mason City.....	8,397
Wilbur Ebken, Kilbourne.....	8,367
D. Ernest Brown, Chandlerlerville.....	8,308

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

MASON COUNTY—Continued

Howard Ermeling, Havana.....	\$8,175
C. Kenneth Smith, Easton.....	7,930
Doris H. Weil, by T. E. Kirby, Kil- bourne.....	7,628
E. J. Willett, by Hal Willett, Manito.....	7,597
C. R. Bell, Chandlerlerville.....	7,353
D. R. Adkins, Sr., Chandlerlerville.....	7,346
T. E. Kirby, Kilbourne.....	7,279
Wilbur Bell, Chandlerlerville.....	7,133
Emerson A. Leinweber, Mason City.....	7,095
T. J. Kruse, Kilbourne.....	7,082
Pekin Mission Soc., by T. E. Kirby, Kilbourne.....	6,913
Roy Fletcher, Bath.....	6,643
Leslie E. Mathers, Mason City.....	6,439
Jon Krause, Mason City.....	6,270
Albert K. Krause, Jr., Easton.....	6,187
Charles W. Bennis, Lincoln.....	5,964
R. W. Allen, Delavan.....	5,913
Emerson W. Leinweber, San Jose.....	5,871
Ronnie Donovan, Mason City.....	5,864
Bayne Fouts, Mason City.....	5,817
Doyle Walker, Topeka.....	5,721
Walter Behrends, Mason City.....	5,470
I. Dearborn by Luther Dearborn, Mason City.....	5,308
Morris L. Bell, Chandlerlerville.....	5,261
Clarence Fornoff, Jr, Manito.....	5,138
Lester L. Worner, Forest City.....	5,092
Gnile Talbott, Manito.....	5,054
Henry Wright, Havana.....	5,022
Total (44).....	358,044

MASSAC COUNTY

Aldrich Cummins, Karnak.....	15,320
Trueman Harris, Brookport.....	11,156
Norman Lewis, New Liberty.....	9,816
Ira Giltner, Star Route, Brookport.....	5,803
Total (4).....	42,095

M'DONOUGH COUNTY

L. M. Null, Colchester.....	12,032
Blondell Shoopman, Tennessee.....	11,884
Ralph A. Burnham, RR 2, Macomb.....	11,654
Harris R. Keating, Table Grove.....	11,333
Eben J. Irish, Blandinsville.....	9,762
E. Calvert Ex. of Est. Emerson Ca., Vert, Sciota.....	8,546
Marion Huston, Blandinsville.....	7,006
Harold Bacon, Good Hope.....	6,693
Wm. Measley, Plymouth.....	6,096
Lawrence Irish, Blandinsville.....	5,852
Wayne Lefler, Blandinsville.....	5,726
J. Otho Holstine, Colchester.....	5,695
Chester Swisegood, Plymouth.....	5,589
Albert Dowacter, Plymouth.....	5,306
B. B. Bader, Vermont.....	5,239
Total (15).....	118,413

M'HENRY COUNTY

Meyer & Schuring, Marengo.....	35,770
Geo. F. MacIntyre, Rt. 1, Box 121, Marengo.....	22,586
Chally Bros., Rt. 1, Huntley.....	20,003
Norman Sass, 16607 Secor, Wood- stock.....	19,325
Bruce Olbrich, 108 McKinstry Rd., Woodstock.....	19,097
Northern Pump Co., 5420 W. McCul- lom, McHenry.....	18,120
Elroy Butenschoen, Rt. 2, Box 140, Marengo.....	17,038
Earlroy Farms, Rt. 1, Marengo.....	15,518
Gilbert Clausen, Woodstock.....	15,279
Lowell Wm. Maushak, Marengo.....	15,069
Brickey Bros., Harvard.....	14,557
L. O. Napier, Marengo.....	14,295
Lyle Paulsen, Woodstock.....	13,539
E. Brackmann, McHenry.....	13,129
F. Backhaus, McHenry.....	13,129
Edwin Betlinski, Harvard.....	12,246
Aivin Arnold Tinberg, Union.....	11,797

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

M'HENRY COUNTY—continued

Kenneth R. Marunde, Woodstock	\$11,032
G. A. Lange, Hebron	10,907
Raymond Murphy, Woodstock	10,516
Robert Kegebein, Crystal Lake	10,463
Fred G. Gross, Hebron	10,235
Fred G. Gross, Hebron	10,235
G. E. Von Rosen, Richmond	10,046
William Cosman, Garden Prairie	9,358
William G. Lentz, Harvard	8,794
Clarence Lockwood, Marengo	8,707
Edmond Hayden Jr., Woodstock	8,473
J. L. Napier, Crystal Lake	8,428
Eugene A. French, Waukegan	8,385
Allen W. Cosman, Sharon	8,162
Lawr. Ernesti, Huntley	8,102
Chas. Ernesti, Huntley	8,102
Mueller Sod Farms, Ontarioville	8,091
Robert Stoxen, Harvard	7,970
Norman Zimmerman, Huntley	7,935
Herbert O. Becker, Harvard	7,441
Stewart Peters, Popar Grove	7,054
Raymond G. Frohling, Harvard	6,801
C. B. Madey, Marengo	6,642
Mancel C. Beard, Harvard	6,482
John Palumbo, Barrington	6,397
Kenneth K. Doty, Woodstock	6,315
Arthur Wheaton Jr., Richmond	6,290
Adolph VanLanduyt, Ringwood	6,240
Charles Weingart, McHenry	6,235
Ray Ettner, Marengo	6,232
Robert Seegers, Crystal Lake	6,175
Calvin Lelsch, Woodstock	6,149
Fred Brown, Harvard	6,127
Richard Meyer, Marengo	6,097
Bazil Hackman, Harvard	6,060
Arthur Hoppe, McHenry	6,056
John Kooistra, Woodstock	5,887
McCullom Lake Sportsman's Club, McHenry	5,803
J. B. Book, Harvard	5,765
R. E. Book, Harvard	5,765
Joseph Getty, Marengo	5,764
Thos. King, Jr., Harvard	5,728
Lloyd Tuttle, Prairie	5,676
Norman Schaid, Sr., Woodstock	5,602
Bernice I. Simes, Hebron	5,564
Howard Pihl, Harvard	5,560
A. L. Pihl, Harvard	5,560
William Barton, Huntley	5,523
Wm. Barton, Huntley	5,523
Jesse Hemmingsen, Marengo	5,499
Knute Olson, Jr., Huntley	5,402
Harry Bentley, Hebron	5,396
David Cash, Harvard	5,325
Emmett Simes, Hebron	5,313
Fred Christ, Union	5,310
Stuart Wells, Harvard	5,271
Arnold N. May, Richmond	5,185
K. E. Winterscheid, Algonquin	5,145
Ralph Metcalf, Marengo	5,144
Leroy Fitzgerald, Huntley	5,094
Magnus Bundgard, Huntley	5,077
Raymond Olbrich, Harvard	5,053
Arthur Swanson, Marengo	5,048
Marshall Stohlquist, Harvard	5,042
Arthur Brening, Marengo	5,016
Total (81)	724,748

M'LEAN COUNTY

William T. Larkin, Towanda	20,406
George Arnold, Hudson	19,756
John Oneall, Cooksville	14,668
Charles U. Williams, Est, c/o First National Bank, Peoria	13,958
Homer Lobdell, Colfax	13,193
Kelley Bros. Ptrp., c/o Robert Kelley, Merna	12,995
John W. Obrien, Wapella	12,512
M. J. Cleary, III, Gridley	12,448
Kinsella Farms, c/o W. H. Kinsella, Cooksville	12,012
Edward Barnes, Ellsworth	11,572
Kinsella Bros. Ptrp., c/o H. J. Kinsella, Merna	9,507
Edward John Seeman, Chenoa	9,454

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

M'LEAN COUNTY—continued

John English, Bloomington	\$9,094
Virgil Wissmiller, Cooksville	8,703
King Larson Farm, Inc., Carlock	8,678
John A. Brokaw, Jr., Bloomington	8,237
Franklin Farms, Lexington	7,776
John Power, Saybrook	7,448
Wm. A. Freed, Lexington	7,425
William W. Stack, Saybrook	7,335
Elizabeth Holder, Bloomington	7,208
Lester Knapp, Leroy	7,196
Rex Mikel, Downs	7,126
Paul Weber, Normal	7,120
Cecil H. Reise, Downs	7,080
Richard Wick, Lexington	7,005
John J. Killian, Wapella	6,904
Daniel T. Kearney, Gridley	6,797
Reuben Stoller, Gridley	6,763
George Staley, Leroy	6,370
Kenneth Benjamin, Bloomington	6,130
Harry Kline, Leroy	6,114
Wilbur A. Schertz, Gibson City	5,926
Carl H. Young, Saybrook	5,864
John E. Kline, Leroy	5,813
H. Schertz Tr., Saybrook	5,769
John J. Ginter, Bloomington	5,748
Robert Carmody, Towanda	5,728
Robert H. Davis, Bloomington	5,640
Thomas-Thomas Corp., Cropsey	5,440
Glenn Kemp Tr., Lexington	5,393
Henry Winterland, Colfax	5,360
Wesley Rafferty, Leroy	5,344
Louis Emil Kieser, Bloomington	5,310
Timothy Kraft, Towanda	5,266
Sam Holder, Bloomington	5,109
David A. Gilmore, Ellsworth	5,098
Lyle Peplow, Bloomington	5,088
Roger Wm. Blumenshine, Colfax	5,062
Vernon Kaufman, Bloomington	5,033
Frank Nardin, Normal	5,002
Total (51)	411,983

MENARD COUNTY

John Hubly, Mason City	12,726
Cecil Pottorf, Mason City	7,524
Ben Neumann, Petersburg	6,828
Edsel Thomas, Petersburg	6,734
Joe Zillion, Tallula	6,627
George A. Culver, Athens	6,297
S. Roy Sampson, Petersburg	5,835
R. M. Tomlin, Springfield	5,161
Total (8)	57,732

MERCER COUNTY

Scott Farm Co., Harrell Mathis, president, Alexis	22,762
Sheldon Neeld, Muscatine	14,988
Robert E. Ostrander, Moline	12,542
North Trust Co., W. J. Cooper, Burlington	12,199
Bill Frieden, Keithsburg	12,188
Edmund Morris, Aledo	11,561
Melvin T. Johnson, Aledo	11,325
Gerald Stephens, Aledo	10,744
Calvin D. Bredberg, New Windsor	10,350
Daryl McCaw, Preemption	9,358
Lee Lynch, North Henderson	8,870
Gene Russell, New Boston	8,558
Victor Irwin, New Boston	8,390
William Hayman, Aledo	8,337
Marion Doonan, Preemption	7,262
Clair McCaw, Aledo	7,132
Tom Conway, Reynolds	7,119
George T. Honeyman, New Boston	6,793
Chester Edward Larson, Lynn Center	6,770
Weir Brokaw, Joy	6,735
Leo Mallie, New Boston	6,682
Lee E. Smith, Aledo	6,628
W. H. Longley, Aledo	6,592
R. P. Reason, Seaton	6,515
Ralph Tomlinson, New Windsor	6,492
P. J. Anderson, Muscatine	6,423
Lawrence O. Yung, Alexis	6,366
William Hart, North Henderson	6,305

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

MERCER COUNTY—continued

Eli Briggs, New Boston	\$6,305
Dave Hampton, Seaton	6,272
Paul Rowland, Seaton	6,134
Lucy Keating, P. J. Anderson, Muscatine	5,969
Lloyd Baker, Aledo	5,952
Robert Weeks, Aledo	5,848
Dean B. Smith, New Boston	5,812
Lorin Willits, New Boston	5,611
Wayne Nelson, Joy	5,544
Forbes Nelson, Joy	5,544
Murray Patton, New Boston	5,451
Carl G. Stephens, Aledo	5,372
H. D. Stubbs, New Boston	5,352
Edward F. Sims, Sherrard	5,306
Howard Smith, Muscatine, Iowa	5,153
R. C. Johnston, Aledo	5,120
Wayne Hampton, New Boston	5,048
Wm. Retherford, Jr., Joy	5,031
Total (46)	356,810

MONROE COUNTY

Lester Niemeyer, Arnold, Mo.	10,532
Schaefer Stock Farm, Valmeyer	10,260
Nu Fount Farms, Inc., Columbia	9,978
David Crosby, Valmeyer	8,679
Oliver C. Krueger, Columbia	8,021
Victor J. Krueger, Columbia	7,996
Ben Schilling, Waterloo	7,545
Gummersheimer Farms, Columbia	6,703
Floyd Niebruegge, Valmeyer	6,617
Emerson Campbell, Valmeyer	6,567
Raymond Rusteberg, Valmeyer	6,380
Rippelmeyer Stock Farm, Valmeyer	5,744
Thomas W. Rosenberg, Red Bud	5,500
Delbert Wittenauer, Waterloo	5,327
Total (14)	105,849

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

W. Darrell Kilton, Litchfield	43,516
D. M. Chausse and J. A. Chausse, Nokomis	18,036
Evan Pocklington, Butler	15,093
Wm. Eustace Payne, Hillsboro	10,653
Rufus A. Niemi, Nokomis	9,624
Philip T. Matthew, Litchfield	9,623
William K. Jenkins, Hillsboro	9,468
John F. Rundquist, Butler	9,111
Clifford, Bftzold, Nokomis	8,604
C. Morgan Fogleman, Litchfield	8,359
Ross, Lay, Litchfield	8,335
C. W. Barnstable, Nokomis	7,888
Raymond White, Irving	7,696
Quandon and Yolanda Hitchings, Raymond	7,622
E. L. and John B. Stead, Farmersville	7,547
Edward L. and Elsiha H. Voils, Fillmore	7,348
Darrell Fox, Harvel	7,197
Jerome P. Jordan, Farmersville	6,827
G. Howard Case, Nokomis	6,613
Merrill Wernsing, Raymond	6,420
Wayne Knodle, Fillmore	6,085
Roy Wernsing, Raymond	6,039
Francis J. Marten, Raymond	6,018
Albert Longmeyer, Greenfield	5,987
Carl and Glenn Paden, Hillsboro	5,946
Eldon W. Simon, Farmersville	5,694
Walter L. Bishop, Jr., Litchfield	5,677
Lloyd Hanna, Farmersville	5,610
Harold L. Benning, Raymond	5,471
William Specht, Harvel	5,382
Pete Cervi, Oconee	5,330
Wm. J. England, Morrisonville	5,311
Robert W. King, Hillsboro	5,302
Euris E. Kimbro, Donnellson	5,150
Total (34)	294,672

MORGAN COUNTY

James O. Harris, Alexander	21,463
C. D. Kenny, Franklin	18,040
Louis Werries, Chapin	14,904

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

MORGAN COUNTY—continued	
A. E. Curry, Jacksonville.....	\$14,781
Clark S. Dodsworth, Franklin.....	12,630
Nickel Bros., Concord.....	11,518
Burrus Seed Farms, Arenzville.....	10,960
Floyd R. Beadles, Murrayville.....	10,348
Roy G. Vangundy, Jr., Chapin.....	10,085
Littleton Adams, Franklin.....	9,722
William Hahn, Meredosia.....	8,703
M. F. Walsh, Murrayville.....	8,556
Charles H. Harris, Alexander.....	8,315
Bernard Uhnken, Jacksonville.....	8,072
Hobart F. Rigg, Jacksonville.....	6,511
Ronald Lockard, Ashland.....	6,307
Geo. Musch, Sr., Arenzvl.....	6,298
W. A. Martin, Concord.....	6,076
George Obertate, Jacksonville.....	6,021
James E. Johnson, Waverly.....	5,890
Vancil Brockhouse, Concord.....	5,864
Virgil Wegehoff, Concord.....	5,359
Kohl Perbix, Chapin.....	5,096
Total (23).....	221,519

MOULTRIE COUNTY

Robert Waggoner, Gays.....	10,871
J. F. Murphy, Lovington.....	8,931
Robert Lumsden, Bethany.....	8,788
George Shelton, Sullivan.....	7,737
Homer Johnson, Sullivan.....	6,097
Leonard Hudson, Bethany.....	5,872
Delbert Wright, Lovington.....	5,840
Paul Pierce, Sullivan.....	5,668
Ennis Farms, (O. R. Dukeman), Hammond.....	5,161

Total 64,965

OGLE COUNTY

Earl S. Kane, Forreston.....	18,693
Clyde Koontz, Oregon.....	16,429
Walter Le Fevre, Mount Morris.....	13,359
Fred Bushnell, Jr., Stillman Valley.....	12,635
Ralph Schumacher, Davis Junction.....	12,289
Edward Olsen, Polo.....	10,985
Andrew Roos, Oregon.....	10,192
Edwin M. Nelson, Rockford.....	10,127
R. B. McLaughlin, Byron.....	10,009
Russell G. Jones, Polo.....	10,000
Donald Bybee, Oregon.....	9,997
M. R. Pieper, Mount Morris.....	9,522
Irvin Seuring, Baileyville.....	9,392
Leonard S. Wills, Davis Junction.....	9,209
Maynard Bruns, Rochelle.....	8,733
Donald Long, Polo.....	8,606
Edward M. Tyne, Polo.....	8,256
Edw. S. Thomas, Polo.....	7,943
Nestor Metzger, Rochelle.....	7,894
Dean Gruben, Rochelle.....	7,349
Clifford Ohlinger, Rochelle.....	7,325
Jacob Ludwig, Forreston.....	7,230
Herman Ashelford, Byron.....	7,039
Blaine Auker, Byron.....	6,994
Wilbur Chas. Winterton, Oregon.....	6,889
Dick Greenfield, Ashton.....	6,542
Richard Davis, Oregon.....	6,453
John E. Hines, Davis Junction.....	6,407
Dewayne Mellor, Monroe Center.....	6,407
Alvin La Verne Ludwig, Forreston.....	6,304
Gladys Clayton, Polo.....	6,222
Ralph Bishop, Stillman Valley.....	6,194
Raymond Hall, Monroe Center.....	6,157
Philip Kuford, Franklin Grove.....	6,048
Lullus Fenwick, Rochelle.....	6,045
Gilbert Gocken, Lindenwood.....	5,925
Ralph Major, Stillman Valley.....	5,925
Floyd Eddy, Monroe Center.....	5,777
D. K. Guest ex est, T. T. Guest deceased, Rochelle.....	5,768
L. B. Pierce, Creston.....	5,712
L. B. Pierce & Sons, Inc., Creston.....	5,703
Raymond Wiltfang, Oregon.....	5,695
Carl M. Beard, Oregon.....	5,656
Vernie H. Johnson, Stillman Valley.....	5,510
Mathins R. E. Farms, Inc., Chicago.....	5,500
Eugene Batty, Davis Junction.....	5,453
Walter E. Schmidt, Polo.....	5,378
Harold Baker, Mount Morris.....	5,342

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

OGLE COUNTY—continued	
Wayne Schnulie, German Valley.....	\$5,333
Charles C. Koontz, Lindenwood.....	5,295
Charles C. Beard, Mount Morris.....	5,273
Steven Benesh, Oregon.....	5,211
Harold Schumacher, Byron.....	5,194
Howard Schoonhoven, Rochelle.....	5,080
George W. Lusardi, Polo.....	5,058
William F. Tobler, Rochelle.....	5,034
Total (56).....	424,697

PEORIA COUNTY

Dick Shepard, Chillicothe.....	11,026
Rolling Acres Farms, % L. C. Graves, Princeville.....	10,386
William Harmon, Brimfield.....	9,545
Phillip Elsasser, Edelstein.....	9,325
Pleasure Driveway and Pk Dist, Peoria.....	7,350
Robert Spillman, Chillicothe.....	7,092
Ralph K. Carter, Elmwood.....	6,965
Donald R. Matthews, Peoria.....	6,676
Julius Lauber, Monica.....	6,340
Verne Schaffner, Chillicothe.....	6,261
Robert K. Joos, Chillicothe.....	5,670
John V. Ratliff, Chillicothe.....	5,572
LeRoy Miller, Chillicothe.....	5,552
Forest Park Foundation, Peoria.....	5,426
Clarence Catton, Brimfield.....	5,425
Sam Rumbold, Chillicothe.....	5,319
Fred R. Schafer, Edelstein.....	5,205
Total (17).....	119,135

PERRY COUNTY

Meadowlark Farms, Inc., Sullivan.....	22,299
Southwestern Coal Co. (A. K. Thomson), Cutler.....	9,750
Calvin Frederick Ibendahl, Tamaroa.....	5,707
Paasch Brothers, Pinckneyville.....	5,654
Warren Burris, Swanwick.....	5,562

Total (5)..... 48,972

PIATT COUNTY

Lynn H. Clarkson, Cerro Gordo.....	20,684
Allerton Farm, Urbana.....	15,704
J. P. Kratz & Co., Monticello.....	13,340
J. E. McCoppin, Ivesdale.....	10,388
Francis A. Hawthorne, Farmer City.....	8,387
Margaret Wolfe (c/o O. R. Dukeman), Hammond.....	7,024
Thomas Walsh, Jr., Bement.....	6,700
Cecil Tracy, Monticello.....	5,537
Charming Acres, Inc. (Robert C. Miller), Monticello.....	5,440
Dale Robinson, Monticello.....	5,195
Raymond Haynes, Bement.....	5,133

Total (11)..... 103,532

PIKE COUNTY

Albert Coultas, Winchester.....	15,336
James M. Byrns, Griggsville.....	14,756
Floyd Evans, Pittsfield.....	12,245
Mike McNary, New Canton.....	12,226
Norman Main, Barry.....	11,576
Floyd Wombles, Rockport.....	11,508
Virgil Borrowman, Kinderhook.....	10,715
I. B. Sapp, deceased (c/o J. M. Sapp), Rockport.....	10,622
Stefan Hyk, M.D., Griggsville.....	9,805
Carl J. Kroencke, Hull.....	9,512
M. E. Williamson, Kinderhook.....	9,053
Ralph J. Orr, Mount Sterling.....	9,026
C. O. Scott, Pittsfield.....	8,848
Volum C. Vincent, Kinderhook.....	8,585
Lawrence Kroencke, Hull.....	7,704
C. W. Curtis, Pittsfield.....	7,449
Lew Cummings, Chambersburg.....	7,413
Frank McCartney, Sr., Pittsfield.....	7,390
Park Lacy, Pittsfield.....	7,359
Lyndle Gerard and Kenneth Gerard, Pittsfield.....	7,274
Ronald E. Smith, Rockport.....	7,082
Hugh Hoskins, New Canton.....	6,737

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

PIKE COUNTY—continued	
William Burlend, Jr., Griggsville.....	\$6,626
Sue Ella Garner, Louisiana, Mo.....	6,471
Carl Wittmond, Brussels.....	6,351
W. X. Preble, New Salem.....	6,141
Fred Bushmeyer, Hull.....	6,022
Jack Thomas, Pittsfield.....	5,874
Clayton W. Evans, Milton.....	5,695
Donald Hunter, Pittsfield.....	5,656
Loren Moody, Jacksonville.....	5,522
Les Lohman, Quincy.....	5,515
J. M. Dunham, Griggsville.....	5,469
Lowell Lewton, Barry.....	5,425
M. Muncy, (c/o C. Quintal), Jacksonville.....	5,339

Total (35)..... 288,327

POPE COUNTY

Tony A. Harris, Sr., Brookport.....	10,764
Tracy Compton, Brownfield.....	9,774
Clyde Broadway, Brownfield.....	6,828
R. C. Davidson, Jr., Rosebud.....	5,349
Rue Densch, Golconda.....	5,272

Total (5)..... 37,987

PULASKI COUNTY

Vowels Bros., Charleston, Mo.....	10,849
Inman Bros., Grand Chain.....	8,859
Troye Easter, Grand Chain.....	5,883
Heilig Bros., Pulaski.....	5,444
John W. Crain, Pulaski.....	5,370
Roger E. Conant, Villa Ridge.....	5,092

Total (6)..... 41,497

PUTNAM COUNTY

Leon Balestri, Granville.....	8,506
Robert Whitney, Magnolia.....	7,887

Total (2)..... 16,393

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Bartels Farms, Inc., St. Marys, Mo.....	40,684
Hugo Delassus, St. Marys, Mo.....	11,614
Gordon Cohen, St. Marys, Mo.....	11,395
Clarence M. Otten, St. Marys, Mo.....	10,719
W. T. Hayer, Jr., Sparta.....	8,362
H. F. Herschbach, Belleville.....	8,190
Oliver Lankford, St. Marys, Mo.....	7,878
Wilbert Schoenbeck, Red Bud.....	7,546
Harvey Eggemeyer, Sparta.....	7,539
Travers Doza, St. Marys, Mo.....	6,951
A. C. Hayer, Sparta.....	6,633
Oscar McMath, Chester.....	6,245
Xavier Meliere, Du Rocher.....	5,727
P. J. Lawrence, St. Marys, Mo.....	5,518

Total (14)..... 145,001

RICHLAND COUNTY

Collins Stoll, Olney.....	8,861
Robert L. Runyon, Noble.....	8,250
Warren D. Stout, Claremont.....	6,425
Frank Wade, Noble.....	5,088

Total (4)..... 28,624

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

Eugene Frey, Hillsdale.....	9,107
J. A. Wedekind, Muscatine.....	8,306
Burdette Toppert, Hillsdale.....	7,570
Wayne H. Coers, Cordova.....	6,891
Cordova Industrial Park, C. Flint, Clinton, Iowa.....	6,891
J. M. Morrison, Orion.....	6,243
Raymond Demarlie, Reynolds.....	6,167
Charles Reynolds, Cordova.....	5,976
Edward Baumgartner, Cordova.....	5,967
Addison A. Rursch, Taylor Ridge.....	5,821
William H. McConnel, Reynolds.....	5,653
Wm. L. Rutherford, Peoria.....	5,593
Donald Depypper, Cordova.....	5,483
Delbert Bowser, Illinois City.....	5,399

Total (14)..... 91,067

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

SALINE COUNTY

Lawrence Roberts, Eldorado	\$8,937
Wilburn Barton, Eldorado	8,661
George Barnes, Harrisburg	8,055
Lowell Tison, Eldorado	6,581
Joseph P. Hart, Harrisburg	6,129
Wylie Implement Co., Marissa	6,012
Dennis Raben, Eldorado	5,792
Clarence Etienne Jr., Eldorado	5,712
Emil Allen, Eldorado	5,635
Dowe Jones, Galatia	5,546
Lawrence Walls, Harrisburg	5,076
Total (11)	72,136

SANGAMON COUNTY

Dowson Bros., Divernon	34,529
Vincent Braner, Pl. Plains	29,007
Chas W. Mayfield, Sherman	20,452
Ross McNaught, Auburn	17,658
Hiller Bros., Springfield	16,896
George L. Wilson, Buffalo Hart	15,516
J. L. Leonard, Springfield	13,610
James F. Kent, Illiopolis	13,317
Claude Dambacher, Divernon	13,314
Elmer Cramer, Greenview	11,076
F. K. Whittemore, Decatur	8,729
Ted Meggins, Auburn	8,505
Hayward T. McMurray, Divernon	8,470
John H. Bruntjen, Illiopolis	8,349
Norman E. Constant, Williamsville	7,993
James R. Cravens, Buffalo	7,937
Wm. Reed, New Berlin	7,630
J. C. McQuitty, New Berlin	7,594
Carl Adloff, Springfield	7,380
Merritt Cravens, Williamsville	7,049
Dwight Cravens, Williamsville	6,699
Virgil Neuman, Chatham	6,695
Carl Schmidgall Jr., Springfield	6,395
Ernest Minder, Rochester	6,249
I. P. Mueth, Springfield	6,161
Alvin M. Mavis, Rochester	6,133
Homer Mendenhall, Springfield	6,019
Logan S. Ladage, Virden	5,849
Robinson Bros., Buffalo	5,825
Ernest Dudley, Dawson	5,779
E. L. Hagen, Pl. Plains	5,708
Allen Miller, Waverly	5,621
Howard Taft, Rochester	5,524
Eugene Kresse, Buffalo	5,518
Alfred Handley, Springfield	5,406
F. M. Poffenberger, Rochester	5,330
John Harrison, Auburn	5,318
Alden Brown, New Berlin	5,199
Robert Kohl, Edinburg	5,187
Victor Maxheimer, Buffalo	5,155
Frank Morgan, Mechanicsburg	5,104
Leonard Wieland, Springfield	5,040
Donald Skinner, Loami	5,036
Total (43)	395,961

SCHUYLER COUNTY

Ernest Peters, Camden	12,274
Robert and Martha Krouch, Beards-town	8,681
Hildreth and Vernon Barnes, Rushville	7,803
Harold Wells, Rushville	7,205
Total (4)	35,963

SCOTT COUNTY

C. Campbell, Jacksonville	12,050
Russell Hubbert, Winchester	11,915
Earl J. Clark, Manchester	8,888
Sterling Shafer, Winchester	7,865
Howard Hurrelbrink, Winchester	7,665
C. Warren Breeding, Winchester	7,588
James W. Freeman, Bluffs	6,989
Glenn Coultas, Winchester	6,553
Robert Dahman, Winchester	6,440
Clifford Fricke, Jacksonville	5,874
Wilbur Boehs, Bluffs	5,717
Pearl M. Carlton, Winchester	5,601
Edwin Lakamp, Jacksonville	5,431

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

SCOTT COUNTY—continued

Herbert Hoots, Winchester	\$5,303
Karl W. Meisenbach, Pearl	5,239
Total (15)	109,118

SHELBY COUNTY

Smith Farm, Inc., Shelbyville	14,818
Forrest Yakey, Stewardson	11,595
Vincent Sommer, Oconee	10,186
Jack Yakey, Mode	10,157
Ora Langley, Jr., Shelbyville	9,810
George B. Roberts, Scottsdale, Ariz.	9,579
Finks Farms (c/o J. O. Finks), Shelbyville	9,454
Doverl, Inc. (Shelby Co. State Bank), Shelbyville	8,990
Carroll Odell, Moweaqua	8,790
Blvard, Inc. (Shelby Co. State Bank), Shelbyville	8,594
Wm. Pike, Jr., Strasburg	8,211
Burl Evans, Cowden	7,863
Geo. J. Ridlen, Lakewood	7,701
Ervin Strom, Lakewood	6,830
John R. Berns, Oconee	6,643
W. R. Yakey, Stewardson	6,322
W. C. Workman, Findlay	6,315
Wayne Arnold, Beecher City	5,935
Aubrey Duncan, Moweaqua	5,818
Bill Dunaway, Shelbyville	5,802
Geo. Hubbart, Findlay	5,553
Frank W. Arnold, Beecher City	5,469
Lawrence Krille, Strasburg	5,372
Malcolm Price, Pana	5,335
Ambrose Probst, Sigel	5,254
C. E. McDonald, Lakewood	5,195
Total (26)	201,591

ST. CLAIR COUNTY

Clement J. Wittenauer, Freeburg	8,491
Cletus Biver, Belleville	8,436
Floyd Range, Dupu	6,785
Willard Erb, Marissa	6,688
Oscar Kelling, East Carondelet	6,452
Floyd A. Schlueter, Belleville	6,227
Ralph Weibacher, Sr., Millstadt	5,073
Louis Taylor, Trenton	5,032
Alfred Vogt, Dupu	5,004
Total (9)	58,188

STARK COUNTY

Roy Rumbold, Princeville	5,490
Total (1)	5,490

STEPHENSON COUNTY

William A. Oppold, Freeport	25,472
Lloyd Leary, Freeport	12,199
Donald Dietmeier, Ridott	9,846
Phillip Marks, Pearl City	8,194
Harlen Rlgney, Red Oak	7,589
Wallace Leary, Freeport	7,414
Arthur Meier, Ridott	7,302
Allen Brady, Pearl City	7,150
Joe Raders, Pearl City	6,690
Leo Kloepping, Pearl City	6,506
Henry Lillge, Jr., Red Oak	6,497
Clifton Bartelt, Winslow	6,484
William Angle, Jr., Dakota	6,219
R. L. Griffin, Jamaica, N.Y.	6,176
Ronald Dornink, Freeport	6,141
Arnold Alsenbrey, Dakota	5,994
Robert Graybill, Freeport	5,969
Gordon Dornink, Freeport	5,913
Ralph Rudy, Freeport	5,790
Richard Beyer, Pearl City	5,692
M. Duane Vickers, Winslow	5,500
Junior Hunziker, Ridott	5,475
Harold Herrmann, Rock City	5,396
Ernest Stabenow, McConnell	5,346
H. G. Hayunga, German Valley	5,272
Frank E. Smith, Davis	5,261
Simon Nleman, Ridott	5,247
Wendell Sargent, Lena	5,180
Donald Shockey, Ridott	5,120

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

STEPHENSON COUNTY—continued

Leonard Bethard, Pecatonica	\$5,112
Harold Bethard, Pecatonica	5,112
Carl Fairbairn, Ridott	5,089
R. Earl Farringer, Lena	5,006
Total (33)	227,353

TAZEWELL COUNTY

E. E. Sears, Minier	20,021
Bruce E. Meyer, Manito	10,181
Roy Blosser, Morton	10,041
A. Lee Pray, Leroy	9,896
Foy Geary, Tremont	8,685
Everett Palmer, Manito	8,605
E. H. Herrman, Manito	7,945
Donald W. Hess, Washington	7,868
Robert E. Henderson, Mackinaw	7,570
Robert Talbott, Manito	6,777
Theodore Allen, Delavan	6,723
C. Marlowe Caulkins, Pekin	6,265
M. and I. Roth Adms., Est. E. Roth, Deceased, Morton	6,218
H. Robert Betzelberger, Delavan	6,034
Glen Talbott, Manito	5,958
Lester L. Moushon, East Peoria	5,955
L. Rich Exec, Washington	5,863
J. A. Henderson, Minier	5,746
Homer Muller, Washington	5,574
Donald Morris, Hopedale	5,265
Franklin H. Allen, Delavan	5,248
Clarence Appenzeller, Mackinaw	5,069
F. S. Stillman, Mackinaw	5,042
Arnold Henderson, Minier	5,036
Total (25)	183,417

UNION COUNTY

Roger Novack, Murphysboro	44,587
Howard Davis, McClure	19,178
Gerald Cain, Jonesboro	17,127
Charles Lambdin, Grand Tower	14,484
Lee Roy Rendleman, Wolf Lake	12,456
Bill Levan, Wolf Lake	10,936
M. H. Smith, Alto Pass	10,936
Fred Munz, Wolf Lake	9,156
Harold Orr, Jonesboro	8,799
Ted Wilson, Wolf Lake	8,739
Joe S. Littrell, Wolf Lake	8,088
Ernest Penrod, Dongola	7,065
John Lambdin, Wolf Lake	6,909
Harry O. Meyers, Wolf Lake	6,777
Ellis Penrod, Dongola	6,640
Serena Sims, Jonesboro	6,236
L. E. Osman, Dongola	6,125
C. L. Ury, McClure	5,843
Leonard N. Ranson, Wolf Lake	5,684
Orris Mosby Jr., Jonesboro	5,638
Carlos L. Brown, Jonesboro	5,427
Paul Otten, Wolf Lake	5,416
W. H. Ury, Jonesboro	5,402
Vern Gurley, Buncombe	5,329
Ralph E. Spring, Wolf Lake	5,129
Jack Yates, Cobden	5,119
Total (26)	253,031

VERMILION COUNTY

John F. Oneill, Champaign	22,337
Evert E. Berglund, Rossville	21,983
R. C. Morgan, Rossville	19,961
Edward Layden, Hoopeston	17,283
Milton Meyer, Rankin	17,029
Peter L. Gernand, Potomac	16,685
L. J. Larry, Danville	15,024
Francis Emkes, Gifford	13,375
Ivan E. Odle, Hoopeston	12,807
Elmer P. Hoggatt, Urbana	12,309
Steve Janosik, Westville	11,166
Eugene Vermillion, Potomac	11,143
Paul Zook, Hoopeston	10,647
C. W. Burton, Potomac	9,947
D. L. Van Ruskirk, Indianola	9,432
L. F. Miles, Collison	9,232
Oral W. Clark, Potomac	8,750
Hoyle D. Neubert, Ridgely	8,719
William H. Acton, Alvin	8,483
Gerhard Frerichs, Ogden	8,073

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

VERMILION COUNTY—continued

Wilford H. Catlett, Fairmount.....	\$7,984
Joe Pal, Catlin.....	7,777
Milton Wernigk, Armstrong.....	7,765
John L. Taylor, Fairmount.....	7,617
Herman Hathaway, Rossville.....	7,575
Ray Miller, Westville.....	7,463
Rehn Livestock Co., Danville.....	7,421
Cilford O. Rohrschelsb, Homer.....	7,353
H. L. Rohrschelsb, Homer.....	7,353
Lloyd Puzey, Fairmount.....	7,208
J. A. & J. A. Dewey Ptrp., (J. Ansel Dewey), Penfield.....	7,033
Harold Long, Fithlan.....	6,995
Herman Starr, Alvin.....	6,939
M. Young Enterprise, Hoopeston.....	6,886
Robert H. Johnston, Armstrong.....	6,838
Austin Brooks, Potomac.....	6,825
Glenn Ilk, Fithlan.....	6,790
E. H. Dubea, Rossville.....	6,690
John P. Cadle, Rossville.....	6,531
E. R. Kotcher, Westville.....	6,516
Rex Wait, Indianola.....	6,484
F. W. Ward, Indianola.....	6,484
Merle Prather, Rossville.....	6,261
J. Cole Morton, Ridgefarm.....	6,236

VERMILION COUNTY

Hubert Seymour, Oakwood.....	6,154
Robert Miles, Collison.....	6,130
Lowell Puzey, Fairmount.....	6,073
Ernest H. Sage, Ogden.....	6,030
Dice, Goodwine, Hoopeston.....	5,967
Donald Seaman, Rossville.....	5,942
William H. Prather, Rossville.....	5,869
Fremont H. Crouch, Hoopeston.....	5,863
Hamilton Farm Co., (By Robt. Hamilton), Potomac.....	5,822
Richard E. Holt, Potomac.....	5,781
Frederick C. Neubert, Ridgefarm.....	5,745
Nino Damilano, Westville.....	5,719
John F. Meharry, Catlin.....	5,585
H. E. Crawford, Potomac.....	5,575
Francis Hargan, Williamsport, Indiana.....	5,514
Rusel D. Acton, Danville.....	5,506
Carl Davis, Fairmount.....	5,323
Sarah Heidrick (By Raymond Dolbee), Westville.....	5,315
James P. Marron, Fithlan.....	5,299
Wright Bros. (By Carl Wright), State Line.....	5,293
Raymond Dolbee, Westville.....	5,214
Mark Seimer, Fithlan.....	5,198
Larry, Smoot, Fairmount.....	5,168
Elwood G. Matthews, Rossville.....	5,164
James Taylor, Rossville.....	5,010

Total (69).....578,668

WABASH COUNTY

Gerald Parmenter, Mount Carmel.....	10,052
Frank Adams, Mount Carmel.....	9,816
Walter Schonaman, Belmont.....	8,232
Aaron Compton, Mount Carmel.....	8,152
Jack Hocking, Mount Carmel.....	7,766
P. Jacob H. Zimmerman, Mount Carmel.....	7,724
Champ Lovellette, Mount Carmel.....	7,613
Andy Hocking, Mount Carmel.....	7,063
Maple Crest Farms, (c/o M. B. Payne), Allendale.....	6,912
Joseph Thompson, Champaign.....	6,736
Don Kennard, Mount Carmel.....	6,716
Rudy Christy, Mount Carmel.....	6,575
Darrell Spencer, Grayville.....	6,434
Kenneth R. Hocking, Mount Carmel.....	6,292
John R. Kleffer, Mount Carmel.....	5,840
Nelson Bros., (c/o Keith Nelson) Browns.....	5,684
Halbert Broster, West Salem.....	5,323

Total (17).....122,930

WARREN COUNTY

J. Everett Morss, Abingdon.....	34,965
Vergil Lehr, Auburn.....	20,215
Aven Lee James, Alexis.....	10,634
Everett Loftus, Roseville.....	10,437

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

WARREN COUNTY—continued

Harley Morss, Abingdon.....	\$9,690
Ralph Walters, Monmouth.....	9,423
Morton Pratt, Roseville.....	9,108
Paul Crandall, Sr., Roseville.....	8,949
Evalyn Dixon Est, Monmouth.....	8,475
Lee Yarde, Alexis.....	8,275
B. A. Tomlin, Roseville.....	8,190
Michael R. Hennenfent, Smithshire.....	8,082
William Arthur, St. Augustine.....	8,056
John J. Worthington, Smithshire.....	7,830
Mary Ilo Smith, Macomb.....	7,830
Wayne Wolf, Roseville.....	7,771
John M. Walters, Kirkwood.....	7,689
Roy M. Winbigler, Little York.....	7,538
Oakin Bros. (c/o Cilford Dakin), Roseville.....	7,366
W. E. Streeter, Berwick.....	7,348
Clyde French, Abingdon.....	7,294
Arnold Ischer, Monmouth.....	7,285
Lee Coons, Roseville.....	7,040
Lewis Braselton, Monmouth.....	6,502
Esther Simmons, Kirkwood.....	6,300
Charles H. Fritz, Smithshire.....	6,234
Kendall Gibson, Kirkwood.....	6,056
Kenneth Ryan, Cameron.....	5,985
Ethel W. Gridley, Monmouth.....	5,869
Jack J. Helm, Gerlaw.....	5,826
Herman Kingston, Roseville.....	5,731
W. L. Waymack, Berwick.....	5,664
Milton L. Gibb, Smithshire.....	5,658
James Dunn, Abingdon.....	5,561
Everett Birdsell, Kirkwood.....	5,447
David C. Edwards, Gerlaw.....	5,416
John R. Gillen, Monmouth.....	5,402
H. C. Whitman, Cameron.....	5,342
Mildred R. Jackson, Chicago.....	5,222
Dorothy B. Lafferty, Monmouth.....	5,219
John Lafferty, Monmouth.....	5,219
Leroy Gillen, Monmouth.....	5,196
Howard Keating, Alexis.....	5,133
George E. Gillen, Monmouth.....	5,069
Virgil French, Monmouth.....	5,034
Lawrence Thompson, Monmouth.....	5,003

Total (46).....357,578

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Lester Pitchford, Richview.....	11,708
Ray Francis, Nashville.....	8,250
Emil G. Pannier, Marissa.....	5,602
Edw. Bernreuter, Nashville.....	5,424
Paul Roesner, Nashville.....	5,277
Elmer Oelze, Jr., Nashville.....	5,195
Jerry Gates, Tamaroa.....	5,177

Total (7).....46,633

WAYNE COUNTY

Vertis Spencer, Graysville.....	11,000
F. E. Greenwalt, Wayne City.....	10,294
Cletis Hosselton, Clay City.....	8,733
William Warren Adm., Carlyle.....	8,728
Frank S. Bunnage, Mt. Erie.....	8,471
Clyde Robbins, Fairfield.....	8,040
Harold Barnard, Geff.....	7,242
Louis Zurliene, Fairfield.....	6,862
R. Haskell Barnard, Barnhill.....	6,762
Harvey Greenwalt, Wayne City.....	6,147
Harlan Greenwalt, Wayne City.....	5,969
C. H. Wittmond, Jacksonville.....	5,564
E. H. O'Daniel, Sr., Ellery.....	5,081

Total (13).....98,893

WHITE COUNTY

New Harmony Realty, New Harmony.....	41,494
Donald E. Kolb, Evansville.....	29,958
Wilburn Duvall, Carmi.....	26,814
F. A. Barbre, Carmi.....	20,009
Ford Turkey Island, New Harmony.....	19,843
Floyd Wilson, Monroe City.....	17,335
C. E. Brehm, Mt. Vernon.....	16,923
Leo Allen, Carmi.....	15,125
L. A. Brown, L. R. Brown, Carmi.....	13,955
Hubert J. Mercer, Crossville.....	12,696

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

WHITE COUNTY—continued

Walter Schisler, Mount Vernon, Ind.....	\$12,249
Robert J. Williams, Mill Shoals.....	11,924
Robert J. Spaetti, Rockport, Ind.....	11,768
William P. Hanna & Helen H. Pea, Carmi.....	11,397
Harry Phil Pearce, Carmi.....	11,349
Robert Gowdy, Carmi.....	10,475
George E. Jacobs, Crossville.....	10,023
Ralph Campbell, Pearl Campbell Carmi.....	9,938
Herman Kittlinger, Carmi.....	9,905
Chas. C. Garner, Crossville.....	9,563
Wm. T. Allen, Carmi.....	9,413
Stewart A. Pearce, Carmi.....	9,134
Jesse Duckworth, Mill Shoals.....	8,869
E. Wayne Ackerman, New Haven.....	8,744
Emil Botsch, Carmi.....	8,699
B. J. Zieren, Carmi.....	8,507
James A. Walsh, Jr., Carmi.....	8,321
Glenn D. Whitley, Enfield.....	8,187
Albert F. Williams, Carmi.....	8,077
Don E. Welch, Carmi.....	8,065
Archie Hooser, Carmi.....	8,062
James Ackerman, Carmi.....	8,011
Richard Dixon, Carmi.....	7,910
Larry Williams, Carmi.....	7,812
Wm. Ackerman, Carmi.....	7,780
Robert P. Williams, Carmi.....	7,703
Clarence Holtzclaw, Carmi.....	7,678
K. Lamont, Wm. F. Lamont, Crossville.....	7,647
Minita Trainor Shrewsbury, Carmi.....	7,499
Eugene Sell, Norris City.....	7,404
Wayne Walker, Carmi.....	7,192
Herbert Ackerman, Carmi.....	7,139
Howard C. Ackerman, Carmi.....	6,985
Ralph Simmons, Carmi.....	6,883
John N. Fields, Enfield.....	6,840
Henry Davis, Grayville.....	6,729
Bill Curd, Mill Shoals.....	6,513
John W. Storey, Enfield.....	6,469
C. Greathouse, Jr. & H. Cain, Evansville, Ind.....	6,384
Ralph Seitz, Carmi.....	6,232
Martin Stevens, New Haven.....	6,209
Kenneth Woolsey, New Haven.....	6,145
Bertis B. Williams, Enfield.....	6,110
Clarence Williams, Carmi.....	6,088
Raymond Mundy, Carmi.....	6,066
Norman Winter, Burnt Prairie.....	6,030
John H. Schisler, Mt. Vernon.....	6,005
Walter Puckett, Mill Shoals.....	5,872
Harold T. Carter, Carmi.....	5,860
Loren Mundy, Carmi.....	5,771
Doyle L. Williams, Grayville.....	5,597
E. M. Fitton Helrs, New Harmony.....	5,573
Chester Barbre, Carmi.....	5,464
John Pumphrey, Carmi.....	5,404
Arthur Bingman, Richard Bingman, Carmi.....	5,399
Harold Bingman, Terry Bingman Carmi.....	5,352
Frances Calvert, Carmi.....	5,305
Nehi Bottling Co., Carmi.....	5,269
Sherrill Lamont, Grayville.....	5,265
Woodlawn Farms, Carmi.....	5,102
Powell Land, Carmi.....	5,101
Allen Sailer, Carmi.....	5,034
Tommy Stokes, Crossville.....	5,026

Total (73).....682,678

WHITESIDE COUNTY

Leo J. Miller, Sterling.....	21,379
Wilder Farms, Inc., Erie.....	20,060
Elmer Larson, Prophetstown.....	19,911
Lester Larson, Prophetstown.....	17,550
Joslin Bros, Erie.....	14,541
Harland Brightman, Morrison.....	13,848
James E. Chameralin, Albany.....	12,736
Henry Depyper, Prophetstown.....	11,952
Edward J. Grennan, Rock Falls.....	11,563
P. J. Broderick, Savanna.....	10,766
Marshall Moody, Erie.....	10,575
James A. Nowers, Prophetstown.....	10,564
Eugene F. Wilson, Prophetstown.....	10,434

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

WHITESIDE COUNTY—continued

Woodrow Lorke, Sterling	\$10,301
Arthur A. James, Morrison	9,687
Della J. Besse, Erie	9,473
Ray C. Blasdel, Morrison	9,355
Hugh J. Hermes, Sterling	9,280
Donald E. Behrens, Rock Falls	8,931
Myron L. Cox, Prophetstown	8,829
Joseph Perino, Deer Grove	8,704
Donald Bush, Morrison	8,586
Mary Kobbeman, Rock Falls	8,366
Lester Grau, Morrison	8,256
Dwight W. Parker, Prophetstown	8,020
Wayne Schmitt, Rock Falls	7,841
Clyde G. Chamberlain, Prophetstown	7,641
Wendell Morine, Erie	7,631
Frederick E. Rosenow, Erie	7,608
Wm. J. McKeown, Sterling	7,407
Don Damhoff, Morrison	7,288
Leroy Graham, Fenton	7,059
Laurence W. Calkins, Sterling	7,023
Fulton Ind. Development Co., Fulton	6,970
Richard R. Besse, Erie	6,877
Arthur J. McGinn, Rock Falls	6,780
Peter Temple, Fenton	6,730
Raymond Newlon, Prophetstown	6,684
John Minertz, Sterling	6,391
Leonard E. Myers, Erie	6,232
Alfred Hartman, Morrison	5,792
Elwood Depuy, Sterling	5,674
Clarence T. Sheldon, Morrison	5,655
John Grau, Morrison	5,549
Donald E. Ebersole, Sterling	5,515
Karl S. Over, Sterling	5,363
John Bennett, Erie	5,343
Richard Hamstra, Morrison	5,304
W. Wayne Harms, Tampico	5,273
Stacy Arnett, Prophetstown	5,266
William Widloff, Rock Falls	5,204
Glenn Nelson, Rock Falls	5,175
Total (52)	464,942

WILL COUNTY

Al Rink, Wilmington	9,981
John E. Francis, New Lenox	8,638
James Phelan, Wilmington	7,686
Chas. E. Deutschman, Elwood	6,032
John W. Fitzpatrick, Jr., Custer Park	5,484
Robert E. Goodwin, Wilmington	5,022

Total (6) 42,843

WILLIAMSON COUNTY

Loy Forcum, Marion	6,053
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Total (1) 6,053

WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Lester Gummow, Rockton	28,469
Edw. A. Gummow, Rockton	21,210
David Nystrom, Cherry Valley	20,414
Edward E. Savage, Shirland	19,436
Rex H. Light, Durand	15,835
Dr. A. M. Swanson, Rockford	15,134
C. R. Farms, Durand	13,791
K. B. Farms, Inc., Belvidere	13,223
Andrew J. Dwyer, Rosco	12,796
Claire Wilke, Davis	11,035
Robert E. Johnson, Rockford	10,500
Robert Price, Rockford	10,376
Robert U. Winters, Shirland	10,353
Irving J. Swanson, Rockford	10,312
John A. Berg, Pecatonica	10,039
Duane Oliver, Winnebago	9,903
Roy S. Neely, Pecatonica	9,402
Lester Remer, Winnebago	9,016
Wilbur Koch, Winnebago	8,750
John J. Gallagher, Rockton	8,711
Charles B. Howe, Cherry Valley	8,481
Allen Thompson, Pecatonica	8,021
Edward B. Heffran, Jr., Winnebago	7,863
John Danielson, Pecatonica	7,815
Harold F. Doran, Winnebago	7,705

Names, addresses and total payments of \$5,000 or more under ASCS programs, excluding price support loans—Illinois—Con.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—continued

Myrtle Johnson, Oregon	\$7,671
Franklyn R. Carpenter, Rockton	7,566
John L. Neely, Pecatonica	7,276
Pecatonica Farms, Rockford	7,269
Fred A. Davis, Cherry Valley	7,179
William Gundry, Rockton	7,141
Hugh H. Neely, Pecatonica	7,015
Ted Long, Pecatonica	6,973
Joseph Gaffney, Durand	6,863
Richard Shade, Rockton	6,784
Roy F. Lundquist, Rockford	6,695
James H. Conklin, Rockton	6,485
Russell L. Carpenter, Rockton	6,405
Richard Doyle, Rockford	6,299
John H. Swanson, Rockford	6,257
Paul R. Britton, Rockford	6,243
Laurence Kindell, Rockford	6,023
Paul Bainbridge, Rockford	6,013
Floyd Hilton, Pecatonica	5,998
Harold B. Bridgeland, Winnebago	5,920
Charles D. Dow, Rockford	5,890
Edgar Oliver, Pecatonica	5,805
Lem H. Harrington, Rockford	5,743
Lawrence E. Ralston, Roscoe	5,463
Einar Nelson, Durand	5,386
Allen L. Hamer, Rockford	5,250
Verna L. Christen, Pecatonica	5,241
Elmo H. Greene, Durand	5,230
Fred Worthington, Pecatonica	5,173
Keron Walsh, Durand	5,084
Milton Espencheid, Pecatonica	5,071
Laurence Dolan, Durand	5,055
John F. Carpenter, Rockton	5,037

Total (58) 512,093

WOODFORD COUNTY

Martin Bros. Implement Co., Roanoke	77,965
Earl Schirer, Roanoke	16,087
Robert Kennell, Roanoke	11,549
Shep & Carson, Bloomington	11,405
Lyle F. Stewart, El Paso	10,545
Millard Bally, Roanoke	10,498
Clarence Schirer, Roanoke	9,610
Marion Schirer, Roanoke	9,449
J. W. Albrecht, Flanagan	9,362
John Woelfle, Secor	8,926
Ada M. Zimmerman, Eureka	8,472
Reuben Kennell, Roanoke	8,227
Raymond Hodel, Roanoke	8,068
James Brady, Gridley	7,844
Lyle White, Washburn	7,591
Leroy Fehr, Eureka	7,215
Lowell A. Crustius, El Paso	7,038
Harley Moser, Roanoke	6,957
Gerald Crump, Carlock	6,843
Walter E. Krug, El Paso	6,775
Roger W. Bachman, Metamora	6,468
Lloyd D. Schertz, Lowpoint	6,038
Kenneth Kennell, Benson	6,035
Walters S. Dyar, Metamora	6,011
Gilbert Kaufman, El Paso	5,984
Eugene Knoblauch, Washburn	5,803
Louis Vogel, Roanoke	5,115

Total (27) 291,880

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. DOLE].

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a question or two. First, as have other Members, I commend the subcommittee for having done a generally fine job.

I had planned to offer an amendment on page 20 in an effort to clarify what are and what are not proper expenditures for ASC personnel, including county and community committeemen, attending so-called "shirt sleeve" rallies being held around the country by Secretary Freeman.

One of these meetings was held in the State of Kansas on April 19, 1967. The crowd was estimated to be about 1,600. Perhaps a rather high estimate, as it was a USDA estimate. Of the 1,600, 400 were ASC county and community committeemen, office managers or other ASCS employees. They were paid mileage and some, I understand, certain other expenses to attend this meeting. The total cost for attending this meeting, according to committee records, was \$3,827.39. There were exactly 400 Federal people in the crowd, so that is about \$10 per person to hear Secretary Freeman.

It is important for county committeemen and community committeemen, office managers and others to have certain information to properly administer farm programs. Let me remind the House, however, that this was not the purpose of the meeting. This may have been the announced purpose, but the purpose was, in the opinion of many, to bolster support for lagging administration farm programs. In the June 2 National Farmers Union Newsletter, there is a statement by Secretary Freeman in which he blasts critics of his farm programs. This occurred at "shirt sleeve" meetings, in Athens, Ga., and Alexandria, La. Because of the nature of the meetings, payment of expenses were not proper expenditures.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, may I say the gentleman from Kansas is on this committee, and I do not know any greater Americans or finer Members of Congress than my colleagues [Mr. DOLE and Mr. MICHEL]. I say the same thing with respect to my colleagues on this side. We certainly have not intended the money to be used in any type of political pressure or in any partisan nature. In an effort to try to see that such is not done, I would like to point out that in the report this year, the committee has this to say:

Questions have been raised with the Committee as to the propriety of the actions of some of the employees of this agency in promoting certain programs of the Department. It is not unusual to have such complaints. However, attention is called to the provisions of Title 18, U.S. Code, Section 1913, which prohibit the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence Members of Congress in support of or in opposition to farm legislation or appropriation acts.

That is in the statute. In the bill before us, we tried to reach still further.

On page 20 we have the following provision:

Provided further, That no part of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act shall be used (1) to influence the vote in any referendum; (2) to influence agricultural legislation, except as permitted in 18 U.S.C. 1913; or (3) for salaries or other expenses of members of county and community committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for engaging in any activities other than advisory and supervisory duties and delegated program functions prescribed in administrative regulations.

I realize it is mighty difficult in a bill or in a report to reach and to control things like this. In view of what the gen-

tleman says, I am sure the committee will go into it, as it has occasion, and study the matter of too much travel funds for any type of purpose similar to that described.

As the gentleman knows, we have had to face this in season and out of season. Sometimes it is the county agent extension service, and sometimes the ASC. Certainly the committee is sound in not wishing funds to be used for partisan purposes.

Mr. DOLE. The section which the gentleman read, which does appear on page 20, does satisfy any objection I might have had.

Certainly I do not quarrel with anybody who may have attended this meeting but I cannot see any more justification for paying expenses of a committee man or office manager to attend this type meeting, than for paying the expenses of others who attended.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. DOLE. Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I feel it is almost impossible for a county committeeman or a community committeeman or an ASC office manager, when he is more or less directed, or authorized, to attend a meeting where the Secretary will be present, not to do so. In some cases they feel it necessary to attend or at least they understand the urging to attend such a meeting is because Secretary Freeman will be present.

It makes no difference to me whether he may be a Republican or a Democrat occupying the Office of Secretary of Agriculture. If he is going around the country to shore up administration farm programs and condemn others that is one thing, but Federal funds should not be expended to make certain ASCS personnel attend.

I would guess that most of us could have a fair-sized rally if mileage and certain other expenses were paid. The point is that I believe it is clearly the intend of the subcommittee, as explained by the chairman, and of the committee to prohibit further expenditures of this kind.

I should like to take another minute to ask another question.

In the Food for Peace Act of 1966, section 406 of the act authorizes the sum of \$33 million for what is known as a farmer-to-farmer program.

I testified before the subcommittee and recognized then that money was and is very tight. While I did not receive any money for the program, I did receive a little testimonial, on page 66 of the committee report, for which I am grateful.

I did point out that this program deserves serious consideration. I believe it is a well-known fact that this country simply cannot feed the world. We cannot afford it, and in fact, we cannot produce enough.

I believe it is time that we considered a program based on the transfer of practical American know-how and show-how.

It was said in our committee that one fault we have in America is that we send too many overdeveloped people to under-

developed countries. The farmer-to-farmer program was designed, so that people with practical experience and practical training in agriculture could go to countries where the food needs are the greatest and where they can be of real service.

While I recognize the great job the committee has done, like most people with a personal interest I was hopeful there might be some small allocation made in the bill.

I have talked with my friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. LANGEN] about this program and know it was considered by him and the other members of the subcommittee.

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Chairman, let me commend my colleague for his interest in this most important field not only to American agriculture but also to hungry people around the world.

The committee did discuss the farmer-to-farmer program. It was primarily the difficult budget situation we had with the many items requiring appropriations that prompted the decision. It seemed we could not go beyond the point we did during the course of this consideration.

As the report does point out, it certainly is a move that has worked well in this country. We might do well to give consideration to this program in the administration of future programs in foreign countries.

There are so many areas in which there are food shortages. I think the subcommittee had an exposure to this problem in their trip to Mexico last fall where we noted the extent to which American assistance has been helpful to them in their food production ability. They have gone from a food deficiency to a food surplus country. Therefore, in view of that, the committee is conscious of the worthy suggestion that the gentleman made. I hope that the future will hold a better use and funding for this program.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLE. I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. I think the gentleman made an excellent suggestion, as usual. We have to realize the main thrust of his suggestion should go not to the Committee on Appropriations but, rather, should go to the administration, the Great Society administration, which, not only in this field refuses to make budget requests but in another very similar case, that of the International Farm Youth Exchange, has refused to make adequate budget requests. For the International Farm Youth Exchange they included less money in the State Department budget than for the tour of the Woody Herman orchestra through Africa. This certainly does not make sense. Those of us aware of the importance of the people in agriculture who actually work on farms must emphasize over and over again the great worth to the underdeveloped countries of learning the techniques and know-how that only American farmers and farm people can impart to them.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DOLE. I thank the gentleman.

I might add that the farmer-to-farmer program had broad bipartisan support not only in our committee last year but in the Congress. We are hopeful that the budget situation will be a little easier next year, because we must face up to the world hunger problem which is nearly upon us. Many experts are talking now about widespread famine in India by 1975. I do not believe, we can turn our backs on hunger and further believe the "farmer-to-farmer" program can help prevent such a tragedy if not delayed too long.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Fifty-four Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 118]

Ashbrook	Fisher	Pool
Ayres	Halleck	Resnick
Baring	Hanna	Rooney, N.Y.
Battin	Hawkins	Ruppe
Bell	Holifield	St. Onge
Bray	Ichord	Teague, Tex.
Clark	Jacobs	Thompson, N.J.
Dickinson	Kluczynski	Tunney
Diggs	Long, La.	Udall
Dorn	Morton	Williams, Miss.
Edwards, Calif.	O'Hara, Mich.	Younger
Esch	O'Konski	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CORMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 10509, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 398 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Iowa asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, so many references have been made to the meetings in the Midwest that I believe a few brief comments may be in order to set the RECORD straight.

Following some political statements of some farm organization leaders in Des Moines about a week ago, I checked on this particular matter. They had said that the meetings were stacked by Government employees.

In Iowa, I can report to you, not one single thin dime was paid to a county or a community committeeman.

These are locally elected people, elected by the farmers, not under the employment of the Secretary of Agriculture. They are local leaders. It is natural they would go to a farm meeting in that area.

As a matter of fact, many, if not most, of these people are Republicans in Iowa and the Midwest. If these were political meetings, they were Republican political meetings, because that is mostly who was there.

I understand that some expenses were erroneously paid in Kansas, but that is the only State. Other than that, expenses were not paid as alleged.

I doubted the wisdom of those meetings, but now I find that they were good in some ways. For years, you know, some self-appointed commodity groups and also some farm leaders in Washington obviously have been out of touch with their members on the farms. Some had to be out of touch because they disagreed with one another. They could not all be right.

Some of the Washington leaders simply had gone political. They had become subsidiaries of political interests or special interest groups other than agriculture.

Many attending those Midwest meetings were strong critics of Freeman and of the administration. What got under some of the farm leaders' skin was, when they asked how many were for the Farm Bureau Curtis farm bill, only about one out of 100 held up his hand. This irritated them, in view of the fact that they had more members than that there.

Farmers remember the period of 1953 to 1960. During that period—and I will take the December figures—corn dropped from \$1.50 a bushel down to 91 cents a bushel. That is a drop of 45 percent. By last December, it crawled back up to \$1.29. That is an increase of 45 percent.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. In just 1 second I will.

So it is interesting to me to note those who opposed the Secretary of Agriculture most in complaining about these prices have been the ones who have done the most to prevent the prices from climbing back up. In fact, some of them even voted against the feed grains program. That is the ultimate in being against farm prices improving. But for that feed grains program, \$8 billion worth of feed grains would have been raised on diverted acres. You can't make me believe that extra production would not have hurt farm prices. We should remember that most of the new programs in the last few years that are funded in this bill are for nonfarm purposes such as water and sewers, affecting not only the Midwest but especially the small towns in the Northeast.

They include more meat inspectors, and consumer activities of various kinds. Criticism directed at ridiculing farmers for this increased employment is simply not just, because the programs are to help the nonfarmers. It is unfair and is antifarmer. This is a consumer bill as well as a farmer bill. It is a good bill and I urge its support.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. DOLE. I think the gentleman will agree that Secretary Freeman should not call public meetings and then authorize payment of expenses to anyone attending those meetings. That is the point I was making.

I want to add, however, that now the farmer receives only about 72 percent of parity, which certainly is not very good.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Part of this is because we changed the farm program in 1963 so that instead of taking the corn into the Commodity Credit Corporation and selling it at a loss, we are just making a direct payment to the farmer which is not reflected in the parity figures. That, of course, is not comparable to anything that we had in previous years. And the CCC appropriation is reduced \$2 billion from last year.

Mr. DOLE. I think we will both agree it is not the purpose of this bill to appropriate money to pay the expenses of anyone to attend meetings in order to hear Secretary Freeman talk.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. That is right. And it is the policy of the Department not to make such payments. I understand a few were erroneously made in Kansas City.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

(Mr. ASHBROOK (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, we all recognize the difficult task faced by members of the Appropriations Committee in view of our fiscal situation. The committee is to be commended for its responsiveness in attempting to place first things first.

In regard to the budget for the Agricultural Research Service I note that a number of worthy projects were recognized by the committee as having unusual merit even though it was not possible to earmark funds for them.

However, the committee did make an added \$2 million available for contingency operations to be used at the discretion of the Administrator. I am particularly concerned about the need for dependable tests to assist dairy farmers to detect and control mastitis. Dairying is an important source of livelihood to many of the farmers in my area. Not only are these dairy farmers caught in a price-cost squeeze today, they face increasing competition from cheap imports from foreign countries and now to have their permits to sell milk canceled because of the lack of research information from USDA would literally be the last straw.

The problem at hand has particular urgency since Federal and State public health officials indicate strict enforcement of a new mastitis control program effective July 1, 1970. The basic problem stems from the fact that there are numerous tests for screening abnormal milk. However, scientists in USDA who have been studying the methodology concerned with these tests and some university scientists agree that these tests are not reliable for obtaining results that are uniform and consistent. Therefore, there is much to be done in the field of methodology in working out a satisfactory test for the detection of mastitis. One ray of hope is that the enforcement officials have appointed a special committee to follow the progress of the program and report back at a 1969 meeting of the Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments. Thus, it is possible that the enforcement phases might be modified before 1970—if research is being

conducted or if results are available by that time.

If we are to avoid widespread economic loss to dairy farmers throughout the country, it is imperative that the Administrator of ARS begin now to solve the problem of a reliable and accurate testing program for mastitis. I hope that he will use a portion of the contingency funds made available in this bill to initiate this much needed work.

I am sure that the statement by Mr. Robert H. North before the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Appropriations Committee amplifies this point and I include with these remarks along with an article from Hoard's Dairyman:

Gentlemen, members of the committee, my name is Robert H. North. I am executive vice president of the Milk Industry Foundation, a trade association of milk plant operators that process and distribute fluid milk and fluid milk products in every state of the union. We are here today to plead for assistance on a problem that has now become acute and which will seriously affect the dairy farmers of this nation.

We realize that this is an eleventh hour appeal, however we did not believe the regulatory officials of the country would begin instituting enforcement programs for the control of abnormal milk between now and July 1, 1970.

To give you some idea of the scope of the problem, the National Mastitis Council, a voluntary group to which this organization contributes support, composed of dairy farm representatives, processors of milk, and regulatory people engaged in the control of mastitis and abnormal milk, has estimated that the loss through mastitis and abnormal milk annually is 12 billion pounds of milk. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that it costs the American dairy farmers somewhere between 350 and 500 million dollars annually in direct loss in animal and milk production. Additionally the dairy farmers are thought to spend an estimated 250 million dollars annually for drugs and veterinarian fees. This makes the total bill something between 600 million and 750 million dollars—a bill now being absorbed by dairy farmers in our 50 states! The time pressures in the problem arise out of the fact that the U.S. Public Health Service develops for adoption by the various states, municipalities and other political subdivisions, a Pasteurized Milk Ordinance.

The latest edition, the 1965 Pasteurized Milk Ordinance, calls for, in a general statement, the control of mastitic and abnormal milk.

There is in existence an organization known as the Interstate Milk Shippers Conference. It is a cooperative state—U.S. Public Health Service program under which sources of milk are certified for interstate shipment. The Conference itself is designed to promote the free movement of wholesome milk between the states and other political subdivisions. In the Conference, the state regulatory officials from each state vote in the plenary sessions to adopt programs and procedures which become part of the reciprocity agreements. Industry has no vote in the plenary sessions.

Sometime ago, the Conference organized a committee on abnormal milk. It prepared a report calling for a control program consisting of three phases—a screening phase, a partial control phase to begin as soon as adopted by the Conference and the states, and on July 1, 1970, enforcement measures whereby farmers with high leucocyte counts would lose their permits to sell milk to approved plants when they had three high counts exceeding a certain numerical limitation out of five samples.

It was the position of industry that, instead of penalizing the farmer who may have

high counts, programs should be initiated to help him reduce the incidence of high counts and incidence of mastitis. We do not wish to get into a technical discussion here, but mastitis and high leucocyte counts are not synonymous. However, the results in either case are very disastrous to potential dairy farm income. In our estimation the one and only source where we can get assistance is the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Department has the resources and expertise in this field. As a matter of fact, some landmark work has been done in a minor way in studies conducted by ARS.

To pinpoint the real problems, there are numerous tests for screening abnormal milk. Five of them have been listed in the committee's report on abnormal milk of the Interstate Milk Shippers Conference. However, scientists that are studying the methodology carefully within the Department and in some of the universities, seem agreed that we do not, as yet, have tests that are reliable for getting results that are reproducible or uniform. Information has been published in the scientific journals which is confusing and conflicting. All of these tests are compared against the direct microscopic leucocyte count and no scientific group has satisfactorily standardized or established the limit of accuracy and precision of the direct examination. Therefore, there is much to be done in the field of methodology alone. We have raised the question with the regulatory officials—how can you have a fair enforcement program when it is based on tests which are not above suspicion?

The second phase of the program would be to develop, after a study of the factors that are leading to high counts control programs of a practical nature that the farmer can participate in under supervision on his own farm to avoid these high counts, the threat of a loss of a shipping permit and, hence, the threat of economic disaster. There are many factors in the physiology of the cow in mechanical milking and other areas that may be causative insofar as high counts are concerned. This program should be one that is operated under controlled conditions in various sections of the country so these programs can be evaluated as to their efficacy.

With the Federal assistance that is available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the field, such as Federal veterinarians, agricultural engineers and others at the State level, programs could be developed to abate mastitis and reduce high leucocyte counts.

Following this type of control program evaluation, we would hope that there would be developed a proposed uniform mastitis abatement program. Industry would then propose to the Interstate Milk Shippers Conference and regulatory people that they use this program of assistance rather than rely solely on punitive system of permit suspension in order to abate mastitis and abnormal milk.

SUMMARY

In view of the tremendous economic loss to the American dairy farmer, this would be one of the most constructive things for the dairy industry that could be done through the Department. Because of the adoption of the target date for enforcement program, the studies would have to be initiated at once.

The Department of Agriculture has the resources, the expertise and relationship with State experiment stations in order to carry out research on a control program. It is our understanding that the Department does not have funds to start this work immediately. We are also advised that under normal procedures, this probably would not be considered for inclusion in the budget until 1969, the year in which a report must be made to the Interstate Milk Shippers Conference if the enforcement program is to be

modified to an assistance program rather than punishment for the dairy farmer.

While we realize this is an unusual procedure, we are in an unusual and unhappy situation. The farmer is the pawn in this game. He has had nothing to say about the kinds of enforcement programs or the dates of their initiation. He is at the mercy of a screening program to be followed by enforcement which is inadequate. While some meager attempts have been made to evolve methods of reducing mastitis and abnormal milk, no comprehensive program has ever been put together to attack the problems so broadly as to have some hope of success.

We plead with this committee to examine the emergency nature of this situation and to provide for the needed assistance as soon as possible.

I appreciate the opportunity of appearing before this committee.

[From Hoard's Dairyman, May 10, 1967]

MASTITIS CRACKDOWN ORDERED BY SANITARIANS—MIAMI MEETING REVERSES NATIONAL MASTITIS COUNCIL; SETS JULY 1, 1970, AS CUTOFF DATE FOR DAIRYMEN SHIPPING "ABNORMAL" MILK

In a stormy session at Miami Beach in early April, the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments put its stamp of approval on an "abnormal milk program" calling for farmers to meet definite requirements or their Grade A milk cannot move interstate.

The conference, made up of official representatives of state departments of health and agriculture, thus rejected the counsel of the National Mastitis Council, which voted 19 to 11 in February against cutting farmers off a market on the basis of a screening or "indicator" test (Hoard's Dairyman, March 25 issue).

Though the conference is now on record for the cutoff, it will establish a special committee to follow the progress of the program and report back to the 1969 meeting of the organization. Thus, it is possible that the Phase III, or cutoff portion, of the plan might be modified before it goes into effect July 1, 1970.

Before approving the report of an 11-man committee headed by Dr. John Herrick, Iowa State University, the conference also raised the cutoff level from 1 million leukocytes to 1½ million. In addition, it rejected a requirement for signed statements from milking machine servicemen and veterinarians following inspections required by the health officers.

The program is divided into three different phases with different dates or deadlines set for each phase:

PHASE I—EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1967

The agreements of the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments state, in Section 11A.5 that "effective July 1, 1967, laboratory examinations or screening procedures for the presence of unwholesome, altered mammary secretions, whether of an inflammatory, infectious physiological or environmental origin, in raw milk for pasteurization shall be made at the same frequency as specified for bacteriological tests in the milk sanitation standard specified in Section 1A.2. The official indicator test shall be conducted by an approved laboratory utilizing the official indicating tests for the detection of abnormal milk published by the USPHS and subjected to the State Laboratory Certification Program.

"PHASE II—EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1968

"After July, 1968, only those interstate milk shippers that are certified to be following an indicating test program shall be listed in the quarterly publication, 'Sanitary Compliance and Enforcement Ratings of Interstate Milk Shippers.'

"It is recommended that the U.S. Public Health Service adopt official laboratory in-

dicating test(s) for the detection of abnormal milk and that such test(s) be published by the U.S. Public Health Service and subjected to the State Laboratory Certification Program.

"After this date, when a herd milk sample tested by an approved laboratory indicates the presence of 1,500,000 or more leukocytes per milliliter, the following procedure shall be followed:

"a. A warning letter shall be sent to the producer notifying him of the high leukocyte count. The letter also shall list the principal causes of excess leukocyte counts.

"b. Following the second consecutive indicating test indicating a raw milk count of 1,500,000 or more leukocytes per milliliter, an inspection shall be made by an official sanitarian or a person designated by him.

"c. A third herd milk sample shall be taken after a lapse of three days. If this sample also indicates a leukocyte count of 1,500,000 or more per milliliter, the milk regulatory authority shall, if he deems it necessary, require producer to:

"1. Have equipment analyzed by a milking equipment serviceman.

"2. Have individual animals examined by a veterinarian. Those cows producing abnormal milk shall be milked separately and the milk shall be withheld from milk supply.

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"A penalty clause shall be added for non-compliance with leukocyte standards. Milk supplies having 1,500,000 or more leukocytes per milliliter on three out of five of the last tests and continued violations of applicable items of sanitation (1r and/or 14r) shall have their permit suspended and/or court action shall be taken in accordance with Section 3 and/or 6 of the Grade 'A' Pasteurized Milk Ordinance—1965 Recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service; provided that leukocyte counts of 1,500,000 or more per milliliter shall not have been officially recorded nor penalty applied unless corroborated by the direct microscopic leukocyte count or the equivalent as published."

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to note that the committee report directs the Agriculture Research Service to review a forage project proposed by the scientists at the Ohio Research and Development Center in Wooster, Ohio, and recommends that it be given full and careful consideration for inclusion in the 1969 budget.

This is one of the most interesting and potentially most valuable research projects that has come to my attention recently.

The project grows out of a discovery by Ohio center scientists that the physical properties of forage determine its rate of movement through the digestive tract of the ruminant animals, which in turn determines the extent to which the animal may derive maximum value from its food.

Millions of dollars might be saved America's dairymen and cattle growers if methods can be devised to prepare forage so that the animals are able to extract all of the nutritive values in alfalfa and various grasses. This should mean savings in turn for American families and increased consumption of beef and dairy products.

The proposed project would have as its objective the development of a method of dehydrating legume or grass forage and a method of shipping, storing and feeding that will maintain the physical form needed for maximum digestibility in cattle.

As I have said, success in developing an integrated system of harvesting, processing and storing forage could mean millions of dollars in reduced feed costs to dairymen and beef producers throughout the Nation. The initial cost of the program, over a 3-year period, is expected to be approximately \$130,000, a small investment indeed, when compared with the anticipated benefits. I hope that the ARS will use the funds provided in this bill to develop a justification for this project in the 1969 budget. My only regret is that it cannot be undertaken at once.

Mr. Chairman, this is only one of the many fascinating and immensely beneficial developments that have come from the Ohio Research and Development Center at Wooster. I have the highest regard for the director of the center, Roy M. Kottman, and for the distinguished men and women who work with him. I know of no investment of the government of the United States that has yielded greater benefits and rewards per dollar spent than the money we have devoted to the Wooster research installation and the other fine agricultural experiment stations throughout the Nation.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Plant and animal disease and pest control: For operations and measures, not otherwise provided for, to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection, quarantine, and regulatory activities, as authorized by law, including expenses pursuant to the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114b-c), \$84,028,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum matching by any State of at least 40 per centum: *Provided further*, That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten the livestock or poultry industries of the country, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, and for expenses in accordance with the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts;

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] and the other members of this committee, as well as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], on the minority side, for their very fine work and for a job well done, because certainly when we consider the problems of agriculture in this country and the costs that have been involved in their various programs over a great many years, it is no

mean task for these gentlemen to be confronted with.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time specifically to direct a question or two to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] with reference to a matter of some considerable importance to some of us in the great State of California, and it has to do with some of the funds as contained in the bill for the research program of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to particularly compliment the committee for what I believe has been a good job.

Mr. Chairman, the contingency fund of the administrator of the research program has been increased from \$1 million to \$3 million. It would seem to me that this would give greater flexibility and provide for a more adequate opportunity to do a good job in the area of research.

Mr. Chairman, this is particularly true and is very vital and represents a continuing area of agricultural concern.

Mr. Chairman, I specifically would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] about the situation with reference to the pink bollworm. This, of course, has been a problem in the cotton industry for a great many years. It has become a vital and pressing problem in the State of California since it has caused substantial damage in the Imperial Valley last year and in other areas of the State of California, although it has not as yet been found in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Mr. Chairman, of course all of us are interested in keeping this pest under control, and I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi if the gentleman will comment upon what the committee proposes to do or has done with reference to the pink bollworm research and eradication program.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SISK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. SISK] that in volume I of the explanatory notes of the budget of the Department of Agriculture, on page 121, there is a statement with reference to the pink bollworm and the problems caused thereby.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from California has pointed out the fact that for many years this bollworm has been in existence in areas such as Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and other States. All of us are familiar with the tremendous amount of damage that it does when it comes up from Mexico. As the gentleman says, it does constitute a real threat to the cotton crops in these areas.

Mr. Chairman, in the last year or two it has become a real problem in the State of California; in fact, the explanatory notes say that it has been necessary to augment the program of the pink bollworm control in California with certain chemical controls during the past year and that 107,104 acres were treated in this fashion in California.

Mr. Chairman, may I say to the gentleman from California that the total

funds carried in the bill for the control of the pink bollworm amount to \$2,132,400.

But I can assure the gentleman from California that the Department of Agriculture will expend the money where the problem exists, and I certainly think that the gentleman's area is one where such efforts should be made.

Mr. SISK. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for his comments, because the State of California has just voted a 50-cent-a-bale levy upon growers in an effort to have them put up money of their own to try to help eradicate this pest, plus the fact that the State of California is putting one-half million dollars additional with which we hope to zero in on this particular problem.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment upon one other aspect of this particular appropriation bill, and this has reference to the Farmers Home Administration and specifically to the area of the self-help housing program.

Mr. Chairman, this is a program that I have had an opportunity to observe quite closely. I have been very much impressed with the job that has been done with the expenditure of a very small amount of money. There have been no grants involved directly in this program. This is a program where certain people fall within a certain category, and it is a very limited category because they have to have a very low income and yet have a sufficient income with which to meet their payments, because these loans are made by the Farmers Home Administration and they carry interest and require a great deal of effort on the part of a family in order to qualify. I say this particularly, Mr. Chairman, because in my area of California among the Mexican-American community they are utilizing this program to a very great extent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, we all hear a great deal of criticism today, as indicated in the debates in this Chamber over the past few months, from many of our constituents who are concerned with Federal expenditures. These people, as well as some of my colleagues, are interested and desirous of cutbacks in those Federal programs which they classify as giveaway programs.

The program I speak of today does not by any stretch of the imagination fall into that category. I cannot see why any Member of this House, no matter what his political philosophy, should not be in full support of the expansion of the self-help housing program. There is a minimum of Federal involvement; the recipients provide their own labor; and it has proved successful over the past 3 years. Those eligible for these loans by statute are in rural areas. As we all recognize, these people have a great need for better housing.

Direct loans, at 4 percent are available to those willing to help themselves. The Farmers Home Administration provides the loan, which averages \$7,500 per house, for the land and construction

material. In my area, technical assistance is provided by Self-Help Enterprises, which is funded under the Economic Opportunity Act. All members of the family work on the new home. Individuals from other applicant families, who possess particular talents, such as carpentry, plumbing and plastering, assist one another.

I firmly believe that this program is so successful primarily because of the fact that families have their own initiative, work, and motivation in these homes. Unfortunately, many of our housing programs are in the category of what some people refer to as handout or giveaway programs. We have seen some of our public housing wrecked and destroyed, apparently because of lack of any particular interest or concern on the part of the occupant. The families under the self-help program have great pride in their homes. They tend to take care of them, protect them, and keep them painted and clean in a way which I feel a home should be.

As you might imagine, the demand for these direct loans has increased during the 3 years the program has been in operation. The Farmers Home Administration deliberately started the program with a small sum—approximately \$60,000 for fiscal 1965. The next year \$700,000 was used. The \$1.5 million appropriated for this year was allocated before February, and I have been informed by the Farmers Home Administration that an additional \$2.5 million could have been used.

I feel that under this program a great many low-income people can be given better and improved housing. It represents a step out of poverty, while at the same time, providing these people with a feeling of self-dependence and a desire to do what is necessary to lift themselves from the poverty level.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would urge that my colleagues give serious consideration to an increase of approximately \$3.5 million over the \$1.5 million presently earmarked for this program.

(Mr. SISK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to take the time of the Committee, but this is a subject, as I say, that I have been very much interested in, and I would hope as the years go by we can make more flexible a program and funds available in a loan program to meet this need. I simply want to call to the attention of the Members of the Committee a picture which I have here indicating some of the problems we have in my area, and I am sure exist in some other areas, some shacks in the rural areas that certainly do not look very good. Unfortunately, we have too many of our farm people and particularly farm laborers living in this kind of a home.

Here is a family that found themselves qualified under this self-help house loan program, and through the help of their neighbors and family they went in and built a home.

Here is a very beautiful, modern home in which they take a great deal of pride.

The average cost of these homes is something like \$7,500, but a lot of blood, sweat, toil, and tears of these families, the children and the wives, have gone into the home, and they do take a great deal of pride in these homes.

We find them to be adequately landscaped and well cared for, painted, and kept up.

So, Mr. Chairman, as I say, I want to call the attention of the committee to this program in the hope that the committee may be more generous in the future. It is my understanding that as far as direct loans which would be 4-percent loans, there is provided only \$1.5 million in the line items in the program. I feel this is totally inadequate. I do not propose to offer an amendment, but I would hope in the years to come we can demonstrate the great job that this particular program is doing, and we can receive additional funds for this program through the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, \$180,000,000, to be provided from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), and in addition, \$15,000,000 appropriated under this head in the "Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1967", may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation: *Provided*, That these funds shall become available for the food stamp program only upon the enactment of authorizing legislation: *Provided further*, That, in the event legislative authorization for the food stamp program is not enacted during the present session of Congress, such funds will remain available for surplus commodity purchases for direct distribution.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 17, lines 1 through 15, on the ground that appropriations for this food stamp program are not authorized for fiscal year 1968.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the committee acknowledges in its report that such authorizing legislation has not yet passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

PARTICIPATION SALES AUTHORIZATION

The Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee, is hereby authorized to issue beneficial interests or participations in such loan assets of the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account and rural housing direct loan account as may be placed in trust with such Association in accordance with section 302(c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, for the account of the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$800,000,000: *Provided*, That this authorization shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. JONAS

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONAS: On page 29, strike out lines 11 through 23.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I also have an amendment to the next section on page 30 of the bill to strike that out entirely, which would naturally fall of its own weight if this amendment is adopted, and I think it would be appropriate to consider the two amendments together, and I ask unanimous consent that they considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the second amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JONAS: On page 30, strike out lines 1 through 8.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I have offered a similar amendment on other bills this year, but I have not in each instance tried to strike out the entire authorization. I do it in this case because the record is clear that the Farmers Home Administration does not plan to use the \$800 million for financing any of its loan programs.

As a matter of fact, the committee makes that very clear in its report, and I congratulate the committee on its frankness in giving the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, which has this bill under consideration today, the correct information indicating that this \$800 million is to be used by the administration to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. That is just one of the reasons why those of us who were opposed to this program in the beginning did oppose it. Because we do not think the proceeds from the sale of participation certificates should be used to pay general and ordinary expenses of running the Government.

There is an argument as to whether this is actually a sale or a special way of borrowing money. If it is a borrowing tactic or gimmick, then I submit it is the most expensive method that can be used to borrow money, because the subsidy involved in this case is 1.66 percent. That amounts to \$13,268,000. If these certificates are outstanding for 10 years, that means we will be paying out \$132,680,000 in subsidy, or \$265,360,000 if they are outstanding for 20 years.

I do not think we can afford to pay a subsidy of 1.66 percent for borrowed money.

But if it is not a loan and if it is a sale of an asset, as has been alleged, then I submit to this Committee that we ought not to sell capital assets and use the proceeds to pay the operating expenses of the Federal Government.

That is like selling a share of stock to raise money to pay your house rent. It is like cashing in a savings account to pay your grocery bill. When you operate that way, you are liquidating your capital assets and consuming the proceeds in operating expenses. I do not think that is a sound way to run a railroad or a government. If this is a sale of capital assets, as the proponents contend, then the proceeds surely should be used to reduce the national debt. Certainly a part

of this debt was incurred to make the loans involved, and it seems to me that if the loans are disposed the proceeds should be applied to reduce that debt.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I hope the Committee will defeat the amendment. I see the matter somewhat differently from the sponsor, the gentleman from North Carolina. We tried to be completely candid in our report. The \$800 million consists of notes and other instruments of indebtedness that are presently held by the Farmers Home Administration for loans and advances that it has made in its various programs.

Some time ago the Congress voted to authorize the sale of participation certificates which are backed up by these notes. It is the belief of the Committee that the proceeds from the sale of these notes, which the Government now holds, will not be necessary to finance the programs in the bill. But involved here is the question of Government policy to which the Congress agreed some time ago—and, may I say, at that time I did not happen to vote for that legislation. But the Congress agreed that, with respect to obligations which the Government has incurred for Government operations in its various programs, instead of borrowing more money at the bank or selling more Treasury certificates, they would cash in on some of the instruments that they already held.

So, while the gentleman from North Carolina says that we are selling something that we have in order to pay current expenses, I would express it in this way: You are selling some of the instruments that you have, to keep from going across the street and borrowing more money from the bank. That is exactly what it is. So, with the sale of these participation certificates, we finance these obligations.

In the final analysis the question arises: Shall we cash in some of the assets that we have or shall we borrow more money? It is as simple as that.

The committee felt that since the Congress had spoken and had declared that this was a governmental policy, that the Participation Certificates could be sold and the money used to run the government instead of borrowing additional sums over and above what we already owed. The committee felt that we ought to go along with the policy since that law had been passed. For that reason we followed the budget recommendation.

Though these funds may not be necessary to operate programs in this bill, it is quite apparent that they will be needed to operate other programs of the government unless we borrow more money through normal channels.

Another factor to keep in mind is that, if the certificates now held by the Farmers Home Administration are sold, the money realized will be credited on the books to the Farmers Home Administration. For that reason, and since the Congress has spoken and fixed the policy of the government, I trust that the Committee will back our Committee as we have backed the policy of the government which was established some time ago.

I trust the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS]. The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JONAS) there were—ayes 54, noes 65.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. JONAS and Mr. WHITTEN.

The Committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 102, noes 104.

So the amendments were rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

Direct loans and advances under subtitles A and B, and advances under section 335(a) for which funds are not otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921), as amended, may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account as follows: real estate loans, \$110,000,000; and operating loans, \$300,000,000.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment I wanted to offer to this bill, but I have been told they are not sure it is germane. I may have to wait and offer it to the foreign aid bill.

What I was going to propose, since I am sure that when the war is over in the Middle East the Arab Nations will all be wanting some surplus grains again, was that we make a trade with Israel. I thought it would be nice if we could trade them about 400 F-111 planes for that one-eyed general, and send him to Vietnam, and we could solve our problem about like he is solving theirs.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Does the gentleman not believe that to be fair we owe them a little more than that? They need their general.

Mr. HAYS. I am a great fellow to get the best bargain I can. I was going to start with 400 F-111's, and if we had to we could go higher, because he probably is worth it.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HAYS. I yield, but do not get me too high. You will ruin my deal.

Mr. WAGGONNER. I just wanted to know if the Secretary of Defense ought to be thrown in on the bargain? I don't believe our generals are the problem.

Mr. HAYS. I must say the gentleman has a little different opinion, apparently, of the Secretary of Defense from mine. I think he has done a great job.

If we have an objective in Vietnam and if we know what it is and if we can get a fellow out here who can carry it out I am optimistic that we have the men and material out there to do it.

I believe this General Dayan is the one who could do it. I would just like to get him away from the Israeli and put him in charge of our Marines.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

RURAL RENEWAL

For necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, in carrying out rural renewal activities under section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011(e)), \$1,200,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MILLER of California was allowed to speak out of order.)

ASTRONAUT EDWARD J. GIVENS, JR.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, it is with deep regret that I bring to the attention of the House the death early this morning of Astronaut Edward J. Givens, Jr. The tragedy is compounded and made ironic by the fact that Major Givens was killed in an automobile accident—he becomes another statistic in the record of the horrifying slaughter that occurs on the roads of the United States each year.

Major Givens was another splendid example of the outstanding young men who are serving in our manned space flight program. He was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy in 1952 who joined the Air Force and received his flight training at the U.S. Air Force Flight Training Command. In 1954 he was a flight commander and fighter pilot with the 35th Fighter Interceptor Group in Japan.

He was accepted at the U.S. Air Force Experimental Test Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., in 1958, and graduated with distinction, receiving the outstanding graduate certificate.

His next several assignments included duties as instructor and as project officer on new aircraft development programs. He attended the U.S. Air Force Aerospace Research Pilot School, from which he graduated in 1963. Shortly afterward he was selected for astronaut training by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and was assigned to the Manned Spacecraft Center at Houston.

Major Givens was a man of high professional achievement. He was a leader of that new breed of Americans who are highly trained and schooled through broad experience in the science and technologies vital to the success of our manned space flight program. He personally—as well as his outstanding abilities—will be sorely missed.

I know, Mr. Chairman, that you, as well as the other Members, join with me in extending to Mrs. Givens, their children, and the family of Major Givens the profound sympathy and condolences of the House of Representatives in their hour of sorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal

year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTEN: On page 32, line 11, strike the figures "151".

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, this is a pro forma committee amendment. By some inadvertence the figure "151" is carried in the middle of page 32. It has no connection with anything. Its deletion will not destroy or change anything. It just has no purpose there. This bill was proofread half a dozen times, but by some manner this figure got in there. Therefore, I ask that my amendment be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$31,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$945,000 of this authorization shall be available only to expand and strengthen the sales program of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. McDADE

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McDADE: On page 34, line 2, after the colon insert the following: "*Provided further*, That none of these funds shall be used for the payment of salaries or expenses for processing or administering aggregate price support and land retirement payments of more than \$1,471,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

Is the gentleman from Mississippi offering a point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. He is reserving the right to make a point of order at the conclusion of your statement.

Mr. WHITTEN. I was trying not to cut the gentleman off from discussing his amendment. I expect to make the point of order later, but at this point I am reserving it so that the gentleman might discuss it.

Mr. McDADE. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Chairman and my colleagues, this amendment is neither complex nor complicated.

Through it, I am making an effort to do only one thing, and that is, to make the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture responsible to the Members of this House when it comes to those programs involving price support payments and land diversion payments.

Mr. Chairman, the manner in which this program is presently being operated permits the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to proceed, under borrowing authority to carry out the program. The result is that this program is not subject to this House or to the approval of the members of the Committee on Appropriations in one iota.

Mr. Chairman, all I am proposing to do in this amendment is to say to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, "When you submitted your budget to this House, you said you would spend \$1,417 million on these programs."

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my amendment is to say, "Spend no more, unless you want to come back to the Committee on Appropriations and to this House and obtain further authorization to do so by way of supplemental appropriations, but under the control of the House of Representatives."

So, Mr. Chairman, everyone who is in favor of making the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture responsive to this body will support this amendment and stop him from using the procedure which he now has which involves a backdoor spending approach to the Department of the Treasury, an operation over which each and everyone of us has absolutely no control.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. I would like to cite the provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which provide as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to make available through loans, purchases, or other operations, price support to cooperators for any crop of any basic agricultural commodity, if producers have not disapproved marketing quotas for such crop, at a level not in excess of 90 per centum of the parity price of the commodity nor less than the level provided in subsections (a), (b), and (c) as follows: * * *

Now, Mr. Chairman, this is a Corporation. This Corporation was set up as such so that it could buy and sell in its own right. The law providing for the setting up of this Corporation provided that the Secretary was directed to take these various actions.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE] would attempt to provide that the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture could not carry out this directive of law, for, in pursuance of this directive as contained in the law, the Secretary has acted and entered into these contracts much in excess of \$1,471 million. In order to insure against the type of attack that is made upon the price support pro-

gram in this proposed amendment, the Congress in the Corporation Control Act provided that:

Nothing in this subsection shall be so construed as to interfere with the initiation, operation and administration of the agricultural price support program and no funds (other than funds for administrative expenses) available for price support, surplus removal, and available under section 612(c) of Title 7, with respect to agricultural commodities shall be subject to apportionment pursuant to this section.

So, Mr. Chairman, when these corporations were brought under the control of the Congress it was carefully provided that nothing in that act gave Congress the right to interfere with their price support functions. Prior to that time the control was limited only to the charters of the corporations.

Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully submit to the members of the Committee that this language here does not say, "First come, first served." The amendment would require a determination as to which producer will get this money and which producer will not.

Mr. Chairman, may I repeat again the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation was set up as a corporation, free and independent, with the right to buy and sell under the various other authorities granted in its charter.

Mr. Chairman, the Congress, after a period of years, provided that we should have some supervision over the Corporation. But in the act it said that nothing in this section shall be used for the purpose of impeding the Corporation in carrying out its price-support obligation.

For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. McDADE] is in contradiction of the established law. For that reason, it would in effect repeal a law and therefore would represent legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Chairman, I do. I shall confine my remarks to, not the merits of the bill, but simply to the question of the point of order.

I quote first from Cannon's Procedures:

The House in Committee of the Whole has the right to refuse to appropriate for any object, either in whole or in part, even though that object may be authorized by law. That principle of limitation has been sustained so repeatedly that it may be regarded as a part of the parliamentary law of the Committee of the Whole.

Quoting further:

Of course in appropriating for any object the House may describe the object. If it is a ship, the length, breadth, material, etc., may be specified with any degree of definiteness; provided that none of these specifications violates an existing law. If a law forbids the construction of ships over 300 feet long, an appropriation for a ship 400 feet long would violate existing law and be against the express words of the rule. But having appropriated for a definitely described object, competency of the appropriation bill as a means of legislation ceases, except for the power to prescribe limitations. Thus the power of limitation is solely a negative power, capable of setting up a barrier, and not a positive power, capable of creative functions. The appropri-

ation may interfere with Executive discretion only in a negative way. It may decline to appropriate for ships to be built in a navy yard by saying that no part of the appropriation shall be used for that purpose. These negative prohibitions are within the power of the appropriation bill.

Mr. Chairman, I would further like to quote from Hinds' "Precedents," volume IV, paragraph 4005, which states:

4005. An amendment that no part of the appropriation for the Army should be available for an army of over a certain size was held to be a limitation.—On January 11, 1905, the Army appropriation bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, when the first paragraph was read, as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1906."

To this paragraph Mr. John S. Little, of Arkansas, offered an amendment:

"Add, after the word 'six,' in line 6, page 1, the following proviso:

"Provided, however, That no part of the moneys appropriated in this act shall be expended for the support and maintenance of more than 30,000 men, including officers and enlisted men."

Mr. John A. T. Hull, of Iowa, made the point of order that the amendment would change the existing law, in that it would reduce the size of the Army.

After debate, the Chairman held:

"The Chair would state to the gentleman from Iowa that this amendment appears to be drawn in conformity with a number of precedents in the form of limitations. Careful examination discloses the fact that this amendment does not in terms cut down the number of officers or enlisted men in the Army, but simply limits the appropriation in this bill to a certain number of officers and men. It is quite clear to the Chair that the officers and enlisted men who are not provided for in this bill would have a clear claim against the United States Government for their services; but it also seems to the Chair that this amendment is in the form of such a limitation as has been held not to be subject to a point of order, and that the amendment therefore should be left to the vote of the committee."

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the precedents are clearly in accord with providing amendments to any such limitations in appropriation bills. It seems clear to me that this amendment does that; and I submit the amendment is in order.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard further?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that this section which I read happened to be in the Antideficiency Act. There are two provisions that have the same effect.

But let me repeat.

The Commodity Credit Corporation was created as a Corporation under the laws of Delaware. It was created as a Corporation so that it could buy and sell and carry out and discharge all the duties and rights of action that any corporation can.

That was the intent of the Congress under its charter. Then we passed the Antideficiency Act and we passed the Corporation Control Act, both of which I read to you awhile ago. The section of

the law does not leave any discretion to the Secretary of Agriculture. It says "He shall" in the section of the law that I read to you.

When the Government Corporation which had complete freedom in this area was brought within the surveillance of these acts, under the Antideficiency Act as I said awhile ago, it says, "Nothing in this act shall prevent the carrying out of price control obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation."

The Corporation Control Act carries the following provision in section 849.

The provisions of this section shall not be construed as preventing government corporations from carrying out and financing their activities as authorized by existing law nor as affecting the provisions of section 831 of title 16.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that with respect to all the arguments made here today with reference to the limitations of the appropriation amounts involved here, as to whether you can tie the hands of a corporation in that manner, the Congress clearly said "No" in two instances—you cannot.

We do not make appropriations for the administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation. We fix a limit on what part of its own funds it can use.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that to overrule this point of order would destroy the efforts of this Congress to see that there should be no impediment to the price support programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CORMAN). The Chair is ready to rule.

After listening to the arguments on both sides, it is the opinion of the Chair that the law cited by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is applicable in this case, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 34, line 18, after the word "hereof" strike the period and insert the following: "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to formulate or carry out price support or commodity programs during the period ended June 30, 1968, under which the total amount of payments in excess of \$25,000 would be made to any single recipient as (1) incentive payments, (2) diversion payments, (3) price support payments, (4) wheat marketing certificate payments, (5) cotton equalization payments, (6) cropland adjustment payments, and (7) compliance payments."

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] reserves a point of order.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] is recognized.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment that I have offered would, one might say, set a new poverty guideline for one section of our country and would set it at a \$25,000-a-year level.

It is intended to recognize the curious fact that commodity programs involve

tremendous payments to some individuals.

For example, under the sugar program there are direct payments to producers which come to the tidy sum of approximately \$1 million a year in a few cases.

Under the cotton program there are equalization payments that run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars and even as high as a million dollars a year.

In the material that I have inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today, there are listed payments under the diversion and price support programs for wheat and feed grains in the State of Illinois. You will find that they fall considerably short of the \$25,000 level with a few lone exceptions. We are not exactly in the million-dollar-a-year Treasury payments class.

It is high time we take some steps to bring this monstrosity which is represented by the commodity programs under control, and it is my suggestion that we start by putting a ceiling of \$25,000 on the aggregate amount which any single person, corporation, or business firm can receive from all of these various sources.

The present appropriation bill provides about \$3.3 billion in payments of various sorts, and I am sure that most Americans will not object at all to payments which go on a moderate level to individual farmers.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes; I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. GATHINGS. As I understand the gentleman's amendment, the \$25,000 limitation would be in the aggregate for all payments of whatsoever nature that a farmer might receive.

Mr. FINDLEY. The seven types that I have enumerated, which would be payments from the Government under its programs.

Mr. GATHINGS. You would total them, and the total could not go over \$25,000.

Mr. FINDLEY. That is correct. I feel that when they get \$25,000 of the U.S. Treasury that ought to be plenty.

Mr. GATHINGS. Suppose they have signed up for three programs. If the funds that they would receive would total \$26,000, then they could not receive more than \$25,000?

Mr. FINDLEY. Yes. In that circumstances the ASC office would have the responsibility of cutting off payments at the \$25,000 level. It would not destroy the programs. It would simply disqualify any single person from getting more than \$25,000 a year from the Treasury.

Mr. GATHINGS. What if a man is depending upon receiving \$50,000 in the aggregate? You would cut the amount he would receive in half. Then what would he do?

Mr. FINDLEY. I would suggest that the man really ought to look to other sources than the U.S. Treasury for his livelihood, at least that portion of his livelihood reaching above \$25,000.

Mr. GATHINGS. What you are saying is that you are opposed to the act that was put on the statute books by this Congress.

Mr. FINDLEY. I tell you that this is one great feature which I think is objectionable. I am glad to have the gentleman clarify that point.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FINDLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Here is an opportunity for those who claim to be interested in the family-size farm. I do not see how anyone can possibly quarrel with a \$25,000 limitation to farmers for participation in these Government programs. I do not see how anyone can oppose this amendment if they believe, as they say they do, in the small farmer and the maintenance of the small farmer.

Mr. FINDLEY. I would say to the gentleman that I am not wedded to the \$25,000 figure. If some Member wishes to offer an amendment to bring it lower, I would be glad to support such an amendment.

Mr. GROSS. The only trouble with the gentleman's amendment is that it is somewhat high. If I had my "druthers," I would cut it down. However, I support the amendment and urge its approval.

Mr. FINDLEY. If the gentleman sees fit to offer an amendment to the amendment, I assure him that I would give it my enthusiastic support.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order against the amendment. While the gentleman's amendment applies to a number of things that might be tied to appropriations in the bill, the amendment will stand or fall on all of its provisions. As I pointed out earlier, the Commodity Credit Corporation was set up as a corporation with certain rights and powers. Later it was brought under surveillance, and under both acts which brought it under congressional surveillance it was provided that—

Nothing in this act of surveillance shall interfere with the operations of the Corporation in maintaining price supports.

If you read the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Illinois, you will see that item 3 states, "Price support payments may not exceed \$25,000." So that language clearly would interfere with price-support payments and would repeal the two acts that I mentioned. It would, to that extent, change the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Some of the other provisions in the amendment might be in order, but if you look at provision No. 3, it states:

None of the funds in this bill may be used for payments in excess of \$25,000 for price support payments.

So it comes clearly within the arguments that I made on the other point of order with respect of the amendment of limit total expenditures of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the point of order on the amendment should be upheld.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, I believe the amendment comes clearly within the Holman rule. It is negative. It represents

a retrenchment. It designates things for which funds may not be spent.

I would call the attention of the Chair to page 11248 of the RECORD of May 26, 1965.

On that occasion the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] offered an amendment which had almost the same, almost the precise language—the substantive phrases at least. The Chair overruled the point of order made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN]. So I do believe this is very much in order and in keeping with previous amendments of the same sort.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

On January 26, 1965, the gentleman from Arkansas, Mr. Harris, was in the chair when a similar amendment was offered to a bill appropriating funds to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Chair ruled that the proposed amendment was a limitation that applied only to the appropriations carried in the bill before the Committee at that time. The Chair therefore overruled the point of order.

Also, on May 18, 1959, when the Committee of the Whole had under consideration the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, which included funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation, an amendment was offered by the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Avery, which provided that "no funds appropriated in this section shall be used to process a Commodity Credit loan which is in excess of \$50,000." That amendment was held to be a limitation and in order by the Chairman, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Kilday.

The Chair holds that the amendment is a limitation and, therefore, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. RESNICK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that while I come from a rural area, none of the people in my district receive any of these payments. I would like to point out to my distinguished colleagues here—especially to those from the cities, who are puzzled, let us say, by the workings of the farm legislation—that if this amendment is passed, that is the end of the farm program as we know it today. It is that simple.

We can hear all kinds of stories and they will give us all kinds of figures, but basically the farm program is going to be completely dismantled. The family farmer, together with the corporate farmer, is going to be wiped out, and we are going to return to the depression days of 1933. This is what this amendment will do. Because it is phrased very cleverly. It seems like a wonderful thing, but I can only say that with this limitation on the amount of commodities, on cotton or whatever it is, that can be grown, we are going to have just complete chaos.

I would like to point out—and I will yield in just a moment to my distinguished friend from Iowa—that when I was on the House Committee on Agriculture as I recall, the gentleman from Illinois voted against every piece of farm legislation and as far as I know he did it before I got on the committee.

So we ought to look at what this amendment will propose. If there is one thing that I am trying to do on the Committee on Agriculture, that is to try to protect the family farmer. I do not believe that this legislation will protect the family farmer and it will just throw the entire farming community into chaos.

So I ask all of my colleagues, especially those from the cities who are confused, to believe this amendment is very bad, and to please join me in voting it down.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RESNICK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman being a nonfarmer—

Mr. RESNICK. That is not true. I would like to keep the record straight. I am a farmer. I was born and brought up on a farm.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman really does not believe what he is saying, does he, that to put a limitation of \$25,000 on subsidies to individual farmers is going to gut the farm program? The gentleman does not really believe that.

Mr. RESNICK. I believe that, sir; as much as anything in my life. I know what happens when a farm program is thrown into chaos. We see it today when we have overproduction in items not covered by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RESNICK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, as far as this family farmer is concerned, is it not true that if the family farmer would have to make the total adjustment, he would not have as many acres to farm as he does today? What this amendment would do is to prevent the farmer with the large acreage from making enough adjustments so the family farmer does not need to reduce acreage so much.

This will make his income even less. This is an antifamily farmer amendment, pure and simple.

Mr. RESNICK. Absolutely. I would like to point out to my friends again that the family farmer of yesterday, of 10 or 25 acres, is gone. The family farmer of today has a farm which consists of 300 or 400 or 500 acres. We have big machines and a lot of equipment. They need a lot of acreage in order to work it.

I stand on my original statement. This will simply gut the whole farm program.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RESNICK. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SCHERLE. I certainly appreciate the remarks made by the gentleman from New York. I believe I am one of the few actual dirt farmers in the House Chamber.

I doubt sincerely that this will gut the farm program. I know that these payments are made to the farmers for participation. I know it is a part of the present program. But in no sense of the word is the farmer of the last 20 years—

Mr. RESNICK. If the gentleman will yield for a question, I should like to ask how many acres he farms?

Mr. SCHERLE. I farm 980 acres.

Mr. RESNICK. Does the gentleman consider himself a family farmer?

Mr. SCHERLE. Yes, I do.

Mr. RESNICK. That is the point. I believe the gentleman made the point right there, that this is the kind of acreage one needs. This is why the limitation is going to put the so-called family farmer out of business.

Mr. SCHERLE. This is not true, because there are many farmers in Iowa who farm about 240 or 300 acres. The \$25,000 limit will not put them out of business. In fact, it will save the taxpayers a lot of money.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Since the word "subsidy" has been thrown around here so much, I want to clear that up a bit.

These payments are made to participants for doing something. Some farmers receive more than others because they contribute more land or make a bigger contribution to the program. Some farmers put in 50 percent of their land, and others put in 20 percent.

The payment is not a subsidy. It is in lieu of money the farmer would have received if he had been able to raise the crop on the land and get a decent price for it. It is an attempt to balance supply with demand.

These are not subsidy payments to an individual for doing nothing. These are payments for doing something. His payment is in accordance with his contribution to the program.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I just want to concur in the remarks which have been made that this amendment would have a disastrous effect on the farmer, on the consumer, and on orderly programs for agriculture. I join others in expressing the hope that it will be decisively defeated.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. GATHINGS. I concur in the remarks made by the gentleman.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not like to oppose an amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, who is a fine Member, one of the best Members of the House of Representatives, but I believe this amendment is offered under a misconception. I believe it is offered with the idea that it will save money for the taxpayers.

I do not know too much about very many agricultural commodities, but I know a little bit about cotton. I am here to say that this amendment will cost the taxpayers money so far as cotton is concerned.

The farmer who raises cotton, who is trying to do it cheaper, who is trying to put aside money for research and development in order to raise it cheaper, happens to be mainly a farmer who has been able to plant large acreage. The

days in which one can efficiently raise cotton on a small acreage, I am sorry to say, are gone forever.

The so-called family farmer in the western cotton area farms a lot of acres. If we take this efficient farmer out of business, as this amendment certainly would do, then in my opinion, cotton in the United States will be gone forever. Those who will be able to stay under the limitation and to continue to raise cotton will be those who do not raise the high grade of cotton which goes into the market, which can compete in the markets of the world on a parity with cotton which is raised in other parts of the world. It will be the poor grade cotton, which will be grown, and it will go into the Commodity Credit Corporation. And, Mr. Chairman, it will stay in the Commodity Credit Corporation, because no one will want it.

So this amendment is offered under a complete misconception. I asked the gentleman from Illinois not to offer the amendment because of this situation. He tells me that there would be a snapback and that we would go back to a former farm program which would be based on higher subsidy payments. This would be bad for the taxpayer. It would also be bad for the cotton farmer because it would result in even higher production of low grade cotton, higher surpluses, and eventually, in lower prices.

Now, I ask you if this is any way to save money. The answer certainly is "No." The result of this amendment would be to bring about utter chaos as far as cotton is concerned. I do not think I can speak with regard to any other commodity, but believe me, as far as cotton is concerned, you cannot do a worse thing for the cotton farmer or the cotton processor or the consumer who wears cotton clothing than to pass this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope I have the attention of my colleagues.

This amendment goes much, much further than anyone seems to have realized, including the preceding speaker.

The last agricultural bill, which I did not vote for, did provide for a snapback provision, so that if payments were not paid the program would revert to operating under the old law. Not only that, but this amendment says that none of the funds shall be used to make payments in excess of \$25,000. The Secretary of Agriculture enters into a contract with many Americans under our law. These Americans can go into any court and sue in order to have the Secretary make those payments. There are also diversion payments under the law. The Government has entered into contracts with many people to divert their land from production to other uses.

Now, when you come to price support payments, this has an appeal on the face of it. It looks as though this is in favor of the little fellow. Let me say that I am for the little fellow as much as anyone. However, if you try to feed the United

States with the production of those folks who would be entitled to only \$25,000, we would find that, instead of Americans paying 18 percent of our income for food, we would be paying 50 percent. You cannot produce food for the United States today with small uneconomical production units any more than you can produce cars by hand.

Let me show you what else this amendment does. We make money on the Sugar Act. We levy processing taxes. Some producers of sugar get as much as \$1 million in payments per year. But what do they do for it? By this processing tax we collect, as much as they receive, in taxes. What do we find? My friends, in this day, when everything in the world has been going up, up, and up, what do we find about sugar prices? We find that in 1960 they were 11.6 cents per pound. In 1966 sugar prices were only 12 cents. In other words, they increased only 0.4 of 1 cent in 7 years. I am saying to you this amendment might have some appeal on the face of it, but let me remind you that what you are doing is playing with the future of agriculture, which is just as big and just as important as it ever has been in history.

The record shows that a few people on the farm substitute the products of industry and labor for the people that they have lost. Farm producers, for example, spend \$30 billion a year for goods and services. They spend another \$12 billion for the same things that city people buy, namely, food and clothing. The farm producers buy 320 million pounds of rubber. They use 28 billion kilowatts of electricity. They consume 5 million tons of steel. The steel that they consume accounts for 40,000 jobs alone in that industry.

Now, here is the "piano part," as they say in my section. I opposed the present farm law but it is the law and it is the only law we have. Secretary Freeman said that 7 percent of the total gross farm income and 20 percent of net income results from payments from the Treasury.

I heard my friends on that side of the Chamber say that we are down to 73 percent of parity. I you adopt this amendment and cut the 20 percent that they now get from the Treasury, you have really fixed agriculture. And in the process you have fixed industry and labor that sells agriculture all of this equipment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should be defeated because it would ruin the country.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. I want to point out that some of us are most concerned about farmers getting less than \$25,000. That is the category we express concern about by this amendment.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman that may be what his intention is, but what we are dealing with is the American economy. We are dealing with 200 million Americans who eat and the 6 percent of Americans who feed the rest of us. While I have a great deal of sym-

pathy for the small farmer, I would like to say that you will starve to death if you look to him alone to feed you.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

(Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that I should let this time pass without attempting to suggest to the members of the committee why this proposed amendment would wreck the entire farm program.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a program to help the man who does not make but \$300. It does not add a dime to what he is going to get.

Now, Mr. Chairman, this does not help any small farmer. It does not put a dime in his pocket.

Mr. Chairman, the proponent of the amendment has not attempted to show the members of the committee how his amendment, if adopted, is going to put a dime in the pocket of any farmer.

Mr. Chairman, he just tells the members of the committee that he is going to take money out of the pockets of certain farmers, but the gentleman thinks that certain farmers are wicked. He thinks certain cotton farmers—possibly because there are not any in his district—are wicked. He thinks that certain sugar farmers—possibly because they do not grow any sugar in Illinois—are wicked.

Well, Mr. Chairman, there happen to be some corn and wheat farmers in the great State of Illinois and they receive these payments also. Some of them are small and they are helped by these payments also. The communities are helped by these payments. But these payments are not simply something to add to the income of the farmer who collects the payment.

Mr. Chairman, as the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], explained and as the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] so well expressed it, these are payments made to someone who has done something we wanted done to bring about a desired balance between supply and demand in our agricultural system. They are not gifts, they are payments for services rendered. In some cases they are rent for land.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if we do not achieve that balance between supply and demand we will destroy the income of the small farmer, the smallest of the small farmers. And, if you want to take away from that smallest farmer these benefits, you just destroy that balance. You increase the surpluses and you take away from the income of that small farmer who will have to make it up—you will have to make it up, and you will make it up in relief payments.

Now, do you want to add to the relief rolls or do you want to give these farmers a chance to make a living themselves? If you break down this entire farm program—and I know that there are Members of this House who say we should break it down though there is not a one of them who has come before our Committee on Agriculture and actually asked to be heard to break it down.

So I here now invite them to come over to our committee and we will give them an opportunity to get on record in favor of breaking this down.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if these large farmers are driven out of these programs—and that is what this amendment does; obviously that is what it does; it drives them out of the programs—it means that in order to achieve the desired results that the small farmer must make greater cuts and sacrifices. In other words, he must cut not 20 percent, but he must cut probably 40 or 50 percent of his acres. That is what this amendment proposes to bring about.

Mr. Chairman, I submit it is exactly the thing that most of us do not want to do. But I understand full well, as you do, how easy it is to send some word home to the effect that "I voted for the small farmer," but somehow or other those small farmers will get the true story because they are reading the newspapers, and it is my opinion that a great many of them know that you are just voting to send them to town or to get them on relief, and they are not going to think that you have been such a savior to them, even though you get them a right good relief check. That is all there is to it.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. As the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, would the gentleman comment on the excellent statement made by the gentleman from Arizona? In other words, it is true cotton costs the taxpayers money too.

Mr. POAGE. Of course it does. This amendment has less effect on cotton than it has on any other commodity because, as the gentleman from Arizona pointed out, and the gentleman from Illinois verified, there is a snapback provision in the cotton law. It is the only law in which there is any such provision. And all that would happen as far as cotton is concerned, if you pass this then you raise the price at which you are going to take cotton into the loan to about 32 cents instead of 20 cents.

In other words, the taxpayers will be paying \$60 a bale more for each bale of cotton than the Commodity Credit Corporation takes, than it is now paying. Is that any intelligent way to save the people's money? I think that the most charitable thing we can say is that it is clear that the gentleman from Illinois, who I know to be an intelligent gentleman, has been so absorbed with foreign affairs that he has no thought of the ultimate effects of his amendment. Clearly, this proposal should be defeated.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last three words.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure who the gentleman from Texas insists will be put on the relief rolls as a result of this amendment, whether it is the small farmers or those Texas farmers who lead the list in this country with

\$62.5 million a year in subsidy payments of over \$25,000 each.

Is it those farmers in Texas who have been knocking off \$25,000 each per year, or is it the little farmers out in Iowa, the family-size operators?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I think I know, but I will listen to the gentleman for just a minute.

Mr. POAGE. I am surprised that the gentleman should ask a question of that kind. He knows that the farmers who are getting \$25,000 a year are not the ones who are going to be on the relief rolls.

Mr. GROSS. I am glad to have the gentleman admit that.

Mr. POAGE. The gentleman said he would listen to me for just a minute.

Mr. GROSS. Just a minute; yes.

Mr. POAGE. All right. Now give me the minute.

The gentleman knows full well that when those large farmers cease to be a part of the program and produce without any limitation or controls, that the amount of production is going to destroy the income of these small farmers.

Mr. GROSS. No; I do not agree with that statement.

Mr. POAGE. He cannot make it up by increasing his production, as can that \$25,000-a-year farmer who, he says, may be the one who is going on the relief rolls.

Mr. GROSS. I think the gentleman from Texas has had—

Mr. POAGE. The truth is that the small farmer, not the big farmers, is the one who is going to be on the relief rolls as a result of this legislation.

Mr. GROSS. That is the longest 2 minutes I ever knew of.

Mr. POAGE. One minute.

Mr. GROSS. I give the farmers in Texas more credit for astuteness than to go out and produce cotton under those conditions, knowing they cannot sell it at a reasonable price. The gentleman does not think that if we put on this \$25,000 subsidy limitation that they are going to go out and produce a lot of cotton that they cannot sell, or at a bankrupt price. I give them more credit for intelligence than that.

And when we get to Arizona, they are among the top of the list subsidy with about \$27 million, and Mississippi got \$36 million in 1966 for payments to farmers of more than \$25,000 each.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. The point that we perhaps do not understand correctly is that under the existing law, unless the payments are made, there is a snapback provision, and the cotton that would be produced would go into the Commodity Credit Corporation loan at something like 32 cents instead of 20 cents a pound, as it now does. That is the law. In that event, the mills would pay about 10 cents a pound more for cotton, and the Government would be out a good deal more for loans. Under the old law the price would be at the support level, which would be at 32 cents a pound, not at the 20-cent level that now prevails.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. What the gentleman from Mississippi has said is true only if the Agriculture Department does not do its job, and come forward with a real cotton bill.

I believe that is obviously what is needed—a better program, one that does not cost the taxpayer so much money.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman, I did not want this program. But it is the law, the only one we have, and in this particular case, if we do not carry out the terms of this law, we will have to go back to the old law. I think the gentleman would have to agree to that.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I urge support of the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(Mr. MATHIAS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATHIAS of California. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois simply because it would have a disastrous effect on the great agricultural industry of the San Joaquin Valley and other areas of our agricultural industries in the United States.

We grow quality cotton in the San Joaquin Valley that is in demand throughout the world. Such an amendment that is offered today would especially be disastrous to this crop and the many other crops that are grown in this agricultural valley.

Eighty percent of the economy is based on agriculture in my district, and to accept this amendment would disrupt the entire economy and, therefore, I oppose this amendment.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and rise in opposition to the pending amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to remind the Members of the House, especially those from the big cities, that adoption of this amendment will mean higher prices for food. Let us take one important item, sugar, for example. As was so ably pointed out by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee on appropriations, the gentleman from Mississippi, it is our effective control and compliance program that we now have the situation where the price of sugar has been kept at the low and reasonable price of today.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment is accepted, consumers will be paying double or even triple the price that they are now paying for sugar. The experience of the past will prove that. Study the history on this one item of sugar and you will find that if you vote for this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, and if adopted, the consumers will be paying a higher price not only for sugar but for other control-products, as well.

This amendment is not only against the farmers, it is against the consumers.

There appears to be some feeling that there is something evil in the mere fact

that something is big—there is the feeling that there is evil in bigness. But this very "bigness" has made it possible here in America for less than 7 percent of our population who are engaged in agriculture to produce more food than the entire population can consume.

Compare this with Russia where more than 40 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture yet are not able to produce enough food for all Russians. Think of Red China where more than 50 percent of the people in Red China are engaged in agriculture yet are not able to produce all the needed food for the people of China.

I urge my friends to defeat this amendment, for by so doing you will indeed be voting for the farmers and for the consumers.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to simply ask one question.

Mr. Chairman, would this amendment in any way affect my pickle pickers and pickle packers?

Mr. WHITTEN. No, the 30 percent of import duties set aside under section 32 to take care of perishables, in my opinion, would cover the gentleman's pickle pickers.

Mr. CEDERBERG. I just wanted to be sure because my pickle pickers are very grateful for that and they want to be sure that they will not in anyway be affected by this bill because we want to have plenty of pickles for the pickle pickers to pack.

Mr. WHITTEN. I congratulate the gentleman on his use of the language.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FINDLEY), there were—ayes 47, noes 136.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 506. No less than \$1,500,000 of the appropriations of the Department for research and service work authorized by the Acts of August 14, 1946, July 28, 1954, and September 6, 1958 (7 U.S.C. 427, 1621-1629; 42 U.S.C. 1891-1893), shall be available for contracting in accordance with said Acts.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not know at this stage whether or not a motion to recommit with the usual 5-percent expenditure cut will be offered or not. If it is, of course, it will not be debatable. So I have taken this time to point out that your committee has cut this bill 4.9 percent. That is only one-tenth of a percent less than cutting the budgeted expenditures by 5 percent.

Mr. Chairman, we have applied those cuts in the places where we felt those cuts should be taken. It has been a joint undertaking by Republicans and Democrats.

A motion to recommit with a 5-percent cut in my opinion would not save a dollar, in that the funds could be spent the day after the fiscal year ends.

But the point that I wish to make at

this time is that, in the event a motion to reduce the bill by 5 percent is adopted, while at most it would affect only one-tenth of 1 percent more money than we have eliminated, it would be an invitation to the Bureau of the Budget to apply cuts where they wish to make them. And I wish to remind you that last year the Bureau of the Budget applied those cuts to the school lunch program, to school milk, to insect control, to research, and to soil conservation districts. This committee saved you from those drastic cuts then.

What I am trying to say is that if you substitute for the fixed cuts in the amount of 4.9 percent which your committee has made a motion which would enable the Bureau of the Budget to cut the bill 5 percent, you know what you are likely to cut. Last year they showed their hand when they applied those cuts to school lunches, school milk, pest control, research, watersheds, and soil conservation service.

So I respectfully urge, if such a motion is made, that you vote against it. I feel certain that you would not want what would likely occur if the motion were adopted.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. The gentleman has taken time to make an inquiry concerning a motion to recommit, and I am delighted to respond and to inform him and the other members of the committee what the motion to recommit will be. It will be offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MINSHALL]. It will provide for a 5-percent cut. But there will be a specific exclusion for the school lunch and the school milk programs. It will be applicable to all other parts of this appropriation bill, and if it is approved, it will in effect reduce expenditures in this bill below the President's budget by around \$260 million.

I bring up the amount because it is appropriate in light of the fact that tomorrow this House is going to be asked to increase the debt limitation on a permanent basis to \$365 billion, allowing for an increase of some \$35 billion, and in effect providing for the contingency of a deficit in the next fiscal year of \$29 billion.

So it just makes a little sense, I believe, to cut back on some of the expenditures, including those in this bill—of course, excluding the school lunch and school milk programs.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WHITTEN was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has just pointed out the danger of this kind of motion to recommit. He would exclude from the motion the school lunch and the school milk programs. But it is to be noticed that the Bureau of the Budget could cut out meat inspection, they could cut out research programs, experiment stations, or they could cut out watershed treatment programs.

What I am trying to say is that we have just finished considering a bill to

which anybody in the House could offer an amendment to reduce funds if he could justify it. The motion to recommit might cut an additional one-tenth of 1 percent. That is possible. But, in my opinion, it is not significant. But the author has seen fit, according to the announcement, to be sure they do not hit the school lunch and school milk programs.

May I say there are other things in here just as valuable in many ways. I, for one, would hate to see Congress turn over to the Bureau of the Budget or anyone else the right to make an item veto. The minute we do, we have abdicated our responsibility. It has been my experience in some 25 years here that when we leave it to the bureaus downtown to apply the cut, they will apply it in the worst possible places.

I hope we vote down the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. RIEGLE

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIEGLE: On page 37, immediately following line 6, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 508. No part of the aggregate of the appropriation for the Agricultural Research Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Consumer and Marketing Service (except the special milk program, the school lunch program, and the food stamp program), the Commodity Exchange Authority, and the Office of Information in title I, or of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in title III, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons numbering in excess of the level of personnel authorized for fiscal year 1967."

(Mr. RIEGLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Chairman, I want to address an area that I believe is the No. 1 Federal disease that we have some control over, and that is the growth in Federal bureaucracy. I offer this amendment today in an effort to make what I consider to be a very modest, but a very necessary, reduction in Federal spending next year. This amendment only seeks to hold the line on manpower in certain selected areas within the Department of Agriculture, and to hold the level of employment in those areas to the manpower levels of last year. So this amendment is aimed only at limiting the number of new Federal employees, and then only in certain areas.

Even with this amendment, if it should pass, the Department of Agriculture next year will have 95 additional employees. This is in light of the fact that every day we have a decreasing number of farms and farmers in this country. It is also in light of the fact that there are a substantial number of job vacancies not filled today in the Department of Agriculture.

Specifically exempted from this amendment are the food-stamp plan, the Farmers Home Administration, the school lunch program, and the school

milk program. What is left are those areas where I think we can really address ourselves to today. The first area is the Soil Conservation Service. They ask us for 133 new employees. We ask them to live next year with last year's manpower level. I would add that at the present time they have 18,000 people working in this department. I do not believe they need that additional 133. That is not a matter of national priority at this time, in view of the soaring deficit and the debt increase request we have to face tomorrow.

Second is the Agricultural Research Service. They ask for an additional 157 people, but they already have 16,000. I say they can get the job done next year with 16,000.

On the consumer and marketing services, again they come here and ask for 300 new employees in this area. They have 14,400 already. I suggest that is enough to get that job done next year.

And this reduction will not apply to the school lunch program, the milk program, and the food-stamp program.

As to the Commodity Exchange Authority, we would reduce that manpower request by two, and hold them to their figure for last year.

For the Office of Information, reduce their request by five employees. That would hold it to last year's figure.

For the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the same thing. We would reduce that by 20, and hold them to where they were last year.

What does this mean in the way of savings? Six hundred and sixty-seven employees. The minimum saving we can expect from this is \$15 million.

One might say, "that is not very much." But it is \$15 million we can save now. We can save it by not adding new Federal bureaucrats in areas where we can get along for a year without them.

This will still allow the Department of Agriculture 95 new people in the coming year.

Think of the paradox that these increases and this request for increases offers. While the Secretary of Agriculture is asking for new Federal bureaucrats, the number of farms and farmers in this country goes down every day.

From 1964 to 1966 the total farm population went down from 13 million to 11.6 million. It's down 10 percent, yet we see the Federal bureaucrats in the Department of Agriculture going up.

The number of farms, from 1964 to 1967, went down 9 percent. The Federal bureaucrats in agriculture have gone up.

In 1966 the net income per farm fell each quarter during the year. It was down to \$4,700 at the end of last year.

With figures like these, how can we justify, in the face of a declining farm population, more bureaucrats in the Department of Agriculture? It just is not sound. It does not make sense.

Here we see a situation in which the number of farms is declining and the Department of Agriculture continues to grow and grow and grow. This has to stop. This is an opportunity for us to stop this growth in the amount of 667 employees and to save some \$15 million.

I believe that everyone here is pain-

fully aware of the fact that we face a deficit this year in excess of \$25 billion. We need economy in Government. This is an opportunity for us to reduce that deficit and still adequately meet our national needs in the field of agriculture.

I make this final point. At the end of January of this year the Department of Agriculture had 15,000 job vacancies that it could not fill. Only 4½ months ago there were 15,000 open jobs in the Department of Agriculture.

I am saying, let us not add another 667 to that. That is reasonable. I believe the people of this country will feel it is reasonable.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I have had an opportunity to look into the employment figures since my colloquy with the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

The difference between the number of employees on last January 31 and the number needed on next June 30 is around 15,000.

In the middle of the summer is when they need the intermittent and part-time employees. Of course, they do not have them in the wintertime when they do not need them.

Your committee has tried hard to hold down employment. With bigger and bigger farms, and with fewer people on the farms, we have had to substitute high-priced machinery, and research, and so on, to enable fewer people to free more of us to go to the cities and still maintain the high standard of living we have.

The gentleman's amendment, I believe, would affect this program seriously. There are some 25 laboratories for which we have spent money to build. They are now ready for operation and need research scientists. The records show, for example, that every 5 years we must have new strains of wheat, because the old strains reach the point that they fall to disease and insects.

The amendment could be taken to cut out 350 meat inspectors. The packing industry has moved away from Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and scattered all over the 50 States. In order to guarantee wholesome meat to the American public, we have had to provide more meat inspectors. The gentleman's amendment would eliminate these 350 inspectors necessary if the American public is going to be protected in the eating of meat.

For years and years—and prior to the gentleman's coming here—we have provided conservation technicians to the watersheds and other areas of the United States. Next year we will need 15 new districts. Are we going to say to those new districts, "You shall not have the same treatment we have been giving to others in the United States?"

Thus it is, in considering such an amendment, that we frequently fail to see just how it would work to the disadvantage of the thing we believe in.

May I say again, your committee—Republicans and Democrats alike—provided in this bill that they should not have any more people in Washington, with one or two very minor exceptions. One such exception is the Information

Service, which is responsible to disseminate the research results that you get.

With all of the transactions going on in the commodity exchanges, we felt that agency was entitled to a little increase.

May I say again, that you have as conservative a committee as any in Congress. We worked very hard to limit increases to those places where they were fully entitled to it. New soil conservation districts are entitled to everything that the old ones have. It is ridiculous to have 25 new research laboratories and then say that they cannot use the scientists to do the research which is so essential if the farmer is going to feed us during these trying times. I am afraid that we will be begging the farmers to grow everything in sight next year. Certainly, if we get involved in the Middle East as we are in the Far East, we will be pleading with them to grow whatever they can. I say to you, it is not sound that these scientists, that enable 6 percent on the farms to feed the rest of us, should be cut off. They permit the rest of us to live on a higher standard of living than any nation has ever known.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RIEGLE) there were—ayes 62, noes 113.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CORMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. MINSHALL. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MINSHALL moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to that committee to report it back forthwith with the following amendment: On Page 37, immediately following line 6, insert a new section as follows:

"Sec. 508. Excluding the Special Milk Program and the School Lunch Program, money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond ninety-five percent of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1968 (H.Doc.15)."

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 175, nays 222, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 119]

YEAS—175

Abbutt	Fino	Nelsen
Abernethy	Ford, Gerald R.	Ottlinger
Adair	Ford,	Pelly
Adams	William D.	Pettis
Anderson, Ill.	Fulton, Pa.	Pirnie
Andrews, Ala.	Gardner	Poff
Arends	Gathings	Pollock
Ashmore	Goodell	Price, Tex.
Baring	Goodling	Quie
Bates	Griffiths	Quillen
Bennett	Gross	Railsback
Bevill	Grover	Rarick
Blester	Gude	Reid, Ill.
Blackburn	Gurney	Reid, N.Y.
Bolton	Haley	Reinecke
Bow	Hall	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brock	Halpern	Riegle
Broomfield	Hammer-	Robison
Brotzman	schmidt	Rogers, Fla.
Brown, Mich.	Harsha	Roth
Brown, Ohio	Harvey	Roudebush
Broyhill, N.C.	Heckler, Mass.	Rumsfeld
Broyhill, Va.	Herlong	Sandman
Buchanan	Horton	Saylor
Burke, Fla.	Hosmer	Scherle
Burton, Utah	Hunt	Scheuer
Bush	Hutchinson	Schneebeli
Button	Jarman	Schweiker
Byrnes, Wis.	Johnson, Pa.	Scott
Carey	Jonas	Selden
Cederberg	Kelth	Shriver
Chamberlain	King, N.Y.	Skubitz
Clancy	Kupferman	Smith, N.Y.
Clausen,	Kuykendall	Snyder
Don H.	Laird	Springer
Clawson, Del	Langen	Stafford
Cleveland	Latta	Stanton
Collier	Lipscomb	Stratton
Colmer	Lloyd	Taft
Conable	Lukens	Talcott
Conte	McCarthy	Thompson, Ga.
Corbett	McClary	Tuck
Cowger	McClure	Utt
Cramer	McCulloch	Vander Jagt
Cunningham	McDade	Wampler
Curtis	McDonald,	Watkins
Davis, Wis.	Mich.	Watson
Dellenback	McEwen	Whalen
Denney	MacGregor	Whalley
Derwinski	Mailliard	Widnall
Devine	Mathias, Calif.	Wiggins
Dickinson	Mathias, Md.	Williams, Pa.
Dole	Meskill	Wilson, Bob
Dowdy	Miller, Ohio	Winn
Duncan	Minshall	Wolff
Dwyer	Mize	Wyatt
Edwards, Ala.	Moore	Wylder
Erlenborn	Morse, Mass.	Wyman
Eshleman	Mosher	Zion
Findley	Myers	

NAYS—222

Addabbo	Green, Pa.	Olsen
Albert	Gubser	O'Neal, Ga.
Anderson,	Hagan	O'Neill, Mass.
Tenn.	Hamilton	Passman
Andrews,	Hanley	Patten
N. Dak.	Hansen, Idaho	Pepper
Annunzio	Hansen, Wash.	Perkins
Ashley	Hardy	Philbin
Aspinall	Harrison	Pickle
Barrett	Hathaway	Pike
Belcher	Hawkins	Poage
Berry	Hays	Price, Ill.
Bingham	Hechler, W. Va.	Pryor
Blanton	Helstoski	Pucinski
Blatnik	Henderson	Purcell
Boggs	Hicks	Randall
Boland	Holifield	Rees
Bolling	Holland	Reifel
Brademas	Howard	Resnick
Brasco	Hull	Reuss
Brinkley	Hungate	Rhodes, Pa.
Brooks	Irwin	Rivers
Brown, Calif.	Joelson	Roberts
Burke, Mass.	Johnson, Calif.	Rodino
Burleson	Jones, Ala.	Rogers, Colo.
Burton, Calif.	Jones, Mo.	Ronan
Byrne, Pa.	Jones, N.C.	Rooney, Pa.
Cabell	Karsten	Rosenthal
Cahill	Kastenmeyer	Rostenkowski
Carter	Kazen	Roush
Casey	Kee	Roybal
Cohelan	Kelly	Ryan
Conyers	King, Calif.	St Germain
Corman	Kirwan	Satterfield
Culver	Kleppe	Schadeberg
Daddario	Kluczynski	Schwengel
Daniels	Kornegay	Shipley
Davis, Ga.	Kyl	Sikes
Dawson	Kyros	Sisk
de la Garza	Landrum	Slack
Delaney	Leggett	Smith, Iowa
Dent	Lennon	Smith, Okla.
Diggs	Long, Md.	Staggers
Dingell	McFall	Steed
Donohue	McMillan	Steiger, Ariz.
Downing	Macdonald,	Steiger, Wis.
Dulski	Mass.	Stephens
Eckhardt	Machen	Stubblefield
Edmondson	Madden	Stuckey
Edwards, La.	Mahon	Sullivan
Ellberg	Marsh	Taylor
Evans, Colo.	Martin	Teague, Calif.
Everett	Matsunaga	Teague, Tex.
Evins, Tenn.	May	Thomson, Wis.
Farbstein	Mayne	Tierman
Fascell	Meeds	Udall
Feighan	Michel	Ullman
Flood	Miller, Calif.	Van Deerlin
Flynt	Mills	Vanik
Foley	Minish	Vigorito
Fountain	Mink	Waggonner
Fraser	Monagan	Waldie
Frelinghuysen	Montgomery	Walker
Friedel	Moorhead	Watts
Fulton, Tenn.	Morgan	White
Fuqua	Morris, N. Mex.	Whitener
Galifianakis	Moss	Whitten
Gallagher	Multer	Wilson,
Garmatz	Murphy, Ill.	Charles H.
Gettys	Murphy, N.Y.	Wright
Giaimo	Natcher	Yates
Gibbons	Nedzi	Young
Gilbert	Nichols	Zablocki
Gonzalez	Nix	Zwach
Gray	O'Hara, Ill.	
Green, Oreg.	O'Hara, Mich.	

NOT VOTING—36

Ashbrook	Fallon	Pool
Ayres	Fisher	Rooney, N.Y.
Battin	Halleck	Ruppe
Bell	Hanna	St. Onge
Betts	Hébert	Smith, Calif.
Bray	Ichord	Tenzer
Celler	Jacobs	Thompson, N.J.
Clark	Karh	Tunney
Dorn	Long, La.	Williams, Miss.
Dow	Morton	Willis
Edwards, Calif.	O'Konski	Wylie
Esch	Patman	Younger

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Younger for, with Mr. Hébert against.

Mr. Morton for, with Mr. St. Onge against.

Mr. Smith of California for, with Mr. Rooney of New York against.

Mr. Esch for, with Mr. Patman against.

For this day:

Mr. Tenzer with Mr. Ruppe.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Celler with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Clark with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Hanna with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Karth with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Battin.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Betts.
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Dow.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Pool with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Williams of Mississippi with Mr. Willis.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boggs). The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 357, nays 38, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 120]

YEAS—357

Abbott	Cowger	Hammer-
Abernethy	Cramer	schmidt
Adair	Culver	Hanley
Addabbo	Cunningham	Hanna
Albert	Daddario	Hansen, Idaho
Anderson, IL	Daniels	Hansen, Wash.
Anderson, Tenn.	Davis, Ga.	Hardy
Andrews, Ala.	Dawson	Harrison
Andrews, N. Dak.	de la Garza	Harsha
Annunzio	Delaney	Harvey
Arendt	Dellenback	Hathaway
Ashley	Denney	Hawkins
Ashmore	Dent	Hays
Aspinall	Derwinski	Hechler, W. Va.
Baring	Diggs	Heckler, Mass.
Barrett	Dingell	Helstoski
Bates	Dole	Henderson
Belcher	Donohue	Herlong
Bennett	Dowdy	Hicks
Berry	Downing	Holifield
Bevill	Dulski	Horton
Bieber	Duncan	Howard
Bingham	Dwyer	Hull
Blackburn	Eckhardt	Hungate
Blanton	Edmondson	Hunt
Blatnik	Edwards, Ala.	Hutchinson
Boggs	Edwards, La.	Irwin
Boland	Erlenborn	Jarman
Bolling	Evans, Colo.	Joelson
Bolton	Everett	Johnson, Calif.
Bow	Evins, Tenn.	Johnson, Pa.
Brademas	Farbstein	Jonas
Brasco	Fascell	Jones, Ala.
Brinkley	Feighan	Jones, Mo.
Brooks	Findley	Jones, N.C.
Broomfield	Fino	Karsten
Brotzman	Flood	Kastenmeier
Brown, Calif.	Flynt	Kazen
Brown, Mich.	Foley	Kee
Brown, Ohio	Fountain	Keith
Broyhill, N.C.	Fraser	Kelly
Broyhill, Va.	Frelinghuysen	King, Calif.
Burke, Fla.	Friedel	King, N.Y.
Burke, Mass.	Fulton, Tenn.	Krwan
Burleson	Fuqua	Kleppe
Burton, Calif.	Gallifanakis	Kluczynski
Burton, Utah	Gallagher	Kornegay
Bush	Gardner	Kupferman
Button	Garmatz	Kuykendall
Byrne, Pa.	Gathings	Kyl
Byrnes, Wls.	Gettys	Kyros
Cabell	Glaimo	Laird
Cahill	Gibbons	Landrum
Carter	Gilbert	Langen
Casey	Gonzalez	Latta
Cederberg	Goodling	Leggett
Chamberlain	Gray	Lennon
Clausen	Green, Oreg.	Lipscomb
Don H.	Green, Pa.	Lloyd
Cleveland	Griffiths	Long, Md.
Cohelan	Gross	Lukens
Coller	Gubser	McCarthy
Colmer	Hagan	McClary
Conable	Haley	McClure
Conte	Hall	McCulloch
Conyers	Halpern	McDade
Corman	Hamilton	McDonald,
		Mich.
		McEwen

McFall	Philbin	Sisk
McMillan	Pickle	Skubitz
Macdonald,	Pirnie	Slack
Mass.	Poage	Smith, Iowa
MacGregor	Poff	Smith, Okla.
Machen	Pollock	Snyder
Madden	Price, Ill.	Springer
Mahon	Price, Tex.	Stafford
Marsh	Pryor	Stanton
Martin	Pucinski	Steed
Mathias, Calif.	Purcell	Steiger, Ariz.
Mathias, Md.	Quile	Steiger, Wis.
Matsunaga	Quillen	Stephens
May	Rallsback	Stratton
Mayne	Randall	Stubblefield
Meeds	Rarick	Stuckey
Meskill	Rees	Sullivan
Michel	Reld, Ill.	Talcott
Miller, Calif.	Relfel	Taylor
Miller, Ohio	Reinecke	Teague, Calif.
Mills	Resnick	Thompson, Ga.
Minish	Reuss	Thomson, Wls.
Mink	Rhodes, Ariz.	Tiernan
Mize	Rhodes, Pa.	Tuck
Monagan	Riegle	Udall
Montgomery	Rivers	Ullman
Moore	Roberts	Van Deerlin
Moorhead	Robison	Vander Jagt
Morgan	Rodino	Vanik
Morris, N. Mex.	Rogers, Colo.	Vigorito
Mosher	Rogers, Fla.	Waggonner
Moss	Ronan	Waldie
Multer	Rooney, Pa.	Walker
Murphy, Ill.	Rosenthal	Wampler
Murphy, N.Y.	Rostenkowski	Watson
Myers	Roth	Watts
Natcher	Roudebush	White
Nedzi	Roush	Whitener
Nelsen	Roybal	Whitten
Nichols	Rumsfeld	Widnall
Nix	Ryan	Wilson, Bob
O'Hara, Ill.	St Germain	Wilson,
O'Hara, Mich.	Sandman	Charles H.
Olsen	Satterfield	Winn
O'Neal, Ga.	Schadeberg	Wright
O'Neill, Mass.	Scherle	Wyatt
Passman	Schweiker	Wyman
Patman	Schwengel	Yates
Patten	Scott	Young
Pelly	Selden	Zablocki
Pepper	Shipley	Zwach
Perkins	Shriver	
Pettis	Slkes	

NAYS—38

Adams	Ford,	Scheuer
Brock	William D.	Schneebell
Buchanan	Fulton, Pa.	Smith, N.Y.
Carey	Goodell	Taft
Clancy	Grover	Utt
Clawson, Del	Hosmer	Watkins
Corbett	Mailliard	Whalen
Curtis	Minshall	Whalley
Davis, Wis.	Morse, Mass.	Wiggins
Devine	Ottinger	Williams, Pa.
Dickinson	Pike	Wolff
Eshleman	Reid, N.Y.	Wylder
Ford, Gerald R.	Saylor	Zion

NOT VOTING—38

Ashbrook	Fallon	Ruppe
Ayres	Fisher	St. Onge
Battin	Halleck	Smith, Calif.
Bell	Hébert	Staggers
Betts	Holland	Teague, Tex.
Bray	Ichord	Tenzer
Celler	Jacobs	Thompson, N.J.
Clark	Karth	Tunney
Dorn	Long, La.	Williams, Miss.
Dow	Morton	Willis
Edwards, Calif.	O'Konski	Wylie
Elberg	Pool	Younger
Esch	Rooney, N.Y.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Younger against.
Mr. Rooney of New York for, with Mr. Smith of California against.
Mr. Morton for, with Mr. Esch against.

For this day:

Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Ruppe.
Mr. Tenzer with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. O'Konski.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Wylie of Ohio.
Mr. Clark with Mr. Bell.
Mr. Holland with Mr. Ayres.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Bray.

Mr. Karth with Mr. Battin.
Mr. Tunney with Mr. Betts.
Mr. Ichord with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Dow of New York.
Mr. Dorn with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Long of Louisiana.
Mr. Williams of Mississippi with Mr. Willis.
Mr. Staggers with Mr. Pool.
Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Eilberg.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Boggs). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

TO INCREASE THE PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT—CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 10328

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 504, Rept. No. 340), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

H. Res. 504

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10328) to increase the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed four hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill shall be considered as having been read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said bill except amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means. Amendments offered by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means may be offered to any section of the bill at the conclusion of the general debate, but said amendments shall not be subject to amendment. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ADJUSTMENTS IN THE AMOUNT OF OUTSTANDING SILVER CERTIFICATES—CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7476

Mr. COLMER, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 503, Rept. No. 339), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

H. Res. 503

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10509

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 6), 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal
6 year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research relating to production, utilization, marketing, nutrition and consumer use, to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quarantine and regulatory work: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 58 Stat. 742, for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$25,000, except for six buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$55,000 each, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or 7.5 per

1 centum of the cost of the building, whichever is
2 greater: *Provided further*, That the limitations on alterations
3 contained in this Act shall not apply to a total of \$100,000
4 for facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: *Provided further*, That
5 not to exceed \$10,000 of appropriations hereunder shall be
6 available for offsite improvements on property adjoining the
7 boundary of the U.S. Salinity Laboratory, Riverside,
8 California:

9 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
10 duction and utilization of agricultural products; agricultural
11 marketing and distribution, not otherwise provided for; home
12 economics or nutrition and consumer use of agricultural and
13 associated products; and related research and services; and
14 for acquisition of land by donation, exchange, or purchase
15 at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100; \$135,587,500, and
16 in addition not to exceed \$15,000,000 from funds available
17 under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, pursuant to
18 Public Law 88-250 shall be transferred to and merged with
19 this appropriation, of which \$2,800,000 shall remain avail-
20 able until expended for plans, construction, and improvement
21 of facilities without regard to limitations contained herein:
22 *Provided*, That the limitations contained herein shall not
23 apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the
24 Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a) ;

1 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
2 tions and measures, not otherwise provided for, to control
3 and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases and for
4 carrying out assigned inspection, quarantine, and regulatory
5 activities, as authorized by law, including expenses pursuant
6 to the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended (21 U.S.C.
7 114b-c), \$84,028,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be ap-
8 portioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised
9 Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects
10 and plant diseases to the extent necessary to meet emer-
11 gency conditions: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used
12 to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program
13 for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum
14 matching by any State of at least 40 per centum: *Provided*
15 *further*, That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten the
16 livestock or poultry industries of the country, the Secretary
17 may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to
18 the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as
19 he may deem necessary, to be available only in such emer-
20 gencies for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth dis-
21 ease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other con-
22 tagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl
23 pest and similar diseases in poultry, and for expenses in
24 accordance with the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended,
25 and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this

1 head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with
2 such transferred amounts;

3 Special fund: To provide for additional labor, subpro-
4 fessional and junior scientific help to be employed under
5 contracts and cooperative agreements to strengthen the work
6 at research installations in the field, not more than \$2,-
7 000,000 of the amount appropriated under this head for the
8 previous fiscal year may be used by the Administrator of
9 the Agricultural Research Service in departmental research
10 program in the current fiscal year, the amount so used to
11 be transferred to and merged with the appropriation other-
12 wise available under "Salaries and expenses, Research".

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
14 PROGRAM)

15 For payments, in foreign currencies owed to or owned
16 by the United States for market development research
17 authorized by section 104 (b) (1) and for agricultural and
18 forestry research and other functions related thereto author-
19 ized by section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade De-
20 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7
21 U.S.C. 1704 (b) (1), (3)), to remain available until ex-
22 pended, \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
23 be available in addition to other appropriations for these
24 purposes, for payments in the foregoing currencies: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be used

1 for payments in such foreign currencies as the Department
2 determines are needed and can be used most effectively to
3 carry out the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further,*
4 That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation shall be
5 available for payments in foreign currencies for expenses of
6 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706
7 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), as amended
8 by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

9 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

10 PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

11 For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for
12 grants for cooperative forestry and other research, for facili-
13 ties, and for other expenses, including \$54,465,000, to carry
14 into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved
15 March 2, 1887, as amended by the Act approved August 11,
16 1955 (7 U.S.C. 361a-361i), including administration by
17 the United States Department of Agriculture; \$3,485,000
18 for grants for cooperative forestry research under the Act
19 approved October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a-582a-7);
20 \$2,000,000 in addition to funds otherwise available for con-
21 tracts and grants for scientific research under the Act of
22 August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 450b); \$2,500,000 for grants for
23 facilities under the Act approved July 22, 1963 (7 U.S.C.
24 390-390k); \$310,000 for penalty mail costs of agricultural
25 experiment stations under section 6 of the Hatch Act of

1 1887, as amended; and \$353,000, for necessary expenses of
 2 the Cooperative State Research Service, including adminis-
 3 tration of payments to State agricultural experiment stations,
 4 funds for employment pursuant to the second sentence of
 5 section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742),
 6 and not to exceed \$50,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C.
 7 3109; in all, \$63,113,000.

8 EXTENSION SERVICE

9 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND

10 EXPENSES

11 Payments to States and Puerto Rico: For payments for
 12 cooperative agricultural extension work under the Smith-
 13 Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953, the
 14 Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962
 15 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), to be distributed under sections 3 (b)
 16 and 3 (c) of the Act, \$80,347,500; and payments and con-
 17 tracts for such work under section 204 (b)-205 of the Agri-
 18 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623-1624),
 19 \$1,570,000; in all, \$81,917,500: *Provided*, That funds
 20 hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Act of
 21 June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to any State or Puerto
 22 Rico prior to availability of an equal sum from non-Federal
 23 sources for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

24 Retirement and Employees' Compensation costs for ex-
 25 tension agents: For cost of employer's share of Federal re-

1 tirement and for reimbursement for benefits paid from the
 2 Employees' Compensation Fund for cooperative extension
 3 employees, \$8,818,500.

4 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
 5 extension agents and State extension directors, \$3,113,000.

6 Federal Extension Service: For administration of the
 7 Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953,
 8 the Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962
 9 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), and extension aspects of the Agri-
 10 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627),
 11 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
 12 extension work of the Department and the several States and
 13 insular possessions, \$2,753,000.

14 FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2.
 17 1926 (7 U.S.C. 451-457), and for conducting research
 18 relating to the economic and marketing aspects of farmer
 19 cooperatives, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing
 20 Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), \$1,204,000.

21 SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

22 CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

23 For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions
 24 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-590f), in-
 25 cluding preparation of conservation plans and establishment

1 of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irri-
2 gation and land drainage and such special measures as may
3 be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs) ;
4 operation of conservation nurseries; classification and
5 mapping of soil; dissemination of information; purchase and
6 erection or alteration of permanent buildings; and operation
7 and maintenance of aircraft, \$113, 053,000: *Provided*, That
8 the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as
9 improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water sup-
10 ply or sanitary system and connecting the same to
11 any such building and with the exception of build-
12 ings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
13 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for one
14 building to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$25,000
15 and eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost
16 not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that altera-
17 tions or improvements to other existing permanent buildings
18 costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in
19 an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided fur-*
20 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
21 for the construction of any such building on land not owned
22 by the Government: *Provided further*, That no part of this
23 appropriation may be expended for soil and water conser-
24 vation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16

1 U.S.C. 590a-590f) in demonstration projects: *Provided fur-*
2 *ther*, That this appropriation shall be available for field
3 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
4 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not
5 to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for employment under
6 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That qualified local engi-
7 neers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to per-
8 form the technical planning work of the service.

9 WATERSHED PLANNING

10 For necessary expenses for small watershed investiga-
11 tions and planning, in accordance with the Watershed Pro-
12 tection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.
13 1001-1008), to remain available until expended, \$6,377,-
14 000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of
15 funds heretofore appropriated under this head: *Provided*,
16 That this appropriation shall be available for field employ-
17 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of
18 the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
19 \$50,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C.
20 3109.

21 WATERSHED PROTECTION

22 For necessary expenses to conduct river basin surveys
23 and investigations, and research, and to carry out preven-
24 tive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering oper-
25 ations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation

1 and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Water-
2 shed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved
3 August 4, 1954, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008), and
4 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C.
5 590a-f), to remain available until expended; \$70,403,000,
6 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of
7 funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Depart-
8 ment for watershed protection purposes: *Provided*, That this
9 appropriation shall be available for field employment pur-
10 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
11 Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
12 \$100,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C.
13 3109: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$5,000,000,
14 together with the unobligated balance of funds previously
15 appropriated for loans and related expense, shall be avail-
16 able for such purposes.

17 FLOOD PREVENTION

18 For necessary expenses, in accordance with the Flood
19 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701-709,
20 16 U.S.C. 1006a), as amended and supplemented, and in
21 accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activi-
22 ties of the Department, to perform works of improvement,
23 including funds for field employment pursuant to the second
24 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
25 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment

1 under 5 U.S.C. 3109, to remain available until expended;
2 \$25,753,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended
3 balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to
4 the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*,
5 That not to exceed \$200,000, together with the unobligated
6 balance of funds previously appropriated for loans and related
7 expense, shall be available for such purposes.

8 GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

9 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a program
10 of conservation in the Great Plains area, pursuant to section
11 16 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
12 Act, as added by the Act of August 7, 1956 (16 U.S.C.
13 590p), \$16,336,000, to remain available until expended.

14 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

15 For necessary expenses in planning and carrying out
16 projects for resource conservation and development, and for
17 sound land use, pursuant to the provisions of section 32 (e)
18 of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
19 amended (7 U.S.C. 1011; 76 Stat. 607), and the provisions
20 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), \$6,000,-
21 000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not
22 to exceed \$1,000,000 of such amount shall be available for
23 loans and related expenses under subtitle A of the Consoli-
24 dated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as
25 amended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall

1 be available for field employment pursuant to the second
2 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
3 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available
4 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

5 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Serv-
8 ice in conducting economic research and service relating to
9 agricultural production, marketing, and distribution, as au-
10 thorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7
11 U.S.C. 1621-1627), and other laws, including economics
12 of marketing; analyses relating to farm prices, income and
13 population, and demand for farm products, use of resources
14 in agriculture, adjustments, costs and returns in farming,
15 and farm finance; and for analyses of supply and demand
16 for farm products in foreign countries and their effect on
17 prospects for United States exports, progress in economic
18 development and its relation to sales of farm products, as-
19 sembly and analysis of agricultural trade statistics and
20 analysis of international financial and monetary programs
21 and policies as they affect the competitive position of United
22 States farm products; \$12,421,000: *Provided*, That not less
23 than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation
24 shall be available to continue to gather statistics and conduct

1 a special study on the price spread between the farmer and
2 consumer: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall
3 be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence
4 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742),
5 and not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for employment
6 under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That not less than
7 \$145,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall
8 be available for analysis of statistics and related facts on for-
9 eign production and full and complete information on methods
10 used by other countries to move farm commodities in world
11 trade on a competitive basis.

12 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the Statistical Reporting
15 Service in conducting statistical reporting and service work,
16 including crop and livestock estimates, statistical coordina-
17 tion and improvements, and marketing surveys, as author-
18 ized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
19 1621-1627) and other laws, \$13,821,750: *Provided*, That
20 no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available
21 for any expense incident to publishing estimates of apple
22 production for other than the commercial crop: *Provided*
23 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for em-
24 ployment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a)
25 of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to

1 exceed \$40,000 shall be available for employment under
2 5 U.S.C. 3109.

3 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

4 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
5 PROGRAMS

6 For expenses necessary to carry on services related to
7 consumer protection, agricultural marketing and distribu-
8 tion, and regulatory programs, other than Packers and
9 Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, and for administra-
10 tion and coordination of payments to States; including field
11 employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
12 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for
13 employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, in carrying out section
14 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural
15 Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291) and section 203
16 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946;
17 \$89,010,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
18 be available pursuant to law (58 Stat. 742) for the altera-
19 tion and repair of buildings and improvements, but, unless
20 otherwise provided, the cost of altering any one building dur-
21 ing the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or 7.5 per centum
22 of the cost of the building, whichever is greater.

23 PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

24 For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and
25 departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing

1 activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Market-
2 ing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623 (b)), \$1,750,000.

3 SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

4 For necessary expenses to carry out the Special Milk
5 Program, as authorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966
6 (80 Stat. 885-890), \$104,000,000, to be transferred from
7 funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24,
8 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c).

9 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

10 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
11 the National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.
12 1751-1760) and the applicable provisions of the Child
13 Nutrition Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 885-890), \$198,735,000,
14 including \$5,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools,
15 \$2,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, \$750,000
16 for the nonfood assistance program: *Provided*, That no part of
17 this appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under
18 section 5 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended:
19 *Provided further*, That \$45,000,000 shall be transferred to
20 this appropriation from funds available under section 32 of
21 the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), for purchase
22 and distribution of agricultural commodities and other foods
23 pursuant to section 6 of the National School Lunch Act.

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(SECTION 32)

No funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) shall be used for any purpose other than commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, except for (1) transfers to the Department of the Interior as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956, (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act, and (3) not more than \$2,924,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1761-1768), market development activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed \$35,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pur-

1 suant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7
2 U.S.C. 1766), \$21,441,500: *Provided*, That not less than
3 \$255,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall
4 be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign
5 production and full and complete information on methods
6 used by other countries to move farm commodities in world
7 trade on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That, in
8 addition, not to exceed \$3,117,000 of the funds appropriated
9 by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended
10 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appropriation
11 and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign Agri-
12 cultural Service.

13 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions
16 of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1-
17 17a), \$1,491,000.

18 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

19 SERVICE

20 EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

21 CONSERVATION SERVICE

22 For necessary administrative expenses of the Agricul-
23 tural Stabilization and Conservation Service, including ex-
24 penses to formulate and carry out programs authorized by
25 title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as

1 amended (7 U.S.C. 1301-1393) ; Sugar Act of 1948, as
2 amended (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161) ; sections 7 to 15, 16 (a) ,
3 16 (d) , 16 (e) , 16 (f) , 16 (i) , and 17 of the Soil Conserva-
4 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.
5 590g-590q) ; subtitles B and C of the Soil Bank Act (7
6 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and 1816) ; and laws per-
7 taining to the Commodity Credit Corporation, \$137,935,400:
8 *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$64,728,600
9 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation
10 from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund (including
11 not to exceed \$27,305,000 under the limitation on
12 Commodity Credit Corporation administrative expenses) :
13 *Provided further*, That other funds made available
14 to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Serv-
15 ice for authorized activities may be advanced to and
16 merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no
17 part of the funds appropriated or made available under this
18 Act shall be used (1) to influence the vote in any referen-
19 dum; (2) to influence agricultural legislation, except as
20 permitted in 18 U.S.C. 1913; or (3) for salaries or other
21 expenses of members of county and community committees
22 established pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation
23 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for engaging in
24 any activities other than advisory and supervisory duties

1 and delegated program functions prescribed in administrative
2 regulations.

3 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

4 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
5 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161),
6 \$80,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next
7 succeeding fiscal year.

8 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

9 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the program
10 authorized in sections 7 to 15, 16 (a), and 17 of the Soil
11 Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved Feb-
12 ruary 29, 1936, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590g-590 (o),
13 590p (a), and 590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for
14 the preparation and display of exhibits, including such dis-
15 plays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the
16 United States, \$220,000,000, to remain available until
17 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
18 pliance with the programs of soil-building and soil- and
19 water-conserving practices authorized under this head in
20 the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appro-
21 priation Acts, 1966 and 1967, carried out during the period
22 July 1, 1965, to December 31, 1967, inclusive: *Provided*,
23 That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to
24 pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information
25 employees or any State information employees, but this shall

1 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
2 mation at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided*
3 *further*, That no portion of the funds for the current year's
4 program may be utilized to provide financial or technical
5 assistance for drainage on wetlands now designated as Wet-
6 land Types 3 (III), 4 (IV), and 5 (V) in United States
7 Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Circular 39,
8 Wetlands of the United States, 1956: *Provided further*, That
9 necessary amounts shall be available for administrative ex-
10 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
11 of the 1968 program of soil-building and soil- and water-
12 conserving practices, including related wildlife conserving
13 practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended
14 (amounting to \$220,000,000, excluding administration, ex-
15 cept that no participant shall receive more than \$2,500,
16 except where the participants from two or more farms or
17 ranches join to carry out approved practices designed to
18 conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the com-
19 munity) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum
20 of the allocation for the current year's agricultural conserva-
21 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation
22 of such county committee and approval of the State com-
23 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation
24 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and
25 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the

1 participating counties, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
2 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
3 and other assistance in such counties, and in addition,
4 on the recommendation of such county committee and ap-
5 proval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum
6 may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local
7 public agency for the same purpose and under the same con-
8 ditions: *Provided further*, That for the current year's pro-
9 gram \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance
10 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation
11 practices: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be
12 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees,
13 or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services,
14 and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid
15 them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Sec-
16 retary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*,
17 That no part of any funds available to the Department, or
18 any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting
19 a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal
20 year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any
21 person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
22 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved
23 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in
24 accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States

1 Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate
2 such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropria-
3 tions for the payment of personal services or other expenses
4 designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress
5 to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Con-
6 gress except upon request of any Member or through the
7 proper official channels.

8 CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

9 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a cropland
10 adjustment program as authorized by the Food and Agri-
11 culture Act of 1965, including reimbursement to Commodity
12 Credit Corporation, \$80,000,000.

13 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

14 For necessary expenses to carry out a conservation
15 reserve program as authorized by subtitles B and C of the
16 Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and
17 1816), and to carry out liquidation activities for the acreage
18 reserve program, to remain available until expended,
19 \$123,000,000, with which may be merged the unexpended
20 balances of funds heretofore appropriated for soil bank
21 programs: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be
22 paid on any contract which is illegal under the law due to
23 the division of lands for the purpose of evading limits
24 on annual payments to participants.

1 EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

2 For emergency conservation measures, to be used for
3 the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds
4 appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental
5 Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended,
6 \$5,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended bal-
7 ances of funds heretofore appropriated for emergency conser-
8 vation measures.

9 RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
12 the Rural Community Development Service in providing
13 leadership and related services in carrying out the rural areas
14 development activities of the Department, \$450,000: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for em-
16 ployment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

17 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector
20 General, including employment pursuant to the second sen-
21 tence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
22 Stat. 742) and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment under
23 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$11,693,000.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

For expenses necessary for administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, including field employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), \$2,569,300.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$4,325,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,928,000, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$587,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be available to be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U.S.C. 417), and not

1 less than two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hun-
2 dred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House
3 of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the
4 Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as
5 authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
6 (44 U.S.C. 241) : *Provided*, That in the preparation of
7 motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, this appro-
8 priation shall be available for employment pursuant to the
9 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of
10 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$10,000 shall be
11 available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

12 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural
15 Library, \$2,458,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall
16 be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence
17 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.
18 742), and not to exceed \$35,000 shall be available for
19 employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

20 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses to enable the Office of Man-
23 agement Services to provide management support services
24 to selected agencies and offices of the Department of Agri-
25 culture, \$2,667,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and for general administration of the Department of Agriculture, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, and not to exceed \$5,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$4,457,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551-558: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of this amount shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary.

TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901-924), as follows:

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said Act, and to remain available

1 without fiscal year limitation in accordance with section
2 3 (e) of said Act, as follows: Rural electrification program,
3 \$314,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall be placed in re-
4 serve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions
5 to the extent that such amount is required during the current
6 fiscal year under the then existing conditions for the expedi-
7 tious and orderly development of the rural electrification pro-
8 gram; and rural telephone program, \$120,600,000, of which
9 \$25,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under
10 the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount
11 is required during the current fiscal year under the then ex-
12 isting conditions for the expeditious and orderly development
13 of the rural telephone program.

14 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

15 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
16 \$500 for financial and credit reports, funds for employment
17 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
18 Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
19 \$150,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,-
20 457,000.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT AND RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN

ACCOUNT

PARTICIPATION SALES AUTHORIZATION

The Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee, is hereby authorized to issue beneficial interests or participations in such loan assets of the Farmers Home Administration Direct Loan Account and Rural Housing Direct Loan Account as may be placed in trust with such Association in accordance with section 302 (c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, for the account of the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$800,000,000: *Provided*, That this authorization shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES

For the payment of such insufficiencies as may be required by the trustee on account of outstanding beneficial interests or participations in the Farmers Home Adminis-

1 tration Direct Loan Account or Rural Housing Direct Loan
 2 Account assets authorized by this Act to be issued pursuant
 3 to said section 302 (c), \$13,268,000, to remain available
 4 without fiscal year limitation.

5 DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

6 Direct loans and advances under subtitles A and B, and
 7 advances under section 335 (a) for which funds are not
 8 otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Ad-
 9 ministration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921), as amended,
 10 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home
 11 Administration direct loan account as follows: real estate
 12 loans, \$110,000,000; and operating loans, \$300,000,000.

13 RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

14 For direct loans and related advances pursuant to sec-
 15 tion 518 (d) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1488),
 16 \$15,000,000 shall be available from funds in the rural hous-
 17 ing direct loan account.

18 RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

19 For grants pursuant to sections 306 (a) (2) and 306 (a)
 20 (6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act
 21 of 1961, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1926), \$30,000,000.

22 RURAL RENEWAL

23 For necessary expenses, including administrative ex-
 24 penses, in carrying out rural renewal activities under section
 25 32 (e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,

1 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (e)), \$1,200,000, to
2 remain available until expended.

3 RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

4 For financial assistance to public nonprofit organizations
5 for housing for domestic farm labor, pursuant to section 516
6 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1486),
7 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses of the Farmers Home Adminis-
10 tration, not otherwise provided for, in administering the pro-
11 grams authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Ad-
12 ministration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921-1990), as
13 amended, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
14 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), and the Rural Rehabilitation Cor-
15 poration Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40
16 U.S.C. 440-444) ; \$54,988,000, together with not
17 more than \$2,250,000 of the charges collected in con-
18 nection with the insurance of loans as authorized by sec-
19 tion 309 (e) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Adminis-
20 tration Act of 1961, as amended, and section 514 (b) (3)
21 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended: *Provided*, That, in
22 addition, not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds available for
23 the various programs administered by this agency may be
24 transferred to this appropriation for temporary field employ-
25 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of

1 the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742) to meet
 2 unusual or heavy workload increases: *Provided fur-*
 3 *ther*, That no part of any funds in this paragraph may be
 4 used to administer a program which makes rural housing
 5 grants pursuant to section 504 of the Housing Act of 1949,
 6 as amended.

7 TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

8 The following corporations and agencies are hereby au-
 9 thorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
 10 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
 11 or agency and in accord with law, and to make such con-
 12 tracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limita-
 13 tions as provided by section 104 of the Government Corpora-
 14 tion Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carry-
 15 ing out the programs set forth in the budget for the current
 16 fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as herein-
 17 after provided:

18 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

19 ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES

20 For administrative and operating expenses, \$8,883,000.

21 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

22 Not to exceed \$4,100,000 of administrative and operat-
 23 ing expenses may be paid from premium income.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

To partially reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11, 713a-12), \$1,400,000,000: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to formulate or administer programs for the sale of agricultural commodities pursuant to Title I of Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, to any nation which sells or furnishes or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to North Vietnam any equipment, materials or commodities, so long as North Vietnam is governed by a Communist regime: *Provided further*, That \$275,000 of this amount shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses, research" for research on short staple cotton and mechanical classing methods for cotton.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That

1 not to exceed \$31,500,000 shall be available for administra-
2 tive expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That
3 \$945,000 of this authorization shall be available only to ex-
4 pand and strengthen the sales program of the Corporation
5 pursuant to authority contained in the Corporation's charter:
6 *Provided further*, That not less than 7 per centum of this
7 authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned
8 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
9 for use only in such amounts and at such times as may be-
10 come necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided*
11 *further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
12 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
13 including other personal services) in connection with the
14 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
15 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
16 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses
17 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
18 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

19 PUBLIC LAW 480

20 For expenses during fiscal year 1968, not otherwise
21 recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including
22 interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development
23 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (80 Stat. 1526),
24 to remain available until expended, as follows: (1) Sale of
25 surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pur-

1 suant to title I of said Act, \$921,000,000; (2) sale of agri-
2 cultural commodities for dollars on credit terms pursuant to
3 title I of said Act, \$384,500,000; and (3) commodities dis-
4 posed of and other costs incurred in connection with dona-
5 tions abroad, pursuant to title II of said Act, \$300,000,000.

6 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

7 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

8 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

9 Not to exceed \$3,224,000 (from assessments collected
10 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the cur-
11 rent fiscal year for administrative expenses.

12 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER 13 EXPENSES

14 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of the
15 National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber estab-
16 lished to assist the President's Committee on Food and
17 Fiber, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
18 \$175,000.

19 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, ap-
21 propriations and authorizations made for the Department
22 under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addi-
23 tion to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed
24 five hundred and thirty-seven (537) passenger motor vehi-

cles, of which four hundred and sixty-two (462) shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles.

SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

SEC. 503. Funds available to the Department of Agriculture shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299).

SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropriations of the Department for research and service work authorized by the Acts of August 14, 1946, July 28, 1954.

1 and September 6, 1958 (7 U.S.C. 427, 1621-1629; 42
2 U.S.C. 1891-1893), shall be available for contracting in
3 accordance with said Acts.

4 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the cur-
6 rent fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

7 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
8 ture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968".

Passed the House of Representatives June 6, 1967.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 6), 1967
Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

June 28, 1967

5. REDWOOD PARK. Rep. Cobelan inserted his and Rep. Pepper's statement on legislation to establish a Redwood National Park. pp. H8275-77
6. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to H. Con. Res. 393, providing that both Houses "shall adjourn on Thursday, June 29, 1967, and that when they adjourn on said day they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, July 10, 1967." p. H8206

SENATE

7. APPROPRIATIONS. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 10509, the agricultural appropriation bill. p. D544
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 652, making continuing appropriations for fiscal 1968 (For details see Digest 101.) This bill will now be sent to the President. p. S9022
8. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment H. R. 5702, to remove the 5-acre limitation on leasing of tobacco allotment acreage, and H. R. 8265, to authorize transfer of tobacco acreage allotments and acreage-poundage quotas. These bills will now be sent to the President. pp. S9099-9100
9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1028, to extend certain benefits of the Annual and Sick Leave Act, the Veterans Preference Act, and the Classification Act to employees of ASC county committees. pp. S9100-1
10. REA. Sen. Nelson inserted an article supporting the proposal to establish a Federal Electric Bank to help meet the needs of rural electric cooperatives. p. S9063
Sen. Proxmire inserted a speech which reviews the "great contribution which locally owned rural electric cooperatives have made to our State." pp. S9063-4
Sen. Symington inserted a speech which presents "the importance of the Rural Electrification program and the need for keeping the REA systems alive and strong." pp. S9070-1
21. FOOD. Sen. Hruska stated, "Agriculture should be our strongest arm in our effort for world peace." and inserted a speech which points out "a few significant developments including mechanization, chemical research, computerization, customized services, legislation and liability, plus some closing observations on food power for peace." pp. S9076-8
22. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Young spoke in favor of S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill, and urged its enactment "without delay." p. S9052
23. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Muskie inserted a speech by Sen. Kennedy, N. Y., on "the need for air pollution control." pp. S9048-9
Sen. Nelson inserted a speech on "The Fight for Clean Air." pp. S9056-8
Sen. Kennedy, N. Y., spoke in favor of S. 1941, to prevent, abate, and control air pollution in D. C. p. S9075
24. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS. Sen. Mundt discussed problems of local governments and stated, "The crisis that many local governments now confront is not merely the crisis of urban areas alone. Rural communities are also affected.... Unless local government in rural and urban America can be revitalized, our economic and political system will have little chance to solve urgent public problems"

effectively." He also inserted a statement on "Modernizing Local Government."
pp. S9064-6

25. TAX SHARING. Received from the Legislatures of Tex. and Ill. resolutions urging the enactment of a Federal-State tax sharing program. pp. S9023-4
26. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 1296, to authorize appropriations to NASA for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations. pp. S9078-94
27. OLDER AMERICANS. Passed as reported H. R. 10730, to extend the grant programs authorized under the Older Americans Act of 1965 through fiscal year 1972 and to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1968. pp. S9094-9

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sullivan and insertion of correspondence with CSC Chairman Macy on plans to explore creation of a summer employment program for science teachers. p. A3318
Extension of remarks of Rep. Machen inserting material on a study of legislation dealing with salaries of Federal Government employees and the issue of comparability. pp. A3327-35
29. FARM CREDIT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kee commending the Federal Land Bank System. p. A3319
30. CONSUMER MARKETING. Rep. Rarick inserted an article, "Business Government, and the Consumer Economy," which discusses the Government's role in sales and marketing. p. A3320
31. WORLD FOOD. Rep. Dole inserted an editorial, "Our Role in Helping Feed a Hungry World." pp. A3323-4
32. BUDGET. Rep. Lipscomb inserted an article, "Congress Still Controls Money." pp. A3335-6
33. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Lipscomb inserted an article, "East-West Trade--The Dangerous Illusion", which sets forth objections which the American Legion has to the concept of broader trade relations between the U. S. and Communist bloc nations. pp. A3339-40
34. POLLUTION. Rep. Philbin inserted an article on the problems of water pollution and the need for "massive public attention on a cooperative basis at every level of government." pp. A3340-1
35. TAXATION. Rep. Fisher inserted a Texas Legislature resolution favoring tax sharing with the States. pp. A3342-3
36. LOAN; WATER SYSTEM. Rep. Philbin inserted his address at the dedication ceremonies of a water supply system made possible by a grant from Farmers Home Administration. p. A3344

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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HIGHLIGHT: Senate committee reported agricultural appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 10509 (S. Rept. 395)(pp. S9350, D565). As reported by the Committee, the bill would provide a total of \$6,782,529,789, an increase of \$2,011,948,839 over the House-passed bill. Attached to this Digest is the committee report, which includes a statement of committee actions.
2. CCC. Both Houses received from the President the annual report of the CCC for fiscal year 1966; to the House Banking and Currency Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. pp. S9341, H8448

3. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Passed with a technical amendment S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill. pp. S9383-9408
4. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 271, to provide additional group life insurance for Government employees. pp. S9408-10
5. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N.J., inserted testimony of George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO before the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor on labor-management problems and the agricultural worker. pp. S9348-9
6. FARMER ASSOCIATIONS. Sen. Aiken discussed his bill S. 109, to prohibit coercion and discrimination against farmers who are or want to become members of marketing associations, and inserted a letter clarifying the position of the Calif. Cannery Association on the bill. pp. S9351-2
7. RESEARCH. Sen. Tower inserted a resolution passed by the Advisory Board of the USDA Big Spring Field Station in Tex., urging the expansion of research on wind erosion and moisture conservation on sandy soils. p. S9352
8. INTERGOVERNMENT RELATIONS. Sen. Baker inserted a speech by Winthrop Rockefeller in which he "underlined the financial dilemma facing the States today and the growing need for the Federal Government to act in the near future to meet this challenge to our traditional system of federalism." pp. S9356-7
9. PUBLIC DEBT. Sen. Moss inserted a summary of current spending figures and debt totals and stated, "Since 1947, the Federal debt has grown less than 30 percent while private debt has risen about 550 percent and the debt of State and local government about 700 percent. It is unrealistic to believe that our fiscal problems can be solved readily by the elimination of unnecessary domestic spending." pp. S9366-7
Sen. McGee inserted an editorial relating to the annual debate on raising the public debt limit. pp. S9373-4
10. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Ribicoff discussed the work of the Community Development Foundation, a voluntary welfare association which has "emphasized the self-help approach to domestic and foreign assistance." pp. S9375-7
11. AIR POLLUTION. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved for full committee consideration S. 780, amended, to improve and expand programs designed to eliminate air pollutants. p. D567
12. FORESTRY. Received from the Ore. Legislature a resolution urging Congress to enact legislation placing the area to be known as the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area under the Forest Service. p. S9350

HOUSE

13. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 853, to extend the life of the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. H8438-9
Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 11089, to provide additional group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for Federal employees, and to strengthen the financial condition of the Employees' Life Insurance Fund. pp. H8455-9

Calendar No. 380

90TH CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	SENATE	}	REPORT No. 395
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

JULY 11, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 10509]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$4, 770, 580, 950
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net).....	2, 011, 948, 839
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	6, 782, 529, 789
Amount of appropriations, 1967 (adjusted).....	7, 022, 571, 450
Amount of estimates for 1968.....	5, 021, 097, 400
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the appropriations for 1967.....	—240, 041, 661
Over the estimates for 1968.....	1, 761, 432, 389

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Senate bill is in the amount of \$6,782,529,789, an increase of \$2,011,948,839 over the House bill, and is \$1,761,432,389 over the budget estimates and \$240,041,661 under the appropriations for 1967 which totaled \$7,022,571,450.

Under Titles I and II of the bill the appropriations for the general and credit agency activities of the Department are provided. For these activities the Senate committee recommends appropriations totaling \$2,086,465,400, an increase of \$330,442,450 over the amounts carried in the House bill and \$273,576,000 over the estimates for 1968 totaling \$1,812,889,400.

Title III of the bill carries the recommended appropriations for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the appropriations authorized by various laws (1) to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for losses and program costs incurred in the conduct of authorized price stabilization and related program activities and (2) to finance the costs of the foreign assistance programs under Public Law 480, as amended.

Under this title of the bill the appropriations recommended are \$1,487,856,389 over the estimates, \$485,657,611 net under the corresponding appropriations for fiscal 1967, and \$1,681,506,389 over the amounts in the House bill. The amount recommended for reimbursement of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation \$2,984,856,389. This is the full amount of the reimbursement appropriation necessary to cover the loss sustained by the Corporation during fiscal 1966.

The appropriations recommended for authorized programs under Titles I and II of Public Law 480, as amended, amount to \$1,675,500,000. This is \$97,000,000 under the budget estimate for fiscal 1968, an increase of \$70,000,000 over the amounts carried in the House bill and is \$58,500,000 over the comparative appropriations for fiscal 1967.

There is shown below a summary by titles of the bill, setting forth the budget estimates considered by the committee, the amounts carried in the House bill, the amounts recommended by the committee, together with a comparison of the committee recommendations, plus or minus the budget estimates, as amended.

The major changes by the committee over the House bill are:

Summary of the bill by titles

Title	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill, 1968	Senate committee, 1968	Senate committee (+) or (-) budget estimates
Title I—General activities.....	\$1,693,074,400	\$1,641,109,950	\$1,957,752,400	+\$264,678,000
Title II—Credit agencies.....	119,815,000	114,913,000	128,713,000	+8,898,000
Total, titles I and II.....	1,812,889,400	1,756,022,950	2,086,465,400	+273,576,000
Title III—Corporations:				
Federal Crop Insurance Corpora- tion.....	11,533,000	8,883,000	11,533,000	-----
Reimbursement for net realized losses.....	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	2,984,856,389	+1,584,856,389
Subtotal, corporations.....	1,411,533,000	1,408,883,000	2,996,389,389	+1,584,856,389
Foreign assistance programs:				
Public Law 480: Titles I and II; and bartered materials for supplemental stockpile.....	1,796,500,000	1,605,500,000	1,699,500,000	-97,000,000
Total, title III.....	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	+1,487,856,389
Title IV—Related agencies:				
Farm Credit Administration.....	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	-----
National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber.....	175,000	175,000	175,000	-----
Total, title IV.....	175,000	175,000	175,000	-----
Grand total.....	5,021,097,400	4,770,580,950	6,782,529,789	+1,761,432,389

TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Agricultural Research Service is the principal research agency within the Department of Agriculture and is responsible within the Department for the conduct of a number of research programs which include (a) farm research, (b) utilization research and development, (c) marketing research, (d) nutrition and consumer use research, and (e) oversea research conducted under the special foreign currency program, which is financed under a separate appropriation item.

Salaries and expenses—Research

	Available, 1967	Estimates, 1968	House bill, 1968	Senate committee recommendation, 1968
By appropriation.....	\$125,997,500	\$136,983,000	\$135,587,500	\$143,354,800
By transfer from sec. 32.....	(25,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Total available.....	(150,997,500)	(151,983,000)	(150,587,500)	(158,354,800)

The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$143,354,800, together with a transfer from section 32 permanent authorization of \$15 million for a total funds available amount of \$158,354,800 for fiscal 1968 to finance the research programs of the agency.

The amounts recommended by the committee reflect a net increase of \$7,357,300 over the amounts available in 1967. The committee recommendations include a net increase of \$6,371,800 over the budget estimates for 1968 and are \$7,767,300 over the total amount recommended in the House bill.

Each year it is necessary for the committee not only to consider the budget requests, but also to give consideration to other requests received from outside organizations for accelerating research and to provide for modernization or construction of research facilities.

There follows a brief description of the committee handling of the items in the budget request as well as action taken to deal with the recommendations by the House Committee to provide \$3 million not budgeted for meeting in part the research needs for several items which were presented by various organizations and groups to both committees.

For the staffing and equipping of new or enlarged research laboratories and research centers, there was an increase in the budget of \$5,130,500. The House approved \$4 million of this request, and the committee has restored the full budget estimate of \$5,130,500. Within the budget increase, there was included \$3,235,600 for the purpose of acquiring and installing equipment and instruments essential to the effective conduct of the research program in these new facilities and centers. The committee believes that new laboratories and research centers should be adequately equipped to discharge their research mission and, for this reason, has included the full amount of the increase which will enable them to fully equip and to proceed with some staffing during the ensuing fiscal year.

The budget estimates also requested a number of increases over fiscal 1967 for various other research activities. The increased amounts requested in the budget for this purpose totaled \$5,786,600, of which the House bill provided \$3,758,600. The committee has partially restored some of these items and fully restored others, and recommends a total amount of \$4,948,600 for the acceleration of research activities. This is an increase of \$1,190,000 over the House and \$838,000 under the budget estimate.

The budget estimate for 1968 also included the request of \$150,000 for planning funds for the construction of a grassland restoration laboratory at College Station, Texas, to be constructed at a total cost of not to exceed \$1,800,000. The committee has concurred in the request for planning funds for this laboratory, as proposed in the budget and in the amount approved by the House.

The committee has also restored the full amount of the budget request of \$2,887,000 for the construction of a plant disease, nematode, and insect laboratory at Beltsville, Maryland. This represents an increase of \$387,000 over the amount carried in the House bill. This facility, along with a facility for plant and animal disease and quarantine work, was passed over two years ago without prejudice, and the committee believes that the full amount should be included. This laboratory deals with the pesticide program initiated in fiscal 1965.

The House bill provided \$3 million to meet the needs of several research projects, which were not included in the President's budget. The committee recommends concurrence in the use of a \$3 million fund, as proposed by the House and in the distribution of amounts for this purpose furnished by the Department. The detailed use of these funds will be discussed later in the report.

The committee has also restored to the bill \$1 million for the contingency research fund to meet additional research needs as they occur during fiscal 1968.

There follows a comparative table showing the details of the various research projects and activities included in the President's budget. The table shows the amounts for fiscal year 1967, where available, the budget estimates for 1968, the House recommendation, and the committee recommendation:

Location and item	Amounts available in 1967 (1)	Amounts in 1968 estimates (2)	House bill amounts, 1968 (3)	Senate committee amounts, 1968 (4)
STAFFING AND EQUIPPING OF NEW LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH CENTERS				
(1)				
<i>Soil and water conservation research facilities and centers, S. Doc. 59:</i>				
Athens, Ga. (hydrology)-----	\$232, 700	\$282, 700	\$282, 700	\$282, 700
Chickasha, Okla. (hydrology)-----	375, 800	475, 800	475, 800	475, 800
Durant, Okla. (pollution)-----	-----	171, 000	45, 000	171, 000
Mandan, N. Dak.-----	463, 700	553, 700	553, 700	553, 700
Pendleton, Oreg.-----	50, 000	200, 000	95, 000	200, 000
University Park, Pa. (hydrology)-----	233, 500	283, 500	283, 500	283, 500
Watkinsville, Ga. (laboratory)-----	511, 400	551, 400	551, 400	551, 400
Subtotal-----	1, 867, 100	2, 518, 100	2, 287, 100	2, 518, 100
<i>Staffing of other new research facilities:</i>				
(2)				
Byron, Ga. (peach and insect)-----	566, 900	673, 900	673, 900	673, 900
(3)				
Clay Center, Nebr. (livestock research center)-----	597, 300	987, 300	649, 100	987, 300
(4)				
College Station, Tex. (livestock insects and pesticides)-----	264, 400	419, 400	314, 400	419, 400
(5)				
Fort Collins, Colo. (sugar beets and pasture)-----	329, 600	430, 600	430, 600	430, 600

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(6) Gainesville, Fla. (pesticides)-----	533,000	468,000	533,000
(7) Georgetown, Del. (poultry)-----	175,000	135,000	175,000
(8) Lubbock, Tex. (cotton)-----	241,000	241,000	241,000
(9) Phoenix, Ariz. (cotton)-----	235,300	100,000	235,300
(10) Regional plant introduction stations (Experiment, Georgia and Pullman, Wash.)-----	80,700	80,700	80,700
(11) Stoneville, Miss. (weed research)-----	183,900	163,900	183,900
(12) Stoneville, Miss. (pesticides and chemical analysis research)-----	253,800	227,800	253,800
(13) Stoneville, Miss. (cotton physiology research)-----	40,000	20,000	40,000
(14) Tucson, Ariz. (bee and crops)-----	626,600	626,600	626,600
(15) Albany, Calif. (utilization research)-----	7,148,500	7,148,500	7,148,500
(16) Athens, Ga. (utilization research)-----	325,800	175,800	325,800

Location and item	Amounts available in 1967 (1)	Amounts in 1968 estimates (2)	House bill amounts, 1968 (3)	Senate committee amounts, 1968 (4)
STAFFING AND EQUIPPING OF NEW LABORATORIES AND RESEARCH CENTERS—continued				
<i>Staffing of other new research facilities—Continued</i>				
(17)				
New Orleans, La. (utilization research)-----	\$6,542,500	\$6,861,900	\$6,861,900	\$6,861,900
(18)				
Pasadena, Calif. (utilization research)-----	493,500	568,500	568,500	568,500
(19)				
Peoria, Ill. (utilization research)-----	7,610,800	8,003,800	8,003,800	8,003,800
(20)				
Wyndmoor, Pa. (utilization)-----	5,447,000	5,866,300	5,866,300	5,866,300
(21)				
Dawson, Ga. (peanut research laboratory)-----	190,900	385,900	385,900	385,900
Subtotal, staffing of facilities-----	31,428,800	36,559,300	35,428,800	36,559,300

Items	1967 available (1)	Total estimated available, 1968 (2)	House bill amounts, 1968 (3)	Senate committee amounts, 1968 (4)
OTHER RESEARCH PROGRAM INCREASES RECOMMENDED IN 1968 BUDGET				
(1)				
Environmental pollution (animal waste management and disposal and air pollution damage to crops)-----	\$40, 700	\$489, 700	\$440, 700	\$440, 700
(2)				
Animal disease research on swine abscesses, anaplasmosis, piroplas- mosis and trichinosis of swine-----	469, 200	1, 377, 200	769, 200	1, 377, 200
(3)				
Develop accurate analytical methods for improving plant sources of protein by collecting, developing and analyzing germ plasms-----	-----	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000
(4)				
Research on grassland restoration problems of the Southwest-----	404, 000	504, 000	404, 000	404, 000
(5)				
Accelerate human nutrition research to assure the most effective use of food sources of protein, calories and fats in diets-----	264, 000	718, 000	264, 000	514, 000
(6)				
Research on remote sensing principles and application techniques in the management of soil and water resources-----	51, 300	405, 300	251, 300	351, 300

Items	1967 available (1)	Total estimated available, 1968 (2)	House bill amounts, 1968 (3)	Senate committee amounts, 1968 (4)
OTHER RESEARCH PROGRAM INCREASES RECOMMENDED IN 1968 BUDGET— continued				
(7)				
Research to improve ornamental plants-----	\$85,000	\$141,000	\$141,000	\$141,000
(8)				
Research on improved mechanical methods of planting, harvesting, and handling of vegetables-----	15,500	90,500	90,500	90,500
(9)				
Drainage and salinity control in the Imperial Valley-----	61,200	263,200	161,200	161,200
(10)				
Studies to develop family budgets for household equipment-----	264,100	417,100	264,100	264,100
(11)				
Research on low-income rural housing-----	55,000	206,000	55,000	55,000
(12)				
Research on the use of electric and magnetic fields for insect control-----	-----	151,000	-----	151,000
(13)				
Research on insect vector transmission of corn stunt-----	90,600	171,600	90,600	171,600

(14)	Research on the sugar root maggot-----	12, 000	53, 000	53, 000	53, 000
(15)	Floodproofing farm structures-----		25, 000		
(16)	Pay increases for engineers and scientists-----		574, 000	574, 000	574, 000
	Subtotal-----	1, 812, 600	5, 786, 600	3, 758, 600	4, 948, 600
(17)	Construction of facilities:				
(a)	Construction of plant disease, nematode, and insect laboratory, Beltsville, Md., for which planning funds were provided in 1965.	1 (11, 169, 000)	2, 887, 000	2, 500, 000	2, 887, 000
(b)	Plans for construction of a grassland restoration laboratory, College Station, Tex., as requested in the budget-----		150, 000	150, 000	150, 000
(c)	Special studies on the need for various research activities and facilities (House report, p. 18)-----			150, 000	
	Subtotal, facilities and special studies-----	(11, 169, 000)	3, 037, 000	2, 800, 000	3, 037, 000
(18)	Contingency Research Fund-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	(²)	1, 000, 000
	Total, items included in budget-----	34, 241, 400	46, 382, 900	41, 987, 400	45, 544, 900

¹ Nonrecurring for research facilities appropriations in 1967 act.

² The Senate committee concurs in House recommendation for a \$3,000,000 Special Research Fund to meet the most pressing research needs which were not included in the budget. In addition, the committee recommends the inclusion in the bill of a Contingency Research Fund of \$1 million as estimated in the budget, and appropriated for in prior years.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND FACILITY NEEDS OVER 1968 BUDGET

As previously indicated, the committee concurs in the recommendation of the House to provide \$3 million to meet the most urgent unbudgeted research needs listed below and in the House committee report on pages 20-21. The House also included \$150,000 above the budget for special studies on the need for various research activities and facilities as described on page 18 of its committee report. The Department of Agriculture has advised the committee that these directives in the House report can be met within existing funds; therefore, this amount of increase has been deleted.

There follows a complete table of the research activities listed in the House report, showing the amounts distributed for these unbudgeted requests, all of which have been accepted by the committee. The committee recommendations are also shown for these several items, including some additional amounts which it believes are warranted over and above the \$3 million recommended in the House bill.

The total amount over the budget recommended for these same purposes is \$4,230,000. The comparative table reflecting these items listed in the House report, the amounts, requested over the budget, the amount provided under the \$3 million in the House bill, and the amounts and additional sums recommended by the Senate committee follow:

Requests for research increases over 1968 budget estimate listed in House report (pp. 20-21)

Agency and item	1967 appropriation (1)	Request above 1968 budget (2)	House bill over estimates, 1968 (3)	Senate committee over estimates, 1968 (4)
(1)				
Additional production research on soybeans-----	\$1, 679, 000	\$500, 000	\$250, 000	\$250, 000
(2)				
Research on mastitis problems in milk quality-----	329, 100	225, 000	225, 000	225, 000
(3)				
Additional research on avian leukosis-----	565, 300	500, 000	300, 000	400, 000
(4)				
Additional research on containerized shipment of perishables in foreign trade-----	64, 600	80, 000	-----	-----
(5)				
Weed control research in horticultural and specialty crops in irrigated areas of the Pacific Northwest at Prosser, Wash-----	92, 200	120, 000	100, 000	100, 000
(6)				
Additional production research on dry peas and lentils-----	25, 100	160, 000	120, 000	120, 000
(7)				
Cooperative research on cane sugar processing-----	-----	150, 000	-----	-----

Requests for research increases over 1968 budget estimate listed in House report (pp. 20-21)—Continued

Agency and item	1967 appropriation (1)	Request above 1968 budget (2)	House bill amounts over estimates, 1968 (3)	Senate committee over estimates, 1968 (4)
(8)				
Additional research on automated grain grading-----	\$440, 000	\$500, 000	-----	-----
(9)				
Additional crop and utilization research on sugarbeets-----	1, 201, 700	469, 400	\$200, 000	\$200, 000
(10)				
Engineering research on harvesting, dehydration, and storage of forage-----	67, 400	131, 000	-----	-----
(11)				
Research to improve protein content of cereal and other grains-----	-----	610, 000	-----	125, 000
(12)				
Oat breeding and analytical evaluation research-----	154, 500	80, 000	80, 000	80, 000
(13)				
Additional rice utilization research at the Southern Utilization Laboratory-----	76, 800	93, 200	50, 000	50, 000
(14)				
Additional sheep production research (Dubois, Idaho)-----	918, 700	350, 000	200, 000	200, 000
(15)				
Transportation research on handling, packaging, etc., in Texas-----	-----	40, 000	-----	40, 000

(16)	Engineering research farm uses of electricity-----	1, 108, 800	750, 000	-----
(17)	Additional research on cutting costs of producing cotton-----	1, 758, 200	3, 823, 700	130, 000
(18)	Additional utilization research on immature, short fiber, and coarse cotton-----	4, 784, 400	700, 000	400, 000
(19)	Hormone physiology studies of citrus fruits in connection with problems of mechanical harvesting-----	-----	160, 000	160, 000
(20)	Establishment of overseas market quality research on citrus and other fruits and other agricultural commodities shipped to Europe-----	10, 000	400, 000	300, 000
(21)	Conservation research for sandy lands on Southern Plains, Big Springs, Tex-----	66, 200	260, 000	-----
(22)	Establishment of a cooperatively financed soil-water-atmosphere-plant relationship research team in Florida-----	53, 100	400, 000	400, 000
(23)	Research on boll weevil in Texas-----	-----	775, 000	200, 000
(24)	Maple products research, Wyndmoor, Pa-----	153, 100	200, 000	100, 000

Requests for research increases over 1968 budget estimate listed in House report (pp. 20-21)—Continued

Agency and item	1967 appropriation (1)	Request above 1968 budget (2)	House bill over estimates (3)	Senate committee over estimates (4)
(25) Facilities for Research (planning and construction): Planning funds for a Southern Corn Belt Soil and Water Research Center (facility to cost \$500,000 with annual operating cost of \$300,000) (no priority)-----	-----	\$50,000	-----	-----
(26) Additional facilities at the Soil and Water Laboratory at Morris, Minn. (estimated annual operating cost of \$350,000 (priority No 5))-----	-----	400,000	-----	\$40,000
(27) Additional facilities for horticultural research on ornamentals at Corvallis, Oreg., and Puyallup, Wash. (construction to cost \$268,750 and annual operating cost of \$222,000)-----	-----	268,750	-----	25,000
(28) Planning funds for a research center for a central processing and utilization research facility on rice-----	-----	100,000	-----	-----
(29) Additional facilities at Utilization Laboratory, Albany, Calif., for wool research construction equipping cost, \$1,250,000 (annual operating expenses estimated at \$700,000)-----	-----	650,000	\$50,000	50,000

(30)	Planning funds for a farm electrification research laboratory (estimated to cost \$2,900,000)-----	160, 000	-----	-----
(31)	Additional facilities at the U.S. Big Springs Field Station for research on sandy soils (see 21 above)-----	40, 000	-----	-----
(32)	Establishment of a Genetic Stock Center for Bees-----	135, 000	135, 000	135, 000
(33)	Planning funds for wine research facility in California (facility to cost \$1,500,000)-----	50, 000	-----	(1)
	Total requests for increases in budget for those items for which specific amounts were requested, Agricultural Research Service-----	13, 331, 050	2 3, 000, 000	4, 230, 000
	Total amount-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ The Department is requested to make a feasibility study and report on findings and recommendations to the committees.

² House report provided \$3,000,000 for research projects and additional facilities requested over estimates. Senate committee concurs in House recommendation and the departmental distribution of this fund. In addition the committee restored the Contingency Research Fund to \$1,000,000.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND FACILITY ITEMS REQUESTED OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE

The committee has also carefully considered a number of additional requests for acceleration of research and for planning and construction funds for new and previously authorized research laboratories. The total amount requested for these several unbudgeted items is \$26,339,800.

The committee considered each of these requests and, in some instances, has recommended that the Department make a feasibility study as to the need for the research laboratories proposed, the program of research that would be undertaken, and the annual cost of such research program, including facilities, and that it report its findings and recommendations thereon to the committee.

The committee feels that when laboratory construction has been authorized and the facility has undergone complete architectural and engineering planning, to meet the needs of the enlarged research program or new research program to be undertaken as such a facility, it should then be constructed on the scale on which it was planned. The committee has thus approved additional construction funds for authorized laboratories in the amount of \$2,184,800 in order that funds be made available to construct these facilities as planned.

Planning funds for the enlargement of two soil and water research facilities, which have been reached on the order of priorities, are also included. These laboratories are priority No. 26 for the enlargement of the present soil and water research station at Orono, Maine, for which \$45,000 has been provided; and No. 27, for the soil and water management laboratory at Riverside, Calif., for which \$50,000 has been provided. Planning funds in the amount of \$275,000 have also been provided for phase II of the Livestock Research Center, Clay Center, Nebr.

It is requested that the Department utilize existing research funds to develop detailed plans and specifications for the establishment of a Northeastern Appalachian Region Fruit Crop Research Station in West Virginia. A feasibility study was received by the committee from the Department on March 6, 1964.

The development of the plans and specifications by the Department for the new research facility is contingent upon the donation of sufficient land necessary for the conduct of the experimental work to be undertaken at the new facility. At the time the committee received the feasibility report it was estimated that 500 acres of land would be required for this purpose.

Additional funds for research have been included as follows: \$100,000 to accelerate research on the dairy herd improvement project; \$125,000 for research on breeding, protein, and analytical studies for cereal and feed grain crops; and \$200,000 to accelerate a cooperatively financed soil and water study at Tempe, Ariz., to determine methods of using sewage effluents for irrigation and other purposes. The committee was advised that this project holds great promise for re-use of water, and the benefits of research findings from this investigation would be applicable to large areas in the west.

Of the total of \$26,339,800 requested, the committee has approved \$2,979,800, over the budget and the House bill.

The additional projects referred to and the recommendations of the committee are shown in the table below:

Additional items requested of Senate committee but not included in House committee report

Item	1967 appropriation (1)	1968 budget request (2)	Additional requests above budget for 1968 (3)	Senate committee recommendations over estimate and House bill (4)
(1) Additional funds proposed for Southern Plains Watershed Research Station-----	\$375, 800	\$475, 800	\$40, 000	-----
(2) Additional funds for sugarbeet research at Bushland, Tex., and Clovis, N. Mex.-----	387, 200	387, 200	200, 000	-----
(3) Additional funds for research on the sterilants and sex lures to eliminate Pink Bollworm-----	94, 200	94, 200	170, 000	-----
(4) Additional funds for research on dairy herd improvement project to accelerate performance testing-----	419, 800	419, 800	150, 000	\$100, 000
(5) \$200,000 for planning funds proposed for the construction of a North Central Dairy Cattle Forage Utilization Laboratory, estimated to cost \$2,500,000, \$1.5 million operating cost-----			2, 500, 000	(1)
(6) Proposed laboratory to expand studies on hazardous components of flue-cured tobacco leaf and including research on means to control quality and succor and provide substitutes for Cuban cigar-filler tobacco-----			1, 000, 000	(1)

See footnote at end of table, p. 21.

Additional items requested of Senate committee but not included in House committee report—Continued

Item	1967 appropriation (1)	1968 budget request (2)	Additional requests above budget for 1968 (3)	Senate committee recommendations over estimate and House bill (4)
(7) \$400,000 proposed for planning funds for Plant Stress Laboratory estimated to cost \$13,200,000, operating cost \$2,575,000-----		-----	\$13,200,000	(1)
(8) \$275,000 for planning funds for phase II of the Livestock Research Center, Clay Center, Nebr., estimated to cost \$3,460,000; together with an additional appropriation of \$500,000 required to complete phase I as contemplated in Agricultural Appropriation Act, 1967-----	\$3,450,000	-----	3,460,000	\$775,000
(9) Additional construction appropriation needed to modernize Tobacco Research Laboratory at Oxford, N.C., on the scale for which \$500,000 was appropriated in fiscal 1965-----		-----	184,800	184,800
(10) \$1,500,000 needed to provide construction funds for the new Southeastern utilization laboratory at the scale contemplated when the appropriation was made-----		-----	1,500,000	1,500,000
(11) \$900,000 to establish a forage and turf research facility at Oregon State University. The annual operating cost would be \$360,000-----		-----	900,000	-----
(12) \$45,000 for planning funds for enlarging the Soil and Water Research Station at Orono, Maine. (Estimated annual operating cost would be \$42,400)-----	42,400	\$42,400	450,000	45,000

(13) Additional construction funds proposed for the Soil and Water Research Laboratory, Weslaco, Tex., for acceleration of remote sensing research program-----			345, 000	(1)
(14) Planning funds proposed to construct a soil and water conservation research center at Rapid City, S. Dak. to cost \$650,000-----			650, 000	-----
(15) Additional research proposed on breeding, protein, and analytical studies for cereal and feed grain crops-----			810, 000	125, 000
(16) Planning funds of \$50,000 proposed for an addition to and modernization of the soil and water management laboratory at Riverside, Calif. Construction costs \$500,000, operating costs \$140,000. (Priority No. 27)-----	128, 500	128, 500	500, 000	50, 000
(17) \$80,000 for transportation research on overseas shipments of poultry proposed by the Institute of Poultry Industries-----			80, 000	-----
(18) Special research investigation at the Soil and Water Research station, Tempe, Arizona, to determine methods of using sewage effluents for irrigation and other purposes to be financed--in cooperation with other agencies-----			200, 000	200, 000
(Totals)-----		1, 547, 900	26, 339, 800	2, 979, 800

¹ Department is requested to make a feasibility study and report on findings, together with its recommendations, to the committee.

PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

1967 appropriations.....	\$82, 665, 900
1968 budget estimate.....	85, 852, 000
House bill.....	84, 028, 000
Committee recommendation.....	90, 835. 400

The appropriations recommended under this heading are used by the Department to conduct a wide range of regulatory plant and animal disease and pest control programs. Most of the funds appropriated are for the purpose of eradicating plant pest insects, and animal diseases which have been introduced to the United States, or to supervise the import and export of plants and animals and to carry out a plant and animal quarantine service at ports of entry. Funds are also provided to administer various regulatory acts, such as pesticide regulations, the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act, eradication of hog cholera and a new act entitled the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-544).

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$90,835,400 to finance the Federal cost for the programs financed by this appropriation. The amount recommended is \$8,169,500 over the 1967 appropriation, a net increase of \$4,983,400 over the budget estimates, and \$6,807,400 over the House bill.

The largest increase recommended by the committee over 1967 and over the budget estimate is the increase of \$4,658,400 provided to meet the increased requirements for control measures to halt the further expansion of the imported fire-ant, and to treat the heavily infested areas. At the request of the committee made during the hearings the Secretary of Agriculture has submitted a program proposal for eradication of the fire-ant. This report has been printed in Part 2 of the committee hearing on p. 1952.

It is evident that until recently officials of the Executive branch have not given sufficient attention to this insect pest. The committee expects to receive, at an early date, more specific proposals from the Secretary of Agriculture including the funding of additional research and related efforts to combat the imported fire-ant. Pending the full program of the Department beginning with fiscal 1969 the committee is of the opinion that accelerated control measures and funding is required and has recommended an appropriation of \$8,000,000, an increase over the estimate of \$4,658,400, and over the 1967 appropriation and the House bill of \$2,611,400.

The committee has included \$1,150,000 as requested in the estimate, but denied by the House, to construct laboratory facilities at Beltsville, Md. The laboratory is to be used to house the personnel dealing with accelerated activity under the pesticides regulation and related regulatory activities. Planning funds were provided in the appropriation act for fiscal 1965 as a part of the accelerated pesticide program.

The committee has included \$1,200,000 in the bill in order that the Department may proceed with its responsibilities under Public Law 89-544, the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. With this amount, the committee expects the Department to expeditiously proceed with inspection and enforcement activities necessary to insure compliance with the act and the Human Care Standards which were published in

the Federal Register pursuant to the act on February 24, 1967. The amount provided is \$900,000 over the House bill; \$875,000 over the amount available in 1967, and \$300,000 under the 1968 budget estimate.

There are several other items of increase over 1967 in the total appropriation recommended by the committee. Additional funds over the 1967 appropriation have been included to step-up the cost-sharing program on the pink bollworm in Arizona-California. The amount provided is a \$500,000 increase over the funds provided for 1967. The committee is unable to understand the Department's budgetary proposal to reduce funds for the cooperative control portion of the pink bollworm program when the area of infestation is continuing to spread. It expects that every effort will be made to accelerate eradication and to render services essential to curtailment of the outbreaks of this insect which causes heavy losses in the infested areas.

The attention of the committee has also been directed to the need of an Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory facility and it requests the Department to review the testimony on this proposal and to report to it as to the needs in this respect and the plans of the Department to meet such needs.

There follows a tabulation showing the several program items for which changes were requested in the budget, the amounts recommended by the House, and the recommendations of the committee with comparisons.

Comparative tabulation of program changes for plant and animal disease and pest control

Program items	(1) Available in 1967	(2) Total 1968 estimate	(3) House bill, 1968	(4) Senate committee, 1968	(5) Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appro- priation, 1967 (adjusted) (a)	Budget estimates, 1968 (b)	House bill, 1968 (c)
(1) Regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of certain laboratory animals.....	\$325,000	\$1,500,000	\$300,000	\$1,200,000	+\$875,000	-\$300,000	+\$900,000
(2) Monitoring pest control in the agricultural environment.....	585,700	885,700	585,700	885,700	+300,000	-----	+300,000
(3) Eradicating screw-worms.....	4,467,700	4,967,700	4,967,700	4,967,700	+500,000	-----	-----
(4) Additional registration and enforcement activities under the Federal Insecti- cide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.....	3,284,400	3,698,400	3,284,400	3,698,400	+414,000	-----	+414,000
(5) Increase for project "Poultry diseases and related investigations" to expand work on detection of salmonella contamination in livestock and poultry feed.....	398,500	698,500	698,500	698,500	+300,000	-----	-----
(6) Increase for project "Diagnosis, control, and eradication of miscellaneous diseases" for additional work on detection of sources of trichinosis infection.....	973,800	1,073,800	973,800	1,073,800	+100,000	-----	+100,000
(7) Increased activities under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act necessary to assure the safety and potency of veterinary biologics.....	1,999,900	2,300,000	2,150,000	2,425,000	+425,100	+125,000	+275,000
(8) Eradicating hog cholera.....	4,557,200	4,757,200	4,557,200	4,757,200	+200,000	-----	+200,000

(9) Plant quarantine inspection at ports of entry-----	10,375,000	11,265,000	11,085,000	11,265,000	+800,000	-----	+180,000
(10) Animal inspection and quarantine at ports of entry-----	1,933,000	2,370,000	2,193,000	2,370,000	+387,000	-----	+177,000
(11) Decrease in boll weevil eradication program-----	1,002,800	502,800	502,800	502,800	-500,000	-----	-----
(12) Imported fire ant program-----	5,388,600	3,341,600	5,388,600	8,000,000	+2,611,400	+4,658,400	+2,611,400
(13) Increased costs for shortage category positions (H. Doc. 114)-----	-----	26,000	26,000	26,000	+26,000	-----	-----
(14) Pink bollworm control activity (California-Arizona)-----	(522,900)	(384,300)	(384,300)	(522,900) 500,000	----- +500,000	+500,000	+500,000
(15) Facilities; Construction-----	-----	1,150,000	-----	1,150,000	+1,150,000	-----	+1,150,000
All other-----	47,315,300	47,315,300	47,315,300	47,315,300	-----	-----	-----
Total, plant and animal disease and pest control-----	82,656,900	85,852,000	84,028,000	90,835,400	+8,178,500	+4,983,400	+6,807,400

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

1967 appropriations.....	\$4, 500, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	15, 400, 000
House bill.....	7, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 400, 000

Under this heading is financed the overseas research program of the Department which utilizes foreign currencies generated through the sale of agricultural commodities under Title I of Public Law 480, as amended. The research conducted covers a broad range of subjects and the objective is to develop research findings of primary benefit to American agriculture. The research conducted under the funds appropriated is with the local currencies available in countries which are in excess of amounts needed for normal U.S. requirements.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,400,000 for fiscal year 1968. This is an increase of \$10,900,000 over the amount approved last year and is the amount of the budget estimate for 1968, and \$7,900,000 over the amount approved in the House bill.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

1967 appropriations.....	\$58, 776, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	63, 113, 000
House bill.....	63, 113, 000
Committee recommendation.....	66, 214, 000

The Cooperative State Research Service was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1462 dated July 19, 1961 and Supplement 1, dated August 30, 1961 under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953. The primary function of the Service is to administer acts of Congress that authorize Federal appropriations for agricultural research carried on by the State agricultural experiment stations of the 50 States and Puerto Rico. The principal Acts under which payments to States may be made include:

- (1) Agricultural Experiment Stations Act of August 11, 1955 (Hatch Act of 1887, as amended);
- (2) The Cooperative Forestry Research Act of October 10, 1962;
- (3) The Act of September 6, 1958, authorizing grants for support of scientific research; and
- (4) Research Facilities Act of July 22, 1963 (7 U.S.C. 390-390k), and

The administration of payments and grants involves the review and approval in advance of each individual research proposal submitted by a State agricultural experiment station or other State institution to be financed in whole or in part from Federal-grant funds, the disbursement of the funds, and the continuous review and evaluation of research programs and expenditures thereunder. The Service also encourages and assists in the establishment and maintenance of cooperation within and between the States, and participates in the planning and coordination of research programs between the States and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$66,214,000 to finance the various programs administered through the Cooperative State Research Service, including the cost of administration. The

total amount recommended is an increase of \$7,438,000 over the appropriation for 1967, \$3,101,000 over the budget estimate and \$3,101,000 over the House bill.

The specific increases over fiscal year 1967 are comprised of an increase of \$4,926,000 for payments to State Experiment Stations under the Hatch Act, as amended. The increases over 1967 are to be directed toward meeting the increased cost of research, to accelerate human nutrition research, marketing research, research on cattle and on environmental and waste problems. The committee has also included \$1,101,000 for pay comparability adjustments.

For grants to States for cooperative forestry research the committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,485,000, the amount carried in the House bill and the amount of the budget estimate for 1967. This is an increase of \$485,000 over the appropriation for 1967.

An appropriation of \$2,000,000 is recommended for contracts and Grants for research. This is the amount of the estimate and the amount in the House bill. Language has been inserted in the bill to make clear the intention of the Committee to continue next year and in future years \$1 million for the special cotton research program and \$400,000 for soybean research. In any future year the Department is expected to continue these amounts annually unless a change in amounts for these purposes is justified to the committees on Appropriations and approved by the Congress. The committee does not expect to find it necessary to reiterate this intent each year in the report accompanying the bill.

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$4,000,000 for contracts and grants to States for facilities under the Act approved July 22, 1963. The committee is of the opinion that if this is a worthwhile program sufficient funds should be requested in the budget estimate each year to provide each of the States with an annual increment under the formula which would be of real assistance to them in funding the research facilities as intended under the Act.

EXTENSION SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND PUERTO RICO

1967 appropriations.....	\$78, 652, 500
1968 budget estimate.....	81, 917, 500
House bill.....	81, 917, 500
Committee recommendation.....	83, 917, 500

The cooperative agricultural extension program was established by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, as amended. Extension educational work is also authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

The basic job of the Cooperative Extension Service is to help people identify and solve their farm, home, and community problems through use of research findings of the Department of Agriculture and the State Land-Grant Colleges, and programs administered by the Department of Agriculture.

State and county extension work is financed from State, county and Federal sources. The funds provided are used within the States for the employment of county agents, home demonstration agents, 4-H Club agents, State specialists and others who conduct the joint educational programs adapted to local problems and conditions. The

county extension service serves as the focal point within the counties in leadership and coordination of the educational aspects of all Federal programs.

An appropriation of \$83,917,500 is recommended by the committee for payments and expenses for cooperative extension work. The amount recommended for payments to States under the Smith-Lever Act is \$83,917,500 and is an increase of \$2,000,000 over the House bill and the budget estimate and is \$5,265,000 over the amount appropriated in 1967. The increase over 1967, as recommended by the committee, includes \$2,000,000 for pay comparability adjustments, to be distributed to the States under the Smith-Lever formula, as amended. This is the amount that was reported to the committee by officials of the Extension Service as being necessary to continue the objective of adjusting pay for extension workers comparable to pay adjustments approved by the Congress for Federal employees. The appropriation recommended also includes an increase of \$3,265,000, as requested in the budget and provided by the House for strengthening the Community Resource Development Program, for educational programs to improve farm production and income, and to strengthen the 4-H and related programs in low income areas.

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$8,818,500 for retirement costs for Extension agents. This is the amount carried in the House bill and represents an increase of \$513,000 over the amount appropriated a year ago.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,113,000 for penalty mail cost. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the amount approved by the House and the same amount as appropriated in fiscal year 1967.

An appropriation of \$2,753,000 is recommended for the expenses of the Federal Extension Service which provides leadership and coordination service and administers the Federal law authorized in extension work. This is the amount recommended in the House bill and is the amount of the budget estimate.

The committee is concerned about the apparent tendency on the part of some States to attempt to withdraw State funds from the programs, when there is an increase in Federal funds for allotment to the States under the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act. Increases in Federal funds are intended to strengthen and augment the program in the several States. They are not intended to be used in substitution for State funds which would have been available except for the increase in Federal funds. Much of the legislation preceding the Hatch Act and the Smith-Lever Act as presently enacted, such as Titles I and II of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, expressly stated this principle by providing that funds appropriated thereunder should be in addition to and not in substitution for funds otherwise available for these programs. The committee believes that this principle should be followed by the Department of Agriculture in administering the Hatch Act and Smith-Lever Act as presently enacted. A reduction in State support otherwise available for such programs because of an increase in Federal funds should be considered as using the Federal funds in substitution, a purpose for which the increased Federal funds are not intended, and under such condition should not be paid to the State.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

1967 appropriations-----	\$1, 204, 000
1968 budget estimate-----	1, 404, 000
House bill-----	1, 204, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 404, 000

The Farmer Cooperative Service was established after approval of the Farm Credit Act of 1953 which authorized the transfer of functions of the agency to the Department of Agriculture.

This agency is assigned the functions of programs authorized by the Cooperative Marketing Act of July 2, 1926 (7 U.S.C. 451-457) pertaining to cooperative marketing. It is also assigned the responsibility for research relating to the economic and marketing aspects of farmer cooperatives, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

The Farmer Cooperative Service conducts research; advises directly with cooperative leaders and others; promotes cooperative organization and development through other Federal and State agencies; and publishes results of its research, issues News for Farmer Cooperatives and provides other educational material.

The Farmer Cooperative Service program is directed toward helping (1) farmers get better prices for their products and reduce operating expenses, (2) rural and small town residents to use cooperatives to develop rural resources, (3) rural cooperatives to expend their services and operate more efficiently, and (4) all people of the Nation to understand the work of these cooperatives.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,404,000 for the activities and expenses of the Farmer Cooperative Service for fiscal 1968. The amount recommended is the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$200,000 over the amount recommended in the House bill and the appropriation for fiscal 1967. The additional funds are recommended to enable the agency to accelerate its efforts to help farmers increase their income through farm cooperatives and to develop new services for farmers.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Soil Conservation Service was established by the Act of April 27, 1935. This agency administers programs of technical assistance to Soil Conservation Districts and other cooperators, to watershed groups and to Federal and State agencies having responsibility in providing physical adjustments in water and land use for the purpose of conserving soil and water resources. It also provides technical services for general agricultural improvements and for reducing damage resulting from flood and sedimentation.

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

1967 appropriations-----	\$112, 430, 200
1968 budget estimate-----	113, 995, 000
House bill-----	113, 053, 000
Committee recommendation-----	113, 995, 000

Under the appropriation "Conservation Operations" the Soil Conservation Service provides technical assistance to farmers and ranchers. It also furnishes technical assistance to cooperators in Soil and Water Conservation Districts and to other land owners in developing plans

and applying conservation treatments. It makes soil surveys to determine land capabilities and conservation treatment needs and publishes soil survey reports and maps. In the Western States it conducts snow surveys to develop stream-flow forecasts as an aid to efficient seasonal use of water for irrigation and other purposes. The operation of plant material centers to test promising new species of plant materials is also financed under this appropriation heading.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$113,995,000 for the activities financed under this appropriation head. This is the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$942,000 over the House bill. The increases over fiscal year 1967 recommended by the committee include an increase of \$184,800 for salary advancements for scientists and engineers requested in House Document 114; an increase of \$942,000 for part-time help to existing soil conservation districts, which has been denied by the House; and \$540,000 to provide technical assistance to new soil and water conservation districts expected to be formed within fiscal 1968.

WATERSHED PLANNING

1967 appropriations.....	\$6, 342, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	6, 377, 000
House bill.....	6, 377, 000
Committee recommendation.....	6, 000, 000

Funds appropriated under this heading are used to conduct investigations and surveys of proposed watershed projects in response to requests made by sponsoring local organizations and to assist in the development of watershed work plans.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for this purpose. The recommended appropriation is a decrease of \$377,000 under the House Bill and the budget request.

In addition to the appropriation carried in this bill the committee is advised that during 1967 the several States and local communities contributed an additional \$3.7 million to accelerate the planning of small watersheds projects authorized under the Watershed Protection Act, Public Law 566, as amended. This amount combined with the new appropriation of \$6,000,000, plus an estimated carryover from 1967 of over \$495,000 will provide an estimated \$10,195,000 for watershed planning during fiscal 1968.

The committee again calls attention to the failure of the budget estimate to include sufficient funds under "Watershed Protection" to balance the construction work on the approved watershed projects with the planning activity. The committee fully recognizes the desire for planning but also recognizes the futility which results coupled with the additional cost of the program to the government when the planned projects do not move in an orderly manner on through to advanced engineering and final completion due to lack of funds for the orderly completion of planned projects. The committee further notes the failure of the Department to balance the approval of planned projects so that a sufficient number of the smaller watershed projects are included within the annual program.

The committee has recommended that new planning starts be limited to not to exceed eighty during fiscal 1968.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

1967 appropriations-----	\$70, 130, 700
1968 budget estimate-----	70, 403, 000
House bill-----	70, 403, 000
Committee recommendation-----	70, 403, 000

Under this appropriation is financed the administration of the watershed protection program including the installation of planned works of improvement in approved watershed projects to reduce erosion, flood-water, and sediment damage, and to further the development of conservation measures to utilize and dispose of water, including recreational facilities. Funds under this appropriation are also used to finance cooperative river basin investigations and surveys for the development of coordinated water resource programs and to make loans to local organizations to help finance the local cost share of carrying out planned watershed works of development.

An appropriation of \$70,403,000 is recommended for this item. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the amount recommended in the House bill, and an increase of \$272,300 over the 1967 appropriation.

An appropriation of \$8,419,000 is recommended for river basin surveys and investigations. This is the amount of the estimate, the amount recommended by the House, and an increase of \$526,000 over fiscal 1967.

The committee further recommends that beginning with the next budget a separate appropriation item be requested for "river basin surveys and investigations."

Last year the committee increased the appropriation for "Watershed Protection" by \$2,000,000 to accelerate the construction of works of improvement in approved watersheds. In spite of this much needed increase the pending budget request proposed a decrease of \$216,000 for this purpose. The hearing record shows that funds made available to approved watersheds have decreased per watershed from \$89,000 in 1966 to \$83,000 during fiscal 1967, and with a further decrease to \$76,000 estimated in fiscal 1968 budget estimate. It is evident, therefore, that adequate appropriations are not being requested to bring the installation work on approved projects in line with project planning under "Watershed Planning." Inadequate financing results in delay in completing approved projects with attendant escalation in project costs over the original cost estimates.

It is the responsibility of the Department to correct this situation and the committee expects that it do so in light of the facts disclosed on this subject during the committee hearings and as described in summary manner in this report.

The committee has included amendments in the bill that will permit the loan limitation of \$5,000,000 to be financed directly from loan funds available in the Direct Loan Account of the Farmers Home Administration. As a result of this recommendation, the total amount available during fiscal 1968 for "installation of works of improvement" will be increased by \$5,000,000 or to a total of \$62,058,000. This is an increase of \$5,000,000 over the estimate and House bill, for construction work on the approved watersheds.

The committee action, as previously stated, is directed toward accelerating the construction on approved projects rather than to providing funds for an increased number of new construction starts.

Funds available for new construction starts shall be limited to not more than eighty new starts during fiscal 1968. If the budget request for fiscal 1969 corrects the imbalance between planning and construction funds it will be possible to move the entire program forward at an accelerated rate.

FLOOD PREVENTION

1967 appropriations.....	\$25,695,400
1968 budget estimate.....	25,753,000
House bill.....	25,753,000
Committee recommendation.....	25,753,000

Under the heading of "Flood Prevention" is financed the administration of the flood prevention and development program conducted in the 11 major watersheds authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944.

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$25,753,000 to finance the activities of the 11 authorized watersheds. This is the same amount as carried in the House bill and an increase of \$57,600 over 1967. This small increase covers the mandatory increases for engineers pursuant to public Law 87-793.

It is noted that the estimated total Federal cost on these 11 projects is \$425,400,000 and on June 30, 1966, the total amount obligated was \$257,679,000. There follows a status report on the expenses and the completion to date of the 11 watersheds authorized under the Flood Control Act of 1944.

[Dollars in thousands]

Watershed	Estimated total Federal cost	Total obligated June 30, 1966	Estimated percent completed June 30, 1966	Fiscal year 1967 available funds	Fiscal year 1968 budget estimate	Balance required to complete after 1968
Buffalo Creek, N. Y.....	\$4,615	\$4,615	100			
Colorado (middle), Texas.....	34,957	20,358	58	\$2,141	\$2,040	\$10,418
Coosa, Georgia and Tennessee.....	13,693	11,031	86	1,327	1,100	235
Little Sioux, Iowa and Minnesota.....	33,513	17,663	53	1,353	1,200	13,297
Little Tallahatchie, Mississippi.....	22,730	16,402	79	2,127	1,700	2,501
Los Angeles, Calif.....	48,435	23,458	48	2,377	2,500	20,100
Potomac, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.....	31,550	14,750	47	3,645	2,900	10,255
Santa Ynez, California.....	10,718	6,404	60	538	473	3,303
Trinity, Texas.....	92,601	49,238	53	4,713	4,100	34,550
Washita, Oklahoma and Texas.....	74,951	55,623	74	4,161	4,500	10,667
Yazoo, Mississippi.....	57,637	38,137	66	5,051	4,630	9,819
Total.....	425,400	257,679	61	27,433	25,143	115,145
Estimated carryover.....				-1,738	+610	
Estimated obligations.....				25,695	25,753	

As in the case of the Watershed Protection appropriation, the committee has inserted an amendment in the bill under which the funds needed for loans and related expenses and under which this heading shall be derived from the Direct Loan Account of the Farmers Home Administration.

GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

1967 appropriations.....	\$18, 504, 300
1968 budget estimate.....	16, 336, 000
House bill.....	16, 336, 000
Committee recommendation.....	18, 504, 300

Under this heading is financed the cost-sharing conservation program authorized by Public Law 1021, 84th Congress, under which farmers and ranchers in designated counties of the Great Plains States enter into long-term contracts to make needed land use adjustments and to install essential soil and water conservation measures specified in the basic conservation plans developed by technicians of the Soil Conservation Service.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,504,300 for this program which is the same amount as appropriated in fiscal 1967 and an increase of \$2,168,300 over the revised budget estimate and the amount carried in the House bill. The committee believes that this increased appropriation is the minimum amount needed to reduce the large backlog of applications under this cost-sharing program involving numerous counties in the Great Plains area.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

1967 appropriations.....	\$4, 664, 600
1968 budget estimate.....	7, 629, 000
House bill.....	6, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 629, 000

Under this appropriation is financed the resource conservation and development technical program authorized under Section 102, Title I, of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. Funds appropriated are used to conduct investigations and to make surveys in designated areas in cooperation with local sponsors for the purpose of developing an overall program and plan of land conservation and utilization and resource development projects. Funds are also used to make loans for resource development and improvements on private lands in approved projects.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,629,000. This is an increase of \$1,629,000 over the House bill and is the amount of the budget estimate for 1968, and an increase of \$2,964,400 over the amount available in 1967. The committee is advised that the full amount of the budget estimate is necessary to continue with the planned project measures in the 23 projects expected to be under way at the close of fiscal 1967 and to initiate operations in the 11 additional projects planned during fiscal 1968.

The committee has also restored the amount of loan limitation and related expense of \$1,500,000, as proposed in the budget estimate, an increase of \$500,000 over the House bill. As in the case of some other items administered by the Soil Conservation Service, the committee has inserted language in the bill which provides retention of the limitation but makes the loan funds available from the Direct Loan Account of the Farmers Home Administration.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

1967 appropriations.....	\$12, 421, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	13, 646, 000
House bill.....	12, 421, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 021, 000

The Economic Research Service was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1446, Supplement No. 1, of April 3, 1961, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 and other authorities. The Service develops and carries out a program of economic research designed to benefit farmers and the general public. The findings of this research are made available to farmers and others through research reports and through economic outlook and situation reports on major commodities, the national economy, and the international economy.

An appropriation of \$13,021,000 is recommended for fiscal 1968. This is an increase of \$600,000 over the amount in the House bill and is \$625,000 under the budget estimate. The increased amount provided is to be used to meet the most urgent needs of the service.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

1967 appropriations.....	\$13, 821, 750
1968 budget estimate.....	13, 864, 000
House bill.....	13, 821, 750
Committee recommendation.....	13, 864, 000

The Statistical Reporting Service was established by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1446, Supplement 1, of April 3, 1961, under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 and other authorities. The Service was created to give coordinated leadership to the statistical reporting research and service programs of the Department. It provides a channel for the orderly flow of statistical intelligence about the agricultural economy of this country. The primary responsibilities of this Service are the nationwide crop and livestock estimates, coordination and improvement in the Department's statistical requirements, and special surveys of market potentials for agricultural products.

An appropriation of \$13,864,000 is recommended by the committee. This is an increase of \$42,250 over the amount appropriated for fiscal 1967, the amount of the budget estimate for fiscal 1968, and \$42,250 over the amount approved by the House.

The increases in activities for fiscal 1968 requested in the budget and approved by the House and by the committee are as follows:

(1) Planning expenditure surveys for revision of the parity index, an increase of \$51,000; (2) Inventory data on rice and sorghum grain stocks, an increase of \$51,000; (3) Postage cost increased by \$136,000 for a total of \$939,000, and (4) Communications data retrieval and related operations of electronic accounting equipment, an increase of \$292,500.

The budget proposed \$110,250 for expansion of research in the field of prices received and paid by farmers and the House bill provided \$68,000 for this purpose. The recommendation of the committee will essentially restore \$27,500 of the decrease by the House for this item, making a total of \$95,500.

The committee concurs in the statement in the House report that a filbert estimating program including cost-sharing cooperation from local sources be undertaken with the funds recommended for 1968. It is also expected that the full annual cost of providing better statistics on prices paid by farmers, farm employment, wage rates, and other agricultural statistics for the State of Hawaii will be undertaken on a full year and continuing basis with the \$35,000 included in the bill for this purpose. This is an increase of \$8,750 over the estimate and the House bill for this purpose.

During the hearings the attention of the committee was directed toward the need for better statistics on the equine population in the United States. It is recommended that the Department review the testimony on this subject and advise it as to whether an annual sample survey of the equine population of the United States should be undertaken by the Department, or whether periodic equine population surveys should be included as a part of the agricultural and regular census.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

The Consumer and Marketing Service was established February 8, 1965 pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, under terms of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended (58 Stat. 742). The Service provides consumer protection through mandatory meat and poultry inspection for wholesomeness and aids in improving the diet of consumers through the School Lunch, Special Milk, and Food Stamp programs and through direct distribution of commodities acquired under section 32 and CCC. Through its marketing and regulatory programs it aids in advancing orderly and efficient marketing and effective distribution of products from the Nation's farms.

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

1967 appropriations.....	\$86, 072, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	89, 522, 000
House bill.....	89, 010, 000
Committee recommendation.....	89, 522, 000

Under this appropriation heading, funds are appropriated to administer programs authorized to provide service and regulatory functions concerned with the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, including:

(a) Market news service to provide timely and reliable market reports on all major agricultural commodities to help farmers determine when, where, and at what price to sell their products;

(b) Meat inspection to assure that all meat and meat products moving in interstate and foreign commerce are wholesome;

(c) Poultry inspection to assure that all poultry meat and poultry meat products moving in interstate and foreign commerce are wholesome;

(d) Other inspection, grading, classing, and standardization services to develop standards of quality and condition for agricultural commodities and to use them in providing an impartial inspection, classing, and grading service; and

(e) Regulatory activities covering administration of laws aimed at protecting farmers and others from financial loss resulting from decep-

tive, careless, and fraudulent marketing practices, and providing assistance in obtaining and maintaining equitable transportation rates and services on farm supplies and products.

The total appropriation recommended for these several activities for fiscal 1968 is \$89,522,000, an increase of \$3,450,000 over the 1967 appropriation, and an increase of \$512,000 over the total amount recommended in the House bill. The budget estimate for 1968 proposed several changes in amounts required for program activities and the items and amounts involved are described below.

The committee recommends \$46,006,800, the budget estimate for mandatory meat inspection. This is an increase of \$3,222,000 over 1967 and an increase of \$330,000 over the amount in the House bill. The additional funds are required to provide inspection to an estimated 93 new meat packing establishments.

An appropriation of \$20,490,800, the amount of the budget estimate, and an increase of \$688,000 over 1967, is recommended for mandatory poultry inspection. The increased funds are needed to meet the expected increased volume of poultry inspection during fiscal 1968. The amount recommended by the committee is \$80,000 over the amount carried in the House bill.

The budget proposed an increase of \$102,000 for the Warehouse Act administration. This increase was denied by the House but the committee has recommended a partial restoration of this item. The amount recommended for the administration of the Warehouse Act is \$1,475,200, an increase of \$38,000 over the House bill and \$64,000 under the budget. It is expected that the additional funds recommended will be used exclusively in the field service.

Last year a supplemental appropriation of \$301,100 was provided to initiate an activity under the Cotton Promotion Act. The budget for fiscal 1968 proposes that this be reduced by \$250,000 under the 1967 appropriation. The committee has concurred in the House action approving \$51,100 for this purpose.

The committee has also included \$19,000 in the amount recommended in the bill to institute a market news reporting service on winter vegetables and melons at Nogales, Ariz. The committee is advised by the Department that the volume and importance of this location warrant Federal financing and classifies it as a category I type office.

During the hearings the attention of the committee was also directed to the need for a livestock news reporting service for the State of Wyoming and the North Platte Valley of Nebraska. The committee has also recommended an appropriation of \$45,000 for the establishment of this service which qualifies as category I and is therefore entitled to Federal financing under the standards established a number of years ago.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

1967 appropriations.....	\$1, 750, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	1, 750, 000
House bill.....	1, 750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 900, 000

The Service administers the matched fund program for marketing activities carried out through cooperative arrangements with State

departments of agriculture, bureaus of markets, and similar State agencies. Payments to States for this purpose were authorized under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

An appropriation of \$1,900,000 is recommended for the matching fund program. This is \$150,000 over the amount carried in the House bill, the budget estimate, and the amount appropriated in 1967.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

1967 appropriations-----	\$51, 000, 000
1967 by transfer from Sec. 32-----	¹ 53, 000, 000
1968 budget estimate-----	(104, 000, 000)
House bill-----	¹ (104, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	104, 000, 000

¹ In addition \$53,000,000 was derived by transfer from Section 32 permanent appropriations.

The Special Milk Program is aimed primarily at increasing the consumption of fluid milk by children. Through fiscal year 1966, all nonprofit schools of high school grade and under, all nonprofit summer camps and child-care institutions devoted to the care and training of children, are eligible to participate in the program. From its inception in fiscal year 1955 through fiscal year 1962, the program was financed through advances from Commodity Credit Corporation funds.

The Agricultural Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-128), approved August 8, 1961, authorized financing of the program by regular appropriation. This authorization was amended by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-642), approved October 11, 1966, which extended the program through fiscal year 1970 and continued the authorization for financing to be made from regular appropriations from the general revenue fund.

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$104,000,000 for expenses and payments under the special milk program. This is the amount provided last year and carried in the House bill for fiscal 1968.

As previously stated in committee reports the committee is opposed to budgetary proposals to use the section 32 permanent appropriation to pay the expenses of activities which are authorized to be financed by appropriation from the general revenue fund. The committee has therefore recommended that the full budget estimate of \$104,000,000 be made by direct appropriation rather than be derived by transfer from section 32, as requested in the budget estimate and approved by the House.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

1967 appropriations-----	\$168, 605, 000
1968 budget estimate-----	198, 735, 000
House bill-----	198, 735, 000
Committee recommendation-----	190, 825, 000

Federal assistance is provided to States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam for use in serving nutritious lunches to children attending schools of high school grades or under in order to improve the health and well-being of the Nation's children, and broaden the market for agricultural food commodities. The pilot school breakfast program, non-food assistance and grants for State administrative expenses, authorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, are aimed at closing existing gaps in child nutrition.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$190,825,000 for the various program provisions of the amended School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. In addition \$45,000,000 is provided by transfer from section 32 for purchase of foods making a total available of \$235,825,000. The total appropriation recommended provides a net increase of \$22,220,000 over 1967 and is \$7,910,000 under the budget estimate and \$7,910,000 under the House bill.

The committee recommendations make available for 1968 \$171,-475,000 for cash payments and for section 6 procurement. This is the amount requested in the estimate and represents an increase of \$9,705,000 over 1967 for cash payments to States under the regular formula. The amount recommended for these payments is \$157,150,000 compared with \$147,445,000 appropriated for 1967 and \$187,000,000 by the House.

Language is provided in the bill to continue the traditional use of at least \$14,325,000 for regular section 6 purposes. This is the amount of the estimate and \$12,440,000 over the House bill. The use of \$45 million derived by transfer from section 32 permanent authorization is continued and this amount is also for procurement of food under section 6.

In summary the amounts provided for food procurement of \$59,-325,000 and by cash payments and operational expenses of the regular school lunch program total \$218,575,000. This funding will provide an average of 5¢ Federal contribution of cash and food per meal for the estimated number of lunches to be served during fiscal 1968. This is the same amount of Federal contribution that has been provided in recent years per school lunch served, and is the per lunch reimbursement rate requested in the budget estimate for 1968.

NEW SCHOOL LUNCH ACTIVITIES

In recent years the Congress has approved modifications to the school lunch program and has authorized other special programs. The special assistance program was authorized as Section 11 of the amendments to the School Lunch Act (Public Law 87-823 approved October 15, 1962).

The Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-642 approved October 11, 1966) provided for additional and expanded feeding programs in an effort to safeguard the health and improve the well-being of the Nation's children.

This latter Act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct and supervise Federal programs to assist schools in providing food service.

The budget estimates for fiscal 1968 requested funds well below the authorized amounts for special assistance and the authorizing provisions for new programs pursuant to Public Law 89-642. The new programs and their authorization under the above mentioned Act are (1) The School Breakfast Program authorized by Section 4(a) provides for a pilot program through grants-in-aid and other means to initiate, maintain, and expand non-profit breakfast programs (2) The Non-food Assistance Program under Section 5(a) authorized the Secretary to formulate and administer a program to assist the States through Grants-in-aid and other means to supply equipment and other assistance to schools drawing attendance from areas in which

poor economic conditions exist; and (3) Section 7 authorized appropriations to advance funds to each State educational agency for the purpose of enabling the respective State agencies to supervise and to provide technical assistance to the local school districts in conducting programs authorized under Public Law 89-642 and Section 11 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended.

The committee believes that the new school lunch programs described above should be undertaken on a modest basis and has included a total of \$17,250,000 for the three special feeding programs to provide lunches to needy children and children from low income areas. This is a reduction of \$7,910,000 under the estimates and an increase of \$9,500,000 over the House bill.

The comparative appropriations for fiscal 1967, estimates for 1968, amounts in the House bill and recommendations of the committee for the various school lunch program and administrative activities are tabulated in the following table:

Comparative table on school lunch programs

Item	Available, 1967 (1)	1968 budget estimate (2)	House bill, 1968 (3)	Senate committee amounts (4)	Senate com- mittee (+) or (-) House (5)
(1)					
Regular school lunch program:					
Cash payments to States.....	\$147,445,000	\$157,150,000	\$187,000,000	\$157,150,000	-\$29,850,000
Commodity procurement:					
From appropriated funds.....	14,325,000	14,325,000	1,885,000	14,325,000	+12,440,000
From sec. 32 funds.....	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	-----
Total, commodity procurement.....	59,325,000	59,325,000	46,885,000	59,325,000	+12,440,000
Operating expenses.....	2,085,000	2,460,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	-----
Total, regular school lunch program.....	208,855,000	218,935,000	235,985,000	218,575,000	-17,410,000
(2)					
New programs:					
Special cash assistance, sec. 11.....	2,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000	+3,000,000
Pilot school breakfast program.....	2,000,000	6,500,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	+3,000,000
Nonfood assistance program.....	750,000	6,000,000	750,000	3,300,000	+2,250,000
State administrative expenses.....	-----	2,300,000	-----	1,250,000	+1,250,000
(3)					
Total, new programs.....	4,750,000	24,800,000	7,750,000	17,250,000	+9,500,000
Total direct appropriation.....	163,605,000	198,735,000	198,735,000	190,825,000	-7,910,000
Transfer from sec. 32.....	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	-----
Total available.....	213,605,000	243,735,000	243,735,000	235,825,000	-7,910,000

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

1967 appropriations.....	¹ \$110,000,000
1968 budget estimate.....	(² 195,000,000)
House bill.....	-----
Committee recommendation.....	³ 172,500,000

¹ In addition, a reappropriation of \$30,000,000 of prior year unobligated balance was authorized for a total available of \$140 million.

² Program of \$195,000,000 proposed by transfer from Section 32 funds.

³ In addition, \$22,500,000 by reappropriation, for a total available of \$195,000,000.

The 1964 authorization for the Food Stamp Program terminated June 30, 1967. Both houses of the Congress have passed extensions to the authorization act, but the differing versions had not been agreed to by the Conference Committee when the committee reported the bill. As reported to the House the bill provided a total of \$195,000,000, contingent upon enactment of the House passed extension act. The House reported amount would have included \$175 million to be derived by transfer from section 32 as proposed in the budget, but during debate in the House the entire item was stricken from the bill on a point of order.

A direct appropriation of \$172,500,000 together with language authorizing the reappropriation of \$22,500,000 is recommended by the committee for the expenses of the Food Stamp Program during fiscal 1968. The amount recommended is the amount of the budget estimate of \$195,000,000 but by direct appropriation, an increase over the budget estimate by \$172,500,000.

The increase in appropriation over the budget request results from the committee action in restoring the appropriation to financing from the general revenue fund in accord with the action taken in connection with the Special Milk Program and for the reason referred to earlier in the report.

This is a welfare program and appropriations to cover program expenses should be from the general revenue fund rather than by transfer from section 32.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1967 appropriations.....	\$21, 441, 500
1968 budget estimate.....	22, 612, 000
House bill.....	21, 441, 500
Committee recommendation.....	22, 612, 000

The Foreign Agricultural Service was established March 10, 1953, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1320, Supplement 1. Public Law 690, approved August 28, 1954, transferred the agricultural attachés from the Department of State to the Foreign Agricultural Service. More recently, the Secretary has assigned to the Service, by transfer from other agencies of the Department, responsibility for the barter and stockpiling program; general sales management for Government-owned surplus commodities; ocean transportation functions related to the export of commodities under U.S. programs; and activities relating to developing, evaluating, and reviewing the program for donations of food abroad through voluntary agencies, pursuant to title III of Public Law 480.

The primary function of the Foreign Agricultural Service is to help American agriculture in maintaining and expanding foreign markets for its products.

It maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting service to assist U.S. agricultural industry in its export operations. This is done through a continuous program of analyzing and reporting foreign agricultural production, markets, and policies.

It helps to develop foreign markets for U.S. farm products through administration of special export programs and through helping to secure international trade conditions that are favorable toward our products.

An appropriation of \$22,612,000 together with a transfer of \$3,-117,000 for a total available amount of \$25,729,000 is recommended for the administrative and operating expenses of the Agency. This is the amount requested in the budget estimate, and an increase of \$1,170,500 over 1967 and the amount carried in the House bill.

The increases over 1967 include \$700,000 for a special trade fair promotion and exhibit in Japan our largest agricultural market.

There is included an increase of \$200,000 for acceleration of the worldwide commodity analysis work in cotton and other major crops.

An increase of \$270,500 is recommended to service the International Organization activity and to strengthen the Agriculture Attaché Service in those posts and countries where further attaché assistance will promote or otherwise lead to increased agricultural exports.

Increased funds requested in the budget for acceleration of the Barter and Stockpiling activity in the amount of \$77,000, and \$91,250 for increased activity in connection with Ocean Transportation are also recommended. The funds for these two activities are transferred from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

1967 appropriations-----	\$1, 434, 000
1968 budget estimate-----	1, 491, 000
House bill-----	1, 491, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 491, 000

The Commodity Exchange Authority administers the Commodity Exchange Act of September 21, 1922, as amended. The objectives under the act are to prevent commodity price manipulation and market corners; prevent dissemination of false and misleading crop and market information affecting commodity prices; protect hedgers and other users of the commodity futures markets against cheating, fraud, and manipulative practices; insure the benefits of membership privileges on contract markets to cooperative associations of producers; insure trust-fund treatment of margin moneys and equities of hedgers and other traders and prevent the misuse of such funds by brokers; and provide information to the public regarding trading operations and contract markets.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,491,000 for the administrative expenses of this agency during the coming fiscal year. This is the amount of the budget estimate, the amount carried in the House bill, and an increase of \$57,000 over the current fiscal year. The increase over 1967 is for the purpose of enabling the agency to step up trade practice investigations through acceleration of its automation program.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 5, 1961, under the authority of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953, in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 901-913).

EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

1967 appropriations.....	¹ \$129, 952, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	¹ 152, 665, 400
House bill.....	¹ 137, 935, 400
Committee recommendation.....	¹ 144, 285, 400

¹ In addition the following amounts are authorized to be transferred from CCC funds: 1967 appropriation, \$76,406,500; 1968 Budget estimate, \$52,488,600; House Bill, \$64,728,600; and Committee recommendation, \$58,608,600.

Under this appropriation item funds are made available for the administrative expenses of a number of farm programs administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Several programs administered by this agency including production adjustment programs dealing with the various commodities and the special acreage production programs; administration of the Sugar Act Program; administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program; administration of the Emergency Conservation Measures; the Crop-land Adjustment and Conversion Programs; the Conservation Reserve Program payments and the Appalachian Region Conservation Program; the administration of price support and related programs and special activities and export programs, as authorized pursuant to the foreign assistance programs, together with related service activities assigned to the agencies.

The committee recommends an appropriation and transfer from corporate funds totaling \$202,894,000 for this item. This is a net increase of \$230,000 over the amounts in the appropriation and by the transfer as recommended in the House bill. The net increase of \$230,000 over the House bill is recommended to pay the expenses for the direction of emergency programs.

The direct appropriation recommended is \$144,285,000, as compared to the House bill recommending an amount of \$137,935,400. The committee recommendation for transfer from the corporate funds is \$58,608,600 instead of \$64,728,600 as proposed in the House bill. The committee change in increasing the direct appropriation and decreasing the transfer from the corporate funds is done to recognize in part that the administrative expenses pertaining to corporate activities have been decreased due to the reduced CCC activity. The total amounts provided reflect a net decrease under the budget estimate of \$2,260,000 and \$3,464,500 under the appropriations and transfers for fiscal 1967.

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

1967 appropriations.....	\$80, 000, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	86, 500, 000
House bill.....	80, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	81, 500, 000

Under this heading payments are made to domestic producers who comply with provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$81,500,000 for payments authorized to domestic producers who comply with sugar-beet and sugarcane special program requirements. The amount recommended is \$5,000,000 under the original budget estimate and \$1,500,000 over the amount carried in the House bill and is \$1,500,000 over the amount appropriated last year. The committee has been advised by the Department that this amount will enable it to make payments to eligible producers whose payments become due during

the coming fiscal year. If it is subsequently determined that additional funds are needed to meet payments on schedule, the committee expects the Department will submit a supplemental estimate for this purpose.

The collection for excise and import taxes during the period 1938 to 1966 have exceeded the payments under this program by approximately \$552,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

1967 appropriations.....	\$220, 000, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	220, 000, 000
House bill.....	220, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	220, 000, 000

This program is authorized by the provisions of section 7 to 16(a), inclusive, and section 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended. The act aims at restoring and improving soil fertility. It contributes to reducing erosion caused by wind and water. It also helps in conserving water on land. Costs are shared with individual farmers and ranchers who perform approved soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices on their farms. This assistance represents only a part of the cost of performing the practice. The farmer bears the balance of the cost which amounts to about 50 per cent.

The committee recommends an advance authorization for the 1968 ACP program of \$220,000,000. This is the amount recommended in the House bill and is an increase of \$120,000,000 over the advance authorization requested in the budget for fiscal 1968. The committee also recommends an appropriation of \$220,000,000 for the payments under the 1967 program which was authorized a year ago in processing the Appropriation Act for fiscal 1967. The amount recommended is the same as the budget estimate and the amount approved in the House bill.

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

1967 appropriations.....	\$62, 000, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	90, 000, 000
House bill.....	80, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	84, 500, 000
Comparisons with:	
1967 appropriations.....	+22, 500, 000
Estimate for 1968.....	-5, 500, 000
House bill.....	+4, 500, 000

This program is authorized by Title 6 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. The purpose of this program is to assist farmers through long-term agreements to divert land from the production of unneeded crops to uses which will promote the development of soil, water, forest, wildlife, and recreational resources. There is authority under this program also to establish, protect and conserve open spaces and natural beauty and to prevent air and water pollution.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$84,500,000 for fiscal 1968. This is \$22,500,000 over the 1967 appropriations, and is \$5,500,000 under the estimate for 1968, and an increase of \$4,500,000 over the amount provided in the House bill.

This increased amount over the 1967 appropriation and the House bill is recommended to pay the mandatory expenses incurred for the 1966 and 1967 programs, together with expenses due in fiscal 1968 under the 1968 program authorization.

The committee has restored to the bill language authorizing the 1968 program of not to exceed \$52,200,000. This is the amount requested in the budget estimate but denied in the House bill. This authorization will enable the Department to divert up to an estimated 2,000,000 acres of cropland which is the same acreage as was signed up under the 1967 authorization.

It is expected that the Department will issue one set of criteria and regulations to be used during the entire signup period in order to avoid any repetition of the confusion and dissatisfaction among applications which arose from the changes in criteria during the middle of the signup on the 1967 program.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

1967 appropriations.....	\$140,650,000
1968 budget estimate.....	125,000,000
House bill.....	123,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	123,000,000

The conservation reserve program is authorized by the Soil Bank Act of 1956. It was a voluntary program under which the Secretary was authorized to enter into 3- to 10-year contracts with farmers to withdraw specified acreages of cropland from production and devote it to conservation uses. In return for removing designated cropland from production and for establishing necessary conservation practices on this land, the farmer receives an annual rental payment each year of the contract period, and received cost-sharing assistance for the establishment of the required conservation practices. Most contracts will have terminated by the fiscal year 1970.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$123,000,000 for the payment of contract obligations during fiscal year 1968. The amount recommended is \$2,000,000 under the estimate and is the same amount as provided in the House bill. The committee believes that this amount will be adequate to meet those obligations which fall due during the current fiscal year. However, if it is determined later in the year that additional funds are actually required, a supplemental estimate can be submitted to meet such additional needs.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

1967 appropriations.....	\$5,000,000
1968 budget estimate.....	5,000,000
House bill.....	5,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	5,000,000

The program of emergency assistance was authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1957 (Public Law 85-58). Assistance is available only when, as a result of wind erosion, floods, hurricanes, or other natural disasters, new conservation problems are created which (1) if not treated, will impair or endanger the land; (2) materially affect the productive capacity of the land; (3) represent damage which is unusual in character and, except for wind erosion, is not the type which would recur frequently in the same area; and (4) will be so costly to rehabilitate that Federal assistance is or will be required to return the land to productive agricultural use.

An appropriation of \$5,000,000 is recommended for fiscal 1968. This is the amount of the budget estimate, the amount carried in the House

bill and the amount appropriated a year ago. According to information furnished to the Committee, it is expected that the appropriation recommended herein of \$5,000,000 together with an expected carry-over of uncommitted funds of \$8,000,000, plus estimated recoveries from designated areas of \$3,500,000, will provide total available funds in fiscal 1968 of \$16,500,000.

The committee is apprized of the fact that recently heavy flooding has occurred in Nebraska, parts of Kansas, Iowa and other Midwest States.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

1967 appropriations.....	\$652, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	450, 000
House bill.....	450, 000
Committee recommendation.....	450, 000

The Rural Community Development Service cooperates with all phases of rural development, and serves the Secretary of Agriculture and other departments of government at the Washington level in the implementation of rural development programs. The Rural Community Development Service identifies Federal programs outside the Department of Agriculture that are still not effectively reaching rural areas because of administrative difficulties of communicating with a dispersed rural population. It also works with Departments and Agencies having such programs to develop effective means for overcoming these administrative difficulties by appropriate adjustments in the programs and by setting up appropriate methods of utilizing the services of Farmers Home Administration and other Department of Agriculture agencies to facilitate effective availability of useful programs of other Departments in rural areas.

An appropriation of \$450,000 is recommended for this staff agency. This is the amount of the budget estimate, the amount provided in the House bill, and is \$202,000 under the appropriation for 1967. During the past year the functions of this office have been realigned and field activities which were projected for this office a year ago are now proposed to be carried out under the Farmers Home Administration. Additional funds in the amount of \$1,000,000 for field activities for rural development are carried under the appropriation for the Farmers Home Administration entitled "Salaries and Expenses."

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

1967 appropriations.....	\$11, 504, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	12, 323, 000
House bill.....	11, 693, 000
Committee recommendation.....	11, 993, 000

Internal audit and investigation activities are carried out by the Office of the Inspector General which was established by the Secretary of Agriculture's Memorandum No. 1503, dated June 25, 1962, and No. 1524, dated December 21, 1962. The Office is responsible to the Secretary for assuring that existing laws, policies, and programs of the Secretary are effectively complied with on every level of administration in accordance with the intent of the Congress and the Secretary. It insures prompt and appropriate corrective action in those areas in which deviation from established law, policy, procedure, rules, or regulations has developed; and conducts internal audit and in-

vestigative activities within the Department and coordinates and correlates them with various investigative agencies of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,993,000 for the administrative expenses of the Office during fiscal 1968. The amount recommended is an increase of \$489,000 over fiscal 1967, and is \$300,000 over the House bill and \$330,000 under the estimate for 1968.

The increased funds are recommended for the acceleration of the audit program of the Food Stamp Program. The committee doubts the wisdom of the overseas audit program and expects that the agency will not use any of the increased funds for this purpose.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

1967 appropriations.....	\$2, 569, 300
1968 budget estimate.....	2, 789, 000
House bill.....	2, 569, 300
Committee recommendation.....	2, 789, 000

The Packers and Stockyards Administration was established by Secretary Memorandum No. 1613, Supplement 1, effective May 8, 1967. The agency is responsible for regulatory programs dealing with preserving free, open and fair competition in the marketing of live-stock meat and poultry. Formerly the activities of this agency were carried out as part of the Consumer and Marketing Service.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,789,000 for activities of the agency during fiscal 1968. The amount recommended is an increase of \$219,700 over the 1967 appropriation, and is the amount of the budget estimate. The House denied the increase requested in the budget but the committee has restored the amount of the budget estimate because it believes that the new agency should be encouraged and strengthened in its efforts to discharge the regulatory functions authorized to be administered by it under the Packers and Stockyards Act, as amended.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1967 appropriations.....	\$4, 325, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	4, 740, 000
House bill.....	4, 325, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 525, 000

The General Counsel, as chief law officer of the Department, is responsible for providing legal services for all programs, operations, and activities of the Department. He is assisted by a Deputy General Counsel and three Assistant General Counsels, each of whom is responsible for a portion of the legal work of the Department. The functions of this Office are carried out in the Washington office and in 20 field offices.

The field offices handle legal work relating to the activities in the field of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Commodity Credit Corporation, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees.

An appropriation of \$4,525,000 is recommended for the operation of the Office of the General Counsel. This is an increase of \$200,000 over the House bill and is \$215,000 under the budget estimate. In restoring the funds denied by the House the committee recommends that the additional funds be used in strengthening the field service of the office.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

1967 appropriations.....	\$1, 882, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	1, 928, 000
House bill.....	1, 928, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 928, 000

The Office has general direction and supervision of all publications and other information policies and activities of the Department including the final review, illustrating, printing, and distribution of publications; clearance and release of press, radio, television, and magazine materials; maintenance of central files of news and general illustration-type photographs; and the preparation and distribution of exhibits and motion pictures. The Office publishes the Yearbook of Agriculture, the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Department directory, and the Department list of publications; handles the details of distributing farmers' bulletins allotted to Members of Congress; and services letter and telephone requests for general information received in the Department.

The full budget estimate of \$1,928,000 is recommended for the Office of Information. This is the same amount as the budget estimate for fiscal 1968, and the amount carried in the House bill. The increase over 1967 of \$46,000 is comprised of an increase of \$21,000 for review of expanded printing orders, and an increase of \$25,000 in the cost of reprints of Farmers Bulletins issued by the Department.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1967 appropriations.....	\$2, 458, 500
1968 budget estimate.....	2, 900, 000
House bill.....	2, 458, 500
Committee recommendation.....	2, 758, 500

The National Agricultural Library serves the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant institutions of State universities. It makes available to all researchers of the Department as well as to the general public the vast storehouse of agricultural knowledge throughout the world which has been issued in published literature. By having a central national library much duplication of effort and diversion of valuable time of scientists and administrators is avoided by issuances of the Library from its catalogue and publications services.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,758,500 for the operation of the Library. This is an increase of \$300,000 over the 1967 appropriation, an increase of \$300,000 over the House bill and is \$141,500 under the budget estimate. The increased funds are required to accelerate the plans for automated library operations; and to accelerate the acquisition cataloging, maintenance and servicing of publications essential to improvement of these services for the scientists of the Department.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

1967 appropriations.....	\$2, 667, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	2, 749, 000
House bill.....	2, 667, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 707, 000

This Office was established pursuant to Secretary's Memorandum No. 1529, dated January 29, 1963, to consolidate the budget and management service functions for several staff offices and agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

An appropriation of \$2,707,000 is recommended for the operation of this staff office. This is an increase of \$40,000 over the House and is \$42,000 under the estimate. The increased funds are required to meet the workload resulting from increased funds granted to agencies serviced by this staff office.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1967 appropriations.....	\$4, 052, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	4, 563, 000
House bill.....	4, 457, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 487, 000

This appropriation item is used to finance the expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and his immediate staff, together with various staff offices, including the Office of Budget and Finance, Office of Plant and Operations, Office of Personnel, Office of Management Appraisal and Systems Development, Office of Hearing Examiners, the Judicial Officer, and the expenses of the National Advisory Commission.

The appropriation recommended by the committee for the administrative expenses of these several activities is \$4,487,000. This is an increase of \$30,000 over the House bill, an increase of \$435,000 over 1967, and \$76,000 under the budget estimate.

The principal increase over 1967 is granted to finance the Program Evaluation Staff by direct appropriation rather than from the working capital fund. The increase of \$400,000 provided for this purpose is intended to cover the full expense of the staff, and related data processing activity generated as a result of the establishment of the staff.

The committee has included the increase of \$30,000 requested in the budget for strengthening liaison with the State Departments of Agriculture, and concurs in the increase of \$5,000 requested, and approved by the House for additional expense of the Office of Hearing Examiners.

TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

The Rural Electrification Administration was established by Executive Order 7037 of May 11, 1935, to make loans for extension of central station electric service to unserved rural people. It was continued by the Rural Electrification Act of May 20, 1936, and became part of the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1939, under Reorganization Plan II. On October 28, 1949, Public Law 423 amended the Act to authorize loans for furnishing and improving rural telephone service.

Electric and telephone construction loans are self-liquidating within a period not to exceed 35 years at 2% interest.

LOAN AUTHORIZATION FOR ELECTRIFICATION LOANS

1967 authorizations.....	(\$375, 000, 000)
1968 budget estimate.....	(314, 000, 000)
House bill.....	(314, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(324, 000, 000)

New loan authorization of \$324,000,000 is recommended for the electrification program for the next fiscal year. This amount together with an estimated carryover of \$76 million will provide a program level of \$400 million, as compared to the level of \$459 million approved last year, and the estimated use of \$353,000,000.

The amount recommended is \$10 million over the House bill and the estimate, and \$51,000,000 under the new authorization approved last year.

Under the committee recommendation there is no reserve authorization provided, as compared to the budget request of \$150,000,000 reserve, and the House recommendation of \$50,000,000.

LOAN AUTHORIZATION FOR TELEPHONE LOANS

1967 appropriations.....	(\$117, 000, 000)
1968 budget estimate.....	(120, 600, 000)
House bill.....	(120, 600, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(135, 000, 000)

The committee recommends new loan authorization for the rural telephone program of \$135 million. This is an increase of \$18 million over the amount provided in 1967 and \$14,400,000 over the amount recommended in the budget estimate and provided in the House bill.

The committee was advised that there would be a carryover from prior year loan authorizations of approximately \$4,500,000. This amount, plus the new loan authorization, will provide a total program level of \$139,500,000 for telephone loans for fiscal year 1968.

The budget recommended that \$50 million, of the new loan authorization, be placed in the contingency reserve and the House bill provided a \$25 million contingency reserve. As in the case of electrification authorization, the committee recommends that the reserve authorization be stricken from the bill.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1967 appropriations-----	\$12, 425, 800
1968 budget estimate-----	12, 457, 000
House bill-----	12, 457, 000
Committee recommendation-----	12, 457, 000

An appropriation of \$12,457,000 is recommended for the salaries and expenses of the Rural Electrification Administration during fiscal year 1968. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the amount carried in the House bill, and represents an increase of \$31,200 over fiscal 1967. This increase is pursuant to House Document 114, requesting this amount for adjusting the pay rates of engineers pursuant to law.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

The Farmers Home Administration was established November 1, 1946, pursuant to the Farmers Home Administration Act of 1946. The agency conducts a number of loan and grant programs authorized by various amendments to basic legislation.

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT AND RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT
PARTICIPATION SALES AUTHORIZATION

1967 authorization-----	(\$600, 000, 000)
1968 budget estimate-----	(800, 000, 000)
House bill-----	(800, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation-----	(700, 000, 000)

The committee has concurred in the recommendation of the House to approve the language for a Participation Sales Authorization as requested in the budget estimate, in an aggregate principal amount of \$700,000,000. This authorization shall remain available only until June 30, 1969. The authorization recommended is \$100 million over the 1967 amount and \$100 million under the budget estimate and the House bill.

The authorizing legislation was approved by Congress by Public Law 89-429, approved May 24, 1966. This act and the language carry out the basic policy of the Government to utilize private credit institutions to meet the credit requirements of the Government wherever practical. The recommended language is similar to that included in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1967 which provided for the sale of \$600,000,000 of the loan assets of the Farmers Home Administration. The committee is advised that the full amount authorized for fiscal 1967 has been sold. The administration of participation sales certificates is conducted by the Federal National Mortgage Association. All of the funds received from participation sales will not be necessary to finance the activities of the Farmers Home Administration during the ensuing fiscal year, but are credited to the Direct Loan Account of the Farmers Home Administration and are needed to finance other obligations of the Government. The language included in the budget estimate as amended by the committee follows:

The Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee, is hereby authorized to issue beneficial interests or participations in such loan assets of the Farmers Home Administration Direct Loan Account and Rural Housing Direct Loan Account as may be placed in trust with such Association in accordance with section 302(c) of the Federal Na-

tional Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, for the account of the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$700,000,000: Provided, That this authorization shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES

The budget estimate proposed language providing for an indefinite appropriation to cover the expenses and other administrative costs of servicing sales under the participation sales authorization, including interest costs during fiscal 1968.

According to information furnished to the committee the loans held by the Department which are placed in pools and participations sold against pools may bear interest rates insufficient to pay the interest required on the participation certificates. Thus, it is necessary either by direct appropriation or by indefinite appropriation to make available funds to pay the insufficiencies which accrue in the principal payments. The committee believes that rather than to approve an indefinite appropriation as requested in the budget estimate that a limitation of the amount and the regular appropriation for it should be made in order that the Congress be currently informed as to the operation of the participation sales program. The committee, therefore, concurs in the appropriation made by the House in the estimated amount of \$13,268,000 for fiscal 1968. If later developments indicate that additional appropriations are needed for this purpose a supplemental budget request can be transmitted to the Congress for consideration by the appropriate committees.

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

Authorizations

	1967 authori- zation	Budget estimates 1968	House bill 1968	Senate Committee 1968
Real Estate Loans:				
(a) Farm ownership loans	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$10,000,000
(b) Soil and water loans	85,000,000	105,000,000	105,000,000	100,000,000
Subtotal, real estate loans	90,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	110,000,000
Operating loans	350,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	325,000,000
Total, direct loan account	(440,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(435,000,000)

The Direct Loan Account was established pursuant to the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961. In addition, collections on principal and interest on outstanding loans are deposited in the Direct Loan Account and are available for principal and interest payments on borrowings from the Secretary of the Treasury. The funds in this account are available for making loans for farm ownership, for soil and water conservation facilities and systems, and for farm operating purposes.

The committee has recommended an authorization of \$110 million for direct real estate loans of which \$10 million is for farmownership and \$100 million for soil and water loans. The authorization for soil

and water loans is increased by \$15 million over 1967. This increase is due primarily to the accelerated demand for loans from public bodies eligible under the broadened provisions contained in Public Law 89-240.

It is anticipated that the insured loans for 1968 will be made in the amount of \$200 million for the farm ownership program and \$215 million is estimated for soil and water loans under current authorities.

The authorization for farm operating loans is recommended at \$325,000,000, an increase over the House bill, and the budget request and \$25 million under the authorization approved last year.

Under the language amendments recommended for activities conducted by the Soil Conservation Service a total of \$7,500,000 authorized for loans for water protection, flood prevention and resource conservation and development projects are to be made directly from the direct loan account up to the respective amounts authorized for those purposes.

RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

1967 appropriations.....	(\$15, 000, 000)
1968 budget estimate.....	(15, 000, 000)
House bill.....	(15, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(15, 000, 000)

The Rural Housing Direct Loan Account was established pursuant to Title X of Public Law 89-117, approved August 10, 1965. This Act amended Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 to provide for this account. The authorizing amendment also provided for the transfer to the Rural Housing Direct Loan Account of (1) all funds, claims, notes, mortgages, contracts, and property and all collections and proceeds therefrom under the direct loan provisions of Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 and any unexpended balances of amounts borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury under Section 511 of the Act; and (2) all unexpended balances of appropriations for direct loan under Title V, including funds authorized for direct elderly housing loans by Section 515(a) of the Act, as amended.

For fiscal year 1968 it is estimated that rural housing loans will total \$505,000,000 of which \$15,000,000 will be from the direct loan account. This is an estimated increase of \$140,000,000 over the expected volume in 1967 totaling \$365,000,000.

At the end of fiscal 1967 it is estimated that the rural housing direct loan account will have a balance of \$252,081,885, including the sale of participation certificates in fiscal 1967 estimated at \$112,000,000. The estimated availability for 1968 is \$473,781,885 comprised of the balance carried forward from fiscal 1967 of \$252,081,885, with receipts from loan collections estimated at \$71,700,000, and gross sales of participation certificates estimated at \$150,000,000. The additional \$15,000,000 authorized by the committee as estimated and carried in the House bill will provide \$10,000,000 of building loans and \$5,000,000 for rural rental housing loans. The amounts recommended are the amounts recommended in the budget, carried in the House bill, and authorized for fiscal 1967.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

1967 appropriations.....	\$26, 000, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	30, 000, 000
House bill.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	40, 000, 000

Section 306 of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended by Public Law 89-240, approved October 7, 1965, provides an appropriation authority for grants for the preparation of comprehensive plans for the development of water or sewer systems. Grants made under this authority may not exceed \$5 million in any one fiscal year.

This new program which provides grants for the development of water and sewage systems in rural areas has proven to be very popular. Under the authorization act the amount of a grant may not exceed 50% of the total cost of the project.

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$40 million for fiscal 1968. The amount recommended is \$10 million over the budget estimate and the House bill, and \$14 million over the appropriation for 1967.

The committee has taken this action in view of the backlog of unserved applications for planning and development grants. The committee believes that the Department should bring the full requirements of this program to the attention of the Bureau of the Budget in presenting its budget needs for fiscal 1969.

RURAL RENEWAL

1967 appropriations.....	\$1, 200, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	2, 000, 000
House bill.....	1, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The rural renewal program was authorized pursuant to Section 102 of the Food and Agricultural Act of 1962. Under this authorization loans are made to local agencies or groups for rural renewal projects specifically related to conservation and land utilization.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,000,000 to carry out the activities under the rural renewal program. This is the amount of the budget estimate and is \$800,000 over the amount appropriated in fiscal 1967 and the amount carried in the House bill. The increased funds will enable the agency to extend the program into three or four additional areas. The committee is advised that additional funds over the amount carried in the House bill are also required to continue adequate assistance to the five presently designated areas.

RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

1967 appropriations.....	\$3, 000, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	4, 000, 000
House bill.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

Financial assistance needed to provide low rent housing and related facilities for domestic farm labor was authorized by Section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. An appropriation of \$4,000,000 is recommended for fiscal 1968. This is the amount of the budget estimate and is an increase of \$1,000,000 over the amount recommended in the House bill and the amount appropriated for fiscal 1967. Under this program the Government shares up to two-thirds of the total development cost for farm labor housing projects. It is recognized that the migrant agricultural laborer is the poorest housed of all of the rural population.

The grants provided stimulate the construction of farm labor housing to meet the needs of farm laborers who can afford to pay rents during the limited time that the housing is occupied in the production of seasonal crops. Income from such housing, which is only occupied sporadically, is insufficient to amortize the full cost of construction plus maintenance. Therefore, grants are necessary to assist in the financing of housing costs. The amount recommended will permit the agency to continue assistance to 26 projects and to undertake to meet additional housing needs during the ensuing fiscal year.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1967 appropriations.....	\$52, 457, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	58, 090, 000
House bill.....	54, 988, 000
Committee recommendation.....	56, 988, 000

The committee recommends a direct appropriation of \$56,988,000 for the salaries and expenses of the agency. In addition there is provided \$2,750,000 available by transfers from the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund and from program funds, thus making a total available for administrative expense of \$59,738,000.

The amount recommended is an increase of \$4,531,000 over the 1967 appropriations, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the House bill and \$1,102,000 under the estimate. The decrease under the estimate is for the new rural areas program. The budget proposed an increase of \$2,500,000 for this activity, the House approved an increase of \$1,000,000 and the committee concurs in the amount approved by the House. The total amount available for this new activity is \$1,412,000.

The recommendations of the committee thus provide a total increase of \$3,531,000 over 1967 for administrative expense for the administration of the regular loan and grant programs administered by the agency. This is an increase of \$398,000 over the amount requested in the budget for this purpose.

The committee takes note of the continuous increase in county office units established by the agency to render better service to farmers eligible for loans and grants under the various programs administered by the agency. It is recommended that no additional county office units be established with the funds appropriated in this bill. If additional units are deemed necessary in future years such need can be presented and justified before the committee in the regular processing of the annual appropriation bill.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATING EXPENSES

Source of funds	Appropriation, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill, 1968	Senate committee, 1968
By appropriation.....	\$8,692,000	\$11,533,000	\$8,883,000	\$11,533,000
By transfer from premium income.....	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)
Total funds available.....	(12,792,000)	(13,133,000)	(12,983,000)	(13,133,000)

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is a wholly owned Government Corporation created February 16, 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1501) to carry out the Federal Crop Insurance Act. The purpose of this act is to promote the national welfare by improving the economic stability of agriculture through a sound system of crop insurance and providing the means for research and experience helpful in devising and establishing such insurance.

Crop insurance offered to agricultural producers by the Corporation provides protection from losses caused by unavoidable natural hazards such as insect and wildlife damage, plant diseases, fire, drought, flood, wind, and other weather conditions. It does not indemnify producers for losses resulting from negligence of failure to observe good farming practices.

Administrative and operating expenses for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation are financed by appropriation and by transfer from premium income.

The committee recommends a total of \$13,133,000 for the administrative and operating expenses of the Corporation during fiscal 1968. This is a net increase of \$341,000 over the appropriation for fiscal 1967 and a net increase of \$150,000 over the total amounts carried in the House bill. The amounts recommended by the committee will enable the Corporation to carry out the full program requested in the budget for 1968, including an increase in county programs of 71, and an increase of 17,000 in the crops insured.

The appropriation for administrative and operating expenses recommended by the committee is from two sources. The committee recommends a direct appropriation from general revenue funds of \$11,533,000. This is the amount recommended in the budget, an increase of \$2,841,000 over funding from this source above fiscal 1967, and an increase of \$2,650,000 over the amount carried in the House bill.

By transfer from premium income the committee recommends the transfer of \$1,600,000, as recommended in the budget estimate. This is a decrease of \$2,500,000 under the amount recommended in the House bill and the Appropriation Act for 1967.

The committee believes that until there is a legislative change affecting the financing of the administrative and operating expenses of the Corporation that every effort should be made to protect the capital structure of the Corporation. The crop insurance program deals primarily with high risk insurance coverage not available elsewhere, therefore, the cost of its operations are susceptible to the vagaries of nature with resulting fluctuations in the losses sustained.

The committee believes that the appropriation for fiscal 1968 should be made in accordance with the budget request. It further expects that the Department will submit to the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress changes in legislation affecting the administrative and operating expenses of the crop insurance program, together with any other proposals which should be reviewed and updated by the Standing Committees in Agriculture and Forestry of both Houses of the Congress.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

1967 appropriations.....	\$3, 555, 855, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	1, 400, 000, 000
House bill.....	1, 400, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 984, 856, 389

Public Law 87-155, approved August 17, 1961, authorizes the restoration of capital impairment by reimbursement appropriation.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,984,856,389 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation under this appropriation heading. This amount will fully reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for 1966 realized loss of \$2,984,856,389 incurred in the conduct of regular price support, export, supply, and related farm program costs incurred in that fiscal year. The appropriation recommended is \$1,584,856,389 over the amount requested in the budget estimate and the amount included in the House bill for this purpose.

Public Law 87-155, approved August 17, 1961, authorizes the restoration of capital impairment by reimbursement appropriation. As a result of the progress made in the appropriation acts for 1966 and 1967, together with the full amount of the 1966 realized loss recommended by the committee to be appropriated in this bill, all prior year unreimbursed losses except for the balance of \$1,057,000,000 of revaluation loss incurred in fiscal 1961, will be reimbursed by appropriation as prescribed by law.

The committee reiterates its position that the budget estimate for reimbursement appropriation to the Commodity Credit Corporation to reimburse it for losses sustained in the conduct of authorized farm programs should be made in full in the next fiscal period following the complete showing of the pertinent fiscal year loss in the accounts and records of the Corporation.

Appropriations to reimburse the Corporation do not in any way affect the rate of expenditure during a fiscal year by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the conduct of its operations, but it does provide to the Congress and to the general public an annual accounting of what the realized cost of the farm program has been for a fiscal year period. This is an orderly way of conducting the affairs of a

Government corporation and was in part the basis for the enactment of Public Law 87-155 which required an appropriation for this purpose rather than the cancellation of notes.

Upon the enactment of this appropriation bill the committee expects that the Bureau of the Budget and other officials of the Executive Branch will be cognizant of the importance of bringing the accounts of the Commodity Credit Corporation to a current basis as promptly after the conclusion of a fiscal year as is feasible and practical, in the annual appropriation act.

The committee has stricken the House language which would authorize the transfer of \$275,000 from the CCC to the Agricultural Research Service for research on short staple cotton and mechanical classing methods for cotton. Although the committee is in sympathy with the objectives of this research, it does not feel the funds should be derived from this appropriation item and thus further complicate the reimbursement operation of the corporation.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1967 appropriations.....	(\$34, 300, 000)
1968 budget estimate.....	(31, 500, 000)
House bill.....	(31, 500, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(31, 500, 000)

The Commodity Credit Corporation engages in buying, selling, lending, and other activities with respect to agricultural commodities, their products, food, feeds, and fibers. Its purposes include stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices; assisting in the maintenance of balance and adequate supplies of such commodities; and facilitating their orderly distribution. The Corporation also makes available materials and facilities required in connection with the production and marketing of such commodities.

The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of \$100 million held by the United States and authority to borrow up to \$14.5 billion. Funds are borrowed from the Federal Treasury and may also be borrowed from private lending agencies. In connection with loan guarantees, the Corporation reserves a sufficient amount of its borrowing authority to purchase at any time all notes and other obligations evidencing loans made by lending agencies or certificates of interest issued in connection with the financing of price-support operations. All bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations issued by the Corporation are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury as required by the act of March 8, 1939 (15 U.S.C. 713a-4).

The committee recommends for limitation on administrative expenses for the Corporation the amount of \$31,500,000, as requested in the budget estimate and carried in the House bill. This is a decrease of \$2,800,000 under the limitation approved a year ago. This decrease arises from the fact that the administrative cost of conducting programs of the Corporation have decreased in recent years from a maximum of \$47,016,000 in fiscal 1962 to the recommended \$31,500,000 for the next fiscal year.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

By various statutes the Commodity Credit Corporation is used to finance programs dealing with the export of agricultural commodities and for reimbursements under Public Law 480, as amended and other authorities described below:

Public Law 480

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$1,675,500,000 for financing the various titles of Public Law 480, as amended. This is a net increase of \$58,500,000 over the appropriations for 1967 and \$70,000,000 over the amount in the House bill. The amounts recommended for each title are described below:

By titles	Appropriation, 1967	Estimate, 1968	House bill, 1968	Senate committee, 1968
Sale of commodities for foreign currencies (Title I).....	\$1,040,000,000	\$921,000,000	\$921,000,000	\$921,000,000
Sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms (Title I).....	377,000,000	384,500,000	384,500,000	384,500,000
Commodities and costs incurred with donations abroad (Title II).....	200,000,000	467,000,000	300,000,000	370,000,000
Total.....	1,617,000,000	1,772,500,000	1,605,500,000	1,675,500,000

The committee has included the full budget estimate of \$921,000,000 for "Sales of Commodities for Foreign Currencies." Under the amended Public Law 480 authorization, approved November 11, 1966, the concept of surplus was changed to available farm commodities. Heretofore food shipments had been limited to the surpluses accumulated under various farm programs and under existing policy of the present authorization act, shipments are still limited to those in excess of the quantity needed for domestic requirements, carry-over and anticipated exports for dollars.

"Sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms": Under this authorization, sales for dollars on credit terms may be made with foreign and U.S. private trade as well as with foreign governments. For financing sales under this section of P.L. 480, as amended, the committee recommends an appropriation of \$384,500,000. This is the same as the budget estimate and the amount carried in the House bill.

"Commodities disposed of and other costs incurred in connection with donations abroad": Under this Title of P.L. 480 the donation of agricultural commodities is authorized to meet relief requirements and other programs aimed at the nutritional and economic betterment of needy people.

The committee recommends \$370,000,000 for the various programs conducted under this title, which is \$97,000,000 under the budget estimate; \$170,000,000 over the 1967 level; and \$70,000,000 over the amount in the House bill.

BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

1967 appropriations.....	
1968 budget estimate.....	\$24, 000, 000
House bill.....	
Committee recommendation.....	24, 000, 000

Authority for the conduct of barter for agricultural commodities and products is embodied in the CCC Charter Act, as amended, the Agricultural Act of 1949 and 1956, as amended, and Public Law 480, as amended.

Under policies recommended by the Executive Stockpiling committee and the Office of Emergency Planning, the Secretary of Agriculture authorizes the CCC to exchange agricultural commodities for strategic materials for transfer to the supplemental stockpile. These materials are acquired from the barter and exchange of farm products. Materials acquired under this program are exclusive of those acquired for the national stockpile.

The committee has restored to the bill language authorizing an appropriation of \$24,000,000 for expenses during fiscal 1968 and prior years of costs related to strategic and other materials acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities.

The funds recommended are needed to pay the expenses for barter costs during fiscal 1968 of commodities in substantial surplus such as cotton, tobacco, and oats. It is expected that every effort will be made to limit the program to the acquisition of materials of strategic importance to the United States.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1967 appropriations.....	(\$3, 133, 000)
1968 budget estimate.....	(3, 224, 000)
House bill.....	(3, 224, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(3, 224, 000)

The Administration supervises, examines and provides facilities and services to a coordinated system of Farm Credit banks and associations making loans to farmers and their cooperatives. A fundamental principle of supervision is the encouragement and development of agricultural cooperative agencies, rendering constructive credit service to farmers at minimum cost and with complete farmer ownership an ultimate objective of the agencies supervised. Services and facilities furnished by the Administration facilitate the operations of the banks

and associations under its supervision and their progress towards farmer ownership. Typical services are: custody of collateral for bonds and debentures, assistance in financing and investments, credit analysis, development of land appraisal standards and policies, preparation of reports and budgets, and preparation and distribution of information on farm credit. All expenses of these activities are paid by assessments collected from the banks and associations of the Farm Credit System.

Since December 4, 1953, the Administration has been an independent agency under the direction of a Federal Farm Credit Board (12 U.S.C. 636b). The Administration, originally created by Executive Order No. 6084 on May 27, 1933, was transferred to the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1939, by Reorganization Plan No. 1.

Under "Limitation on Administrative Expenses" the committee recommends \$3,224,000 for the Farm Credit Administration. This is the amount carried in the House bill, the amount of the budget estimate, and an increase of \$91,000 over the amount authorized last year. The increased amount is due to additional costs in the supervision and examination of the farm credit banks and associations.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER

1967 appropriations.....	\$475, 000
1968 budget estimate.....	175, 000
House bill.....	175, 000
Committee recommendation.....	175, 000

This Commission was established by Executive Order 11256, dated November 4, 1965. According to that order, the principal objectives of the Commission shall be:

(1) To make a comprehensive study and appraisal of the current economic situation and trends in American farming, including productivity, costs, prices, incomes, farm employment, labor standards, foreign trade, and related matters;

(2) To evaluate existing and alternative agricultural policies and foreign trade policies related thereto in terms of the national interest, the welfare of farmers, workers, consumers, rural Americans, and the general public; their effects on the performance of the economy and on foreign relations; and their implication for the optimum allocation of Federal resources among national objectives; and

(3) To develop such recommendations for action by Government or private enterprise as it deems appropriate to advance the general public interest.

An appropriation of \$175,000 was requested in the budget estimate and carried in the House Bill and is recommended by the committee for the expenses incident to the final liquidation cost of the Commission. This includes expenses of preparation and issuance of the final report, technical studies and related expenses. The committee is hopeful that the Commission will not require the full amount recommended for these liquidation costs.

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS

Item	Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Budget estimates, 1968 compared with appropria- tions, 1967
Consumer and Marketing Service:			
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (sec. 32).....	\$493,935,754	\$570,000,000	+\$76,064,246
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund.....	927,000	927,000	-----
Total, Consumer and Marketing Service.....	494,862,754	570,927,000	+76,064,246
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: National Wool Act.....	38,260,163	39,900,000	+1,639,837
Total, permanent appropriations.....	533,122,917	610,827,000	+77,704,083

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED
IN BILL FOR 1968**

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967	Budget esti- mates, 1968	Recommended in House bill for 1968	Amount recom- mended by Senate commit- tee for 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1967	Budget esti- mates, 1968	House bill, 1968
TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES							
Agricultural Research Service:							
Salaries and expenses:							
Research.....	\$125,997,500	\$136,983,000	\$135,587,500	\$143,354,800	+\$17,357,300	+\$6,371,800	+\$7,767,300
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(25,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	(-----)	(-----)
Total.....	(150,997,500)	(151,983,000)	(150,587,500)	(158,354,800)	(+7,357,300)	(+6,371,800)	(+7,767,300)
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	82,665,900	85,852,000	84,028,000	90,835,400	+8,169,500	+4,983,400	+6,807,400
Special fund (reappropriation).....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	-----	-----	-----
Total, salaries and expenses.....	208,663,400	222,835,000	219,615,500	234,190,200	+25,526,800	+11,355,200	+14,574,700
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	4,500,000	15,400,000	7,500,000	15,400,000	+10,900,000	-----	+7,900,000
Total, Agricultural Research Service.....	213,163,400	238,235,000	227,115,500	249,590,200	+36,426,800	+11,355,200	+22,474,700
Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses.....	58,776,000	63,113,000	63,113,000	66,214,000	+7,438,000	+3,101,000	+3,101,000
Extension Service:							
Payments to States and Puerto Rico.....	78,652,500	81,917,500	81,917,500	83,917,500	+5,265,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Retirement costs for extension agents.....	8,305,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	+513,000	-----	-----
Penalty mail.....	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000	-----	-----	-----
Federal Extension Service.....	2,728,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	+25,000	-----	-----
Total, Extension Service.....	92,799,000	96,602,000	96,602,000	98,602,000	+5,803,000	+2,000,000	+2,000,000
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	1,204,000	1,404,000	1,204,000	1,404,000	+200,000	-----	+200,000

Soil Conservation Service:						
Conservation operations.....	112,430,200	113,995,000	113,053,000	113,995,000	+1,564,800	+942,000
Watershed planning.....	6,342,000	6,377,000	6,377,000	6,000,000	-342,000	-377,000
Watershed protection.....	70,130,700	70,403,000	70,403,000	70,403,000	+272,300	-----
Flood prevention.....	25,695,400	25,753,000	25,753,000	25,753,000	+57,600	-----
Great Plains conservation program.....	18,504,300	16,336,000	16,336,000	18,504,300	-----	+2,168,300
Resource conservation and development.....	4,664,600	7,629,000	6,000,000	7,629,000	+2,964,400	+1,629,000
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	237,767,200	240,493,000	237,922,000	242,284,300	+4,517,100	+4,362,300
Economic Research Service: Salaries and expenses.						
Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses.....	12,421,000	13,646,000	12,421,000	13,021,000	+600,000	+600,000
	13,821,750	13,864,000	13,821,750	13,864,000	+42,250	+42,250
Consumer and Marketing Service:						
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs.....	86,072,000	89,522,000	89,010,000	89,522,000	+3,450,000	+512,000
Payments to States and possessions.....	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,900,000	+150,000	+150,000
Special milk program.....	51,000,000	-----	-----	104,000,000	+53,000,000	+104,000,000
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(53,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(-----)	(-53,000,000)	(-104,000,000)
Total, special milk.....	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	104,000,000	-----	-----
School lunch program.....	168,605,000	198,735,000	198,735,000	190,825,000	+22,220,000	-7,910,000
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(-----)	(-----)
Total, school lunch.....	(213,605,000)	(243,735,000)	(243,735,000)	(235,825,000)	(+22,220,000)	(-7,910,000)
Food stamp program.....	110,000,000	-----	-----	172,500,000	+62,500,000	+172,500,000
Reappropriation.....	(30,000,000)	-----	-----	(22,500,000)	(-7,500,000)	(+22,500,000)
Transfer from sec. 32.....	-----	(195,000,000)	-----	(-----)	(-----)	(-----)
Total, food stamp.....	(140,000,000)	(195,000,000)	(195,000,000)	(195,000,000)	(+55,000,000)	(+195,000,000)
Total, Consumer and Marketing Service.....	417,427,000	290,007,000	289,495,000	558,747,000	+141,320,000	+269,252,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 67.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1967 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967	Budget esti- mates, 1968	Recommended in House bill for 1968	Amount recom- mended by Senate commit- tee for 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1967	Budget esti- mates, 1968	House bill, 1968
TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES—Con.							
Foreign Agricultural Service:							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$21, 441, 500	\$22, 612, 000	\$21, 441, 500	\$22, 612, 000	+\$1, 170, 500	-----	+\$1, 170, 500
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(3, 117, 000)	(3, 117, 000)	(3, 117, 000)	(3, 117, 000)	(-----)	(-----)	(-----)
Total.....	(24, 558, 500)	(25, 729, 000)	(24, 558, 500)	(25, 729, 000)	(+1, 170, 500)	(-----)	(+1, 170, 500)
Commodity Exchange Authority.....							
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: ¹	1, 434, 000	1, 491, 000	1, 491, 000	1, 491, 000	+57, 000	-----	-----
Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.....							
Transfer from CCC.....	129, 952, 000	152, 665, 400	137, 935, 400	144, 285, 400	+14, 333, 400	-\$8, 380, 000	+6, 350, 000
Total available.....	(76, 406, 500)	(52, 488, 600)	(64, 728, 600)	(58, 608, 600)	(-17, 797, 900)	(+6, 120, 000)	(-6, 120, 000)
Sugar Act program.....	(206, 358, 500)	(205, 154, 000)	(202, 664, 000)	(202, 894, 000)	(-3, 464, 500)	(-2, 260, 000)	(+230, 000)
Agricultural conservation program ²	80, 000, 000	86, 500, 000	80, 000, 000	81, 500, 000	+1, 500, 000	-----	+1, 500, 000
Cropland adjustment program (expenses).....	220, 000, 000	220, 000, 000	220, 000, 000	220, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----
Authorization for 1968 CAP program.....	62, 000, 000	90, 000, 000	80, 000, 000	84, 500, 000	+22, 500, 000	-----	+4, 500, 000
Conservation reserve program.....	(80, 000, 000)	(52, 200, 000)	(-----)	(52, 200, 000)	(-27, 800, 000)	(-----)	(+52, 200, 000)
Emergency conservation measures.....	140, 650, 000	125, 000, 000	123, 000, 000	123, 000, 000	-17, 650, 000	-----	-----
Cropland conversion program.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----	-----	-----
Total, Agricultural Stabilization and Con- servation Service.....	7, 500, 000	-----	-----	-----	-7, 500, 000	-----	-----
	645, 102, 000	679, 165, 400	645, 935, 400	658, 285, 400	+13, 183, 400	20, 880, 000	+12, 350, 000

Rural Community Development Service.....	652,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	-202,000	-330,000	+300,000
Office of Inspector General.....	11,504,000	12,323,000	11,693,000	11,993,000	+489,000		+219,700
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	2,569,300	2,789,000	2,569,300	2,789,000	+219,700		+200,000
Office of General Counsel.....	4,325,000	4,740,000	4,325,000	4,525,000	+200,000	-215,000	
Office of Information.....	1,882,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	+46,000		
National Agricultural Library.....	2,458,500	2,900,000	2,458,500	2,758,500	+300,000	-141,500	+300,000
Office of Management Services.....	2,667,000	2,749,000	2,667,000	2,707,000	+40,000	-42,000	+40,000
General administration.....	4,052,000	4,563,000	4,457,000	4,487,000	+435,000	-76,000	+30,000
Total, title I, general activities.....	1,745,466,650	1,693,074,400	1,641,109,950	1,957,752,400	+212,285,750	+264,678,000	+316,642,450
TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES							
Rural Electrification Administration:							
Loan authorizations:							
Electrification ⁴	(375,000,000)	(314,000,000)	(314,000,000)	(324,000,000)	(-51,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Telephone ⁵	(117,000,000)	(120,600,000)	(120,600,000)	(135,000,000)	(+18,000,000)	(+14,400,000)	(+14,400,000)
Total, loan authorizations.....	(492,000,000)	(434,600,000)	(434,600,000)	(459,000,000)	(-33,000,000)	(+24,400,000)	(+24,400,000)
Salaries and expenses.....	12,425,800	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000	+31,200		
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	12,425,800	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000	+31,200		
Farmers Home Administration:							
Participation sales authorization.....	(600,000,000)	(800,000,000)	(800,000,000)	(700,000,000)	(+100,000,000)	(-100,000,000)	(-100,000,000)
Payment of sales insufficiencies.....	(3,802,000)	13,268,000	13,268,000	13,268,000	+13,268,000		
Direct loan account:							
Real estate loans.....	(90,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(+20,000,000)		
Operating loans.....	7 (350,000,000)	7 (300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(325,000,000)	(-25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)
Total, direct loan account.....	(440,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(435,000,000)	(-5,000,000)	(+25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)

See footnotes at end of table, p. 67.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1967 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	Recommended in House bill for 1968	Amount recommended by Senate committee for 1968	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill, 1968
TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES—Con.							
Farmers Home Administration—Continued							
Rural housing direct loan account.....	(\$15,000,000)	(\$15,000,000)	(\$15,000,000)	(\$15,000,000)			
Rural water and waste disposal grants.....	26,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	+\$14,000,000	+\$10,000,000	+\$10,000,000
Rural renewal.....	1,200,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	+800,000		+800,000
Rural housing for domestic farm labor.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	+1,000,000		+1,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	52,457,000	58,090,000	54,988,000	56,988,000	+4,531,000	-1,102,000	+2,000,000
Transfer from agriculture credit insurance fund.....	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)			
Miscellaneous transfer.....	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)			
Total.....	(55,207,000)	(60,840,000)	(57,738,000)	(59,738,000)	(+4,531,000)	(-1,102,000)	(+2,000,000)
Total, Farmers Home Administration.....	82,657,000	107,358,000	102,456,000	116,256,000	+33,599,000	+8,898,000	+13,800,000
Total, title II, credit agencies:							
Loan authorizations.....	(947,000,000)	(859,600,000)	(859,600,000)	(900,000,000)	(-38,000,000)	(+49,400,000)	(+49,400,000)
Direct appropriation.....	95,082,800	119,815,000	114,913,000	128,713,000	+33,630,200	+8,898,000	+13,800,000
TITLE III—CORPORATIONS							
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Administrative and operating expenses:							
Appropriation.....	8,692,000	11,533,000	8,883,000	11,533,000	+2,841,000		+2,650,000
Premium income.....	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)	(-2,500,000)		(-2,500,000)
Total.....	(12,792,000)	(13,133,000)	(12,988,000)	(13,133,000)	(+341,000)		(+150,000)

Commodity Credit Corporation:									
Reimbursement for net realized losses-----	3,555,855,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	2,984,856,389	-570,998,611	+1,584,856,389	+1,584,856,389		
Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(34,300,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(-2,800,000)				
Public Law 480-----	1,617,000,000	1,772,500,000	1,605,500,000	1,675,500,000	+58,500,000	-97,000,000	+70,000,000		
Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile-----		24,000,000		24,000,000	+24,000,000		+24,000,000		
Total, title III, corporations-----	5,181,547,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	-485,657,611	+1,487,856,389	+1,681,506,389		
TITLE IV--RELATED AGENCIES									
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(3,133,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(+91,000)				
National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber-----	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	-300,000				
Total, title IV, related agencies-----	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	-300,000				
Total appropriations:									
Title I--General activities-----	1,745,466,650	1,693,074,400	1,641,109,950	1,957,752,400	+212,285,750	+264,678,000	+316,642,450		
Title II--Credit agencies-----	95,082,800	119,815,000	114,913,000	128,713,000	+33,630,200	+8,898,000	+13,800,000		
Title III--Corporations-----	5,181,547,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	-485,657,611	+1,487,856,389	+1,681,506,389		
Title IV--Related agencies-----	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	-300,000				
Grand total-----	7,022,571,450	5,021,097,400	4,770,580,950	6,782,529,789	-240,041,661	+1,761,432,389	+2,011,948,839		

¹ Reported to the House in the amount of \$195 million, but struck on a point of order on the floor.

² Excludes Appalachian region conservation program which is deferred without prejudice pending authorizing legislation.

³ Advance authorization of \$220,000,000 for the 1968 agricultural conservation program also provided.

⁴ Includes contingency reserve as follows: Fiscal year 1967, \$30,000,000; fiscal year 1968,

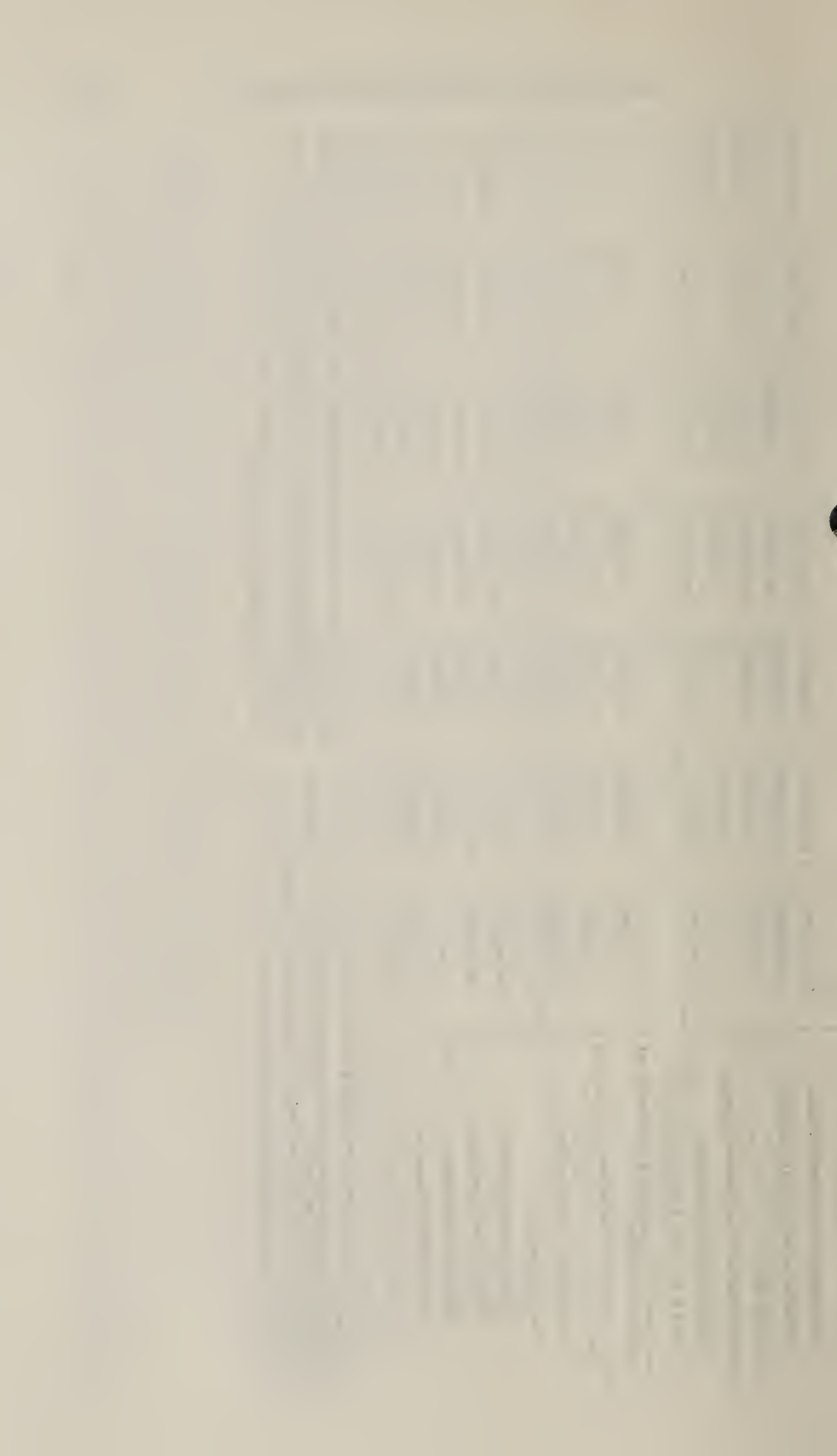
Budget--\$150,000,000. House Committee recommendation--\$50,000,000. Senate committee deleted reserve.

⁵ Includes contingency reserve as follows: Fiscal year 1967, \$15,000,000; fiscal year 1968, Budget--\$50,000,000. House Committee recommendation--\$25,000,000. Senate committee deleted reserve.

⁶ Included in Budget as indefinite appropriation; estimated at this amount.

⁷ Includes \$25,000,000 contingency reserve.

○



Calendar No. 380

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10509

[Report No. 395]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 6), 1967

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 11, 1967

Reported by Mr. HOLLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal
6 year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES

3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research
6 relating to production, utilization, marketing, nutrition and
7 consumer use, to control and eradicate pests and plant and
8 animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quaran-
9 tine and regulatory work: *Provided*, That appropriations
10 hereunder shall be available for field employment pursuant
11 to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic
12 Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000
13 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109:
14 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be
15 available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and
16 the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only:
17 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be
18 available pursuant to 58 Stat. 742, for the construction, al-
19 teration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but
20 unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one
21 building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall
22 not exceed \$25,000, except for six buildings to be con-
23 structed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$55,000 each,
24 and the cost of altering any one building during
25 the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or 7.5 per

1 centum of the cost of the building, whichever is
2 greater: *Provided further*, That the limitations on alterations
3 contained in this Act shall not apply to a total of \$100,000
4 for facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: *Provided further*, That
5 not to exceed \$10,000 of appropriations hereunder shall be
6 available for offsite improvements on property adjoining the
7 boundary of the U.S. Salinity Laboratory, Riverside,
8 California:

9 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
10 duction and utilization of agricultural products; agricultural
11 marketing and distribution, not otherwise provided for; home
12 economics or nutrition and consumer use of agricultural and
13 associated products; and related research and services; and
14 for acquisition of land by donation, exchange, or purchase at
15 a nominal cost not to exceed \$100; ~~\$135,587,500~~ \$143,-
16 354,800, and in addition not to exceed \$15,000,000 from
17 funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24,
18 1935, pursuant to Public Law 88-250 shall be transferred to
19 and merged with this appropriation, of which ~~\$2,800,000~~
20 \$5,941,800 shall remain available until expended for plans,
21 construction, and improvement of facilities without regard to
22 limitations contained herein: *Provided*, That the limitations
23 contained herein shall not apply to replacement of buildings
24 needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C.
25 113a) : *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropri-

1 *ated in this Act shall be used to formulate a budget estimate*
2 *for fiscal 1969 of more than \$15,000,000 for research to be*
3 *financed by transfer from funds available under section 32*
4 *of the Act of August 24, 1935, and pursuant to Public Law*
5 *88-25;*

6 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
7 tions and measures, not otherwise provided for, to control
8 and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases and for
9 carrying out assigned inspection, quarantine, and regulatory
10 activities, as authorized by law, including expenses pursuant
11 to the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended (21 U.S.C.
12 114b-c), ~~\$84,028,000~~ \$90,835,400, of which \$1,500,000
13 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the
14 Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of
15 insects and plant diseases to the extent necessary to meet
16 emergency conditions: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used
17 to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program
18 for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum
19 matching by any State of at least 40 per centum: *Provided*
20 *further: That not to exceed \$1,150,000 shall remain avail-*
21 *able until expended for construction of facilities without*
22 *regard to limitations contained herein: Provided further,*
23 *That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten the*
24 *livestock or poultry industries of the country, the Secretary*
25 *may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to*

1 the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as
2 he may deem necessary, to be available only in such emer-
3 gencies for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth dis-
4 ease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other con-
5 tagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl
6 pest and similar diseases in poultry, and for expenses in
7 accordance with the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended,
8 and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this
9 head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with
10 such transferred amounts:

11 Special fund: To provide for additional labor, subpro-
12 fessional and junior scientific help to be employed under
13 contracts and cooperative agreements to strengthen the work
14 at research installations in the field, not more than \$2,-
15 000,000 of the amount appropriated under this head for the
16 previous fiscal year may be used by the Administrator of
17 the Agricultural Research Service in departmental research
18 program in the current fiscal year, the amount so used to
19 be transferred to and merged with the appropriation other-
20 wise available under "Salaries and expenses, Research".

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
22 PROGRAM)

23 For payments, in foreign currencies owed to or owned
24 by the United States for market development research
25 authorized by section 104 (b) (1) and for agricultural and

1 forestry research and other functions related thereto author-
 2 ized by section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade De-
 3 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7
 4 U.S.C. 1704 (b) (1), (3)), to remain available until ex-
 5 pended, ~~\$7,500,000~~ \$15,400,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
 6 propriation shall be available in addition to other appropria-
 7 tions for these purposes, for payments in the foregoing cur-
 8 rencies: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein
 9 shall be used for payments in such foreign currencies as the
 10 Department determines are needed and can be used most
 11 effectively to carry out the purposes of this paragraph:
 12 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appro-
 13 priation shall be available for payments in foreign currencies
 14 for expenses of employment pursuant to the second sentence
 15 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.
 16 742), as amended by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

17 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

18 PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

19 For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for
 20 grants for cooperative forestry and other research, for facili-
 21 ties, and for other expenses, including ~~\$54,465,000~~ \$56,-
 22 039,000, to carry into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act,
 23 approved March 2, 1887, as amended by the Act approved
 24 August 11, 1955 (7 U.S.C. 361a-361i), including adminis-
 25 tration by the United States Department of Agriculture;

1 \$3,485,000 for grants for cooperative forestry research under
 2 the Act approved October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a—
 3 582a-7) ; \$2,000,000 in addition to funds otherwise avail-
 4 able for contracts and grants for scientific research under the
 5 Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 450b) *of which \$1,000,000*
 6 *shall be for the special cotton research program and \$400,000*
 7 *for soybean research; ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$4,000,000* for grants for
 8 facilities under the Act approved July 22, 1963 (7 U.S.C.
 9 390-390k) ; \$310,000 for penalty mail costs of agricultural
 10 experiment stations under section 6 of the Hatch Act of
 11 1887, as amended; and ~~\$353,000~~ \$380,000, for necessary
 12 expenses of the Cooperative State Research Service, includ-
 13 ing administration of payments to State agricultural experi-
 14 ment stations, funds for employment pursuant to the second
 15 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
 16 Stat. 742) , and not to exceed \$50,000 for employment
 17 under 5 U.S.C. 3109; in all, ~~\$63,113,000~~ \$66,214,000.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND

20 EXPENSES

21 Payments to States and Puerto Rico: For payments for
 22 cooperative agricultural extension work under the Smith-
 23 Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953, the
 24 Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962

1 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), to be distributed under sections 3 (b)
2 and 3 (c) of the Act, ~~\$80,347,500~~ \$82,347,500; and pay-
3 ments and contracts for such work under section 204 (b)-
4 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
5 1623-1624), \$1,570,000; in all, ~~\$81,917,500~~ \$83,917,500:
6 *Provided*, That funds hereby appropriated pursuant to sec-
7 tion 3 (c) of the Act of June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to
8 any State or Puerto Rico prior to availability of an equal
9 sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during the
10 current fiscal year.

11 Retirement and Employees' Compensation costs for ex-
12 tension agents: For cost of employer's share of Federal re-
13 tirement and for reimbursement for benefits paid from the
14 Employees' Compensation Fund for cooperative extension
15 employees, \$8,818,500.

16 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
17 extension agents and State extension directors, \$3,113,000.

18 Federal Extension Service: For administration of the
19 Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953,
20 the Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962
21 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), and extension aspects of the Agri-
22 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627).
23 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
24 extension work of the Department and the several States and
25 insular possessions, \$2,753,000.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2, 1926 (7 U.S.C. 451-457), and for conducting research relating to the economic and marketing aspects of farmer cooperatives, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), ~~\$1,204,000~~ \$1,404,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, ~~\$113,053,000~~ \$113,995,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of build-

ings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for one building to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$25,000 and eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-590f) in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the service.

22

WATERSHED PLANNING

23

For necessary expenses for small watershed investigations and planning, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.

25

1 1001-1008), to remain available until expended, ~~\$6,377,-~~
 2 ~~000~~ \$6,000,000, with which shall be merged the unex-
 3 pended balances of funds heretofore appropriated under this
 4 head: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
 5 for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of sec-
 6 tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742),
 7 and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for employment
 8 under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, *That no funds ap-*
 9 *propriated in this Act shall be available to plan or formulate*
 10 *a watershed planning program in fiscal 1968 in excess of*
 11 *eighty new planning starts.*

12 WATERSHED PROTECTION

13 For necessary expenses to conduct river basin surveys
 14 and investigations, and research, and to carry out preven-
 15 tive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering oper-
 16 ations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation
 17 and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Water-
 18 shed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved
 19 August 4, 1954, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008), and
 20 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C.
 21 590a-f), to remain available until expended; \$70,403,000,
 22 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of
 23 funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Depart-
 24 ment for watershed protection purposes: *Provided*, That this
 25 appropriation shall be available for field employment pur-

1 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
 2 Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
 3 \$100,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C.
 4 3109: *Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,000,000,*
 5 *together with the unobligated balance of funds previously*
 6 *appropriated for loans and related expense, shall be avail-*
 7 *able for such purposes: Provided further, That \$5,000,000*
 8 *of the funds in the direct loan account of the Farmers Home*
 9 *Administration shall be available until expended for loans:*
 10 *Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act*
 11 *shall be available to plan or formulate a watershed protec-*
 12 *tion program in fiscal 1968 in excess of eighty new construc-*
 13 *tion starts.*

14 FLOOD PREVENTION

15 For necessary expenses, in accordance with the Flood
 16 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701-709,
 17 16 U.S.C. 1006a), as amended and supplemented, and in
 18 accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activi-
 19 ties of the Department, to perform works of improvement,
 20 including funds for field employment pursuant to the second
 21 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
 22 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment
 23 under 5 U.S.C. 3109, to remain available until expended;
 24 \$25,753,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended
 25 balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to

1 the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided,*
 2 ~~That not to exceed \$200,000, together with the unobligated~~
 3 ~~balance of funds previously appropriated for loans and related~~
 4 ~~expense, shall be available for such purposes :~~ *Provided,*
 5 *That \$1,000,000 of funds in the direct loan account of the*
 6 *Farmers Home Administration shall be available until ex-*
 7 *pended for loans.*

8 GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

9 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a program
 10 of conservation in the Great Plains area, pursuant to section
 11 16(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
 12 Act, as added by the Act of August 7, 1956 (16 U.S.C.
 13 590p), ~~\$16,336,000~~ *\$18,504,300*, to remain available until
 14 expended.

15 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

16 For necessary expenses in planning and carrying out
 17 projects for resource conservation and development, and for
 18 sound land use, pursuant to the provisions of section 32(e)
 19 of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
 20 amended (7 U.S.C. 1011; 76 Stat. 607), and the provisions
 21 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), ~~\$6,000,-~~
 22 ~~000~~ *\$7,629,000*, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 23 *vided, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 of such amount \$1,500,-*
 24 *000 of the funds available in the direct loan account of the*
 25 *Farmers Home Administration shall be available for loans*

1 and related expenses under subtitle A of the Consolidated
2 Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended to
3 remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That this
4 appropriation shall be available for field employment pur-
5 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Or-
6 ganic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$50,000
7 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

8 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Serv-
11 ice in conducting economic research and service relating to
12 agricultural production, marketing, and distribution, as au-
13 thorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7
14 U.S.C. 1621-1627), and other laws, including economics
15 of marketing; analyses relating to farm prices, income and
16 population, and demand for farm products, use of resources
17 in agriculture, adjustments, costs and returns in farming,
18 and farm finance; and for analyses of supply and demand
19 for farm products in foreign countries and their effect on
20 prospects for United States exports, progress in economic
21 development and its relation to sales of farm products, as-
22 sembly and analysis of agricultural trade statistics and
23 analysis of international financial and monetary programs
24 and policies as they affect the competitive position of United
25 States farm products; ~~\$12,421,000~~ \$13,021,000: *Provided*,

1 That not less than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this
 2 appropriation shall be available to continue to gather statis-
 3 tics and conduct a special study on the price spread between
 4 the farmer and consumer: *Provided further*, That this appro-
 5 priation shall be available for employment pursuant to the
 6 second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944
 7 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000 shall be avail-
 8 able for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*,
 9 That not less than \$145,000 of the funds contained in this
 10 appropriation shall be available for analysis of statistics and
 11 related facts on foreign production and full and complete
 12 information on methods used by other countries to move
 13 farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis.

14 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Statistical Reporting
 17 Service in conducting statistical reporting and service work,
 18 including crop and livestock estimates, statistical coordina-
 19 tion and improvements, and marketing surveys, as author-
 20 ized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
 21 1621-1627) and other laws, ~~\$13,821,750~~ \$13,864,000:
 22 *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall
 23 be available for any expense incident to publishing estimates
 24 of apple production for other than the commercial crop:
 25 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available

1 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
2 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not
3 to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for employment under
4 5 U.S.C. 3109.

5 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE
6 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY
7 PROGRAMS

8 For expenses necessary to carry on services related to
9 consumer protection, agricultural marketing and distribu-
10 tion, and regulatory programs, other than Packers and
11 Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, and for administra-
12 tion and coordination of payments to States; including field
13 employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
14 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for
15 employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, in carrying out section
16 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural
17 Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291) and section 203
18 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946;
19 ~~\$89,010,000~~ \$89,522,000: *Provided*, That this appropria-
20 tion shall be available pursuant to law (58 Stat. 742) for
21 the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but;
22 unless otherwise provided, the cost of altering any one
23 building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or
24 7.5 per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is
25 greater.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623 (b)), ~~\$1,750,000~~ \$1,900,000.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Special Milk Program, as authorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 885-890), \$104,000,000,—to be transferred from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612e).

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751-1760) and the applicable provisions of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 885-890), ~~\$198,735,000~~ \$190,825,000, of which not less than \$14,325,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 6 of the National School Lunch Act, including ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$8,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$5,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program, ~~\$750,000~~ \$3,000,000 for the nonfood assistance program; and \$1,250,000 for State Administrative expenses: *Provided*, That no part of this

1 appropriation shall be used for nonfood assistance under
2 section 5 of the National School Lunch Act, as amended:
3 *Provided further*, That \$45,000,000 shall be transferred to
4 this appropriation from funds available under section 32 of
5 the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), for purchase
6 and distribution of agricultural commodities and other foods
7 pursuant to section 6 of the National School Lunch Act.

8 *FOOD STAMP PROGRAM*

9 *For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pur-*
10 *suant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, \$172,-*
11 *500,000, and in addition \$22,500,000 appropriated under*
12 *this head in Public Law 89-556, approved September 7,*
13 *1966, shall be merged with this appropriation.*

14 **REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES**

15 **(SECTION 32)**

16 No funds available under section 32 of the Act of August
17 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) shall be used for any purpose
18 other than commodity program expenses as authorized
19 therein, and other related operating expenses, except for
20 (1) transfers to the Department of the Interior as author-
21 ized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956, (2)
22 transfers otherwise provided in this Act, and (3) not more
23 than \$2,924,000 for formulation and administration of mar-
24 keting agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural

1 Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and the
2 Agricultural Act of 1961.

3 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural
6 Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural
7 Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1761–1768), market development
8 activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-
9 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
10 with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed
11 \$35,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pur-
12 suant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7
13 U.S.C. 1766), ~~\$21,441,500~~ \$22,612,000: *Provided*, That
14 not less than \$255,000 of the funds contained in this appro-
15 priation shall be available to obtain statistics and related
16 facts on foreign production and full and complete information
17 on methods used by other countries to move farm commodi-
18 ties in world trade on a competitive basis: *Provided further*,
19 That, in addition, not to exceed \$3,117,000 of the funds ap-
20 propriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as
21 amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appro-
22 priation and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign
23 Agricultural Service.

1 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions
4 of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1-
5 17a), \$1,491,000.

6 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

7 SERVICE

8 EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

9 CONSERVATION SERVICE

10 For necessary administrative expenses of the Agricul-
11 tural Stabilization and Conservation Service, including ex-
12 penses to formulate and carry out programs authorized by
13 title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
14 amended (7 U.S.C. 1301-1393); Sugar Act of 1948, as
15 amended (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161); sections 7 to 15, 16(a),
16 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 16(i), and 17 of the Soil Conserva-
17 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.
18 590g-590q); subtitles B and C of the Soil Bank Act (7
19 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and 1816); and laws per-
20 taining to the Commodity Credit Corporation, ~~\$137,935,400~~
21 ~~\$144,285,400~~: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed
22 ~~\$64,728,600~~ \$58,608,600 may be transferred to and merged
23 with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corpo-
24 ration fund (including not to exceed \$27,305,000 under the
25 limitation on Commodity Credit Corporation administrative

1 expenses) : *Provided further*, That other funds made avail-
2 able to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation
3 Service for authorized activities may be advanced to and
4 merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no
5 part of the funds appropriated or made available under this
6 Act shall be used (1) to influence the vote in any referen-
7 dum; (2) to influence agricultural legislation, except as
8 permitted in 18 U.S.C. 1913; or (3) for salaries or other
9 expenses of members of county and community committees
10 established pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation
11 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for engaging in
12 any activities other than advisory and supervisory duties
13 and delegated program functions prescribed in administrative
14 regulations.

15 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

16 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
17 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161),
18 ~~\$80,000,000~~ \$81,500,000, to remain available until June 30
19 of the next succeeding fiscal year.

20 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

21 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the program
22 authorized in sections 7 to 15, 16 (a), and 17 of the Soil
23 Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved Feb-
24 ruary 29, 1936, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590g-590 (o)).

1 590p (a) , and 590q) , including not to exceed \$6,000 for
2 the preparation and display of exhibits, including such dis-
3 plays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the
4 United States, \$220,000,000, to remain available until
5 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
6 pliance with the programs of soil-building and soil- and
7 water-conserving practices authorized under this head in
8 the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appro-
9 priation Acts, 1966 and 1967, carried out during the period
10 July 1, 1965, to December 31, 1967, inclusive: *Provided*,
11 That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to
12 pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information
13 employees or any State information employees, but this shall
14 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
15 mation at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided*
16 *further*, That no portion of the funds for the current year's
17 program may be utilized to provide financial or technical
18 assistance for drainage on wetlands now designated as Wet-
19 land Types 3 (III) , 4 (IV) , and 5 (V) in United States
20 Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Circular 39,
21 Wetlands of the United States, 1956: *Provided further*, That
22 necessary amounts shall be available for administrative ex-
23 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
24 of the 1968 program of soil-building and soil- and water-
25 conserving practices, including related wildlife conserving

1 practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended
2 (amounting to \$220,000,000, excluding administration, ex-
3 cept that no participant shall receive more than \$2,500,
4 except where the participants from two or more farms or
5 ranches join to carry out approved practices designed to
6 conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the com-
7 munity) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum
8 of the allocation for the current year's agricultural conserva-
9 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation
10 of such county committee and approval of the State com-
11 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation
12 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and
13 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the
14 participating counties, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
15 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
16 and other assistance in such counties, and in addition,
17 on the recommendation of such county committee and ap-
18 proval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum
19 may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local
20 public agency for the same purpose and under the same con-
21 ditions: *Provided further*, That for the current year's pro-
22 gram \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance
23 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation
24 practices: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be
25 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees,

1 or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services,
2 and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid
3 them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Sec-
4 retary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further,*
5 That no part of any funds available to the Department, or
6 any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting
7 a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal
8 year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any
9 person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
10 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved
11 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in
12 accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States
13 Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate
14 such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropria-
15 tions for the payment of personal services or other expenses
16 designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress
17 to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Con-
18 gress except upon request of any Member or through the
19 proper official channels.

20 CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

21 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a cropland
22 adjustment program as authorized by the Food and Agri-
23 culture Act of 1965, including reimbursement to Commodity
24 Credit Corporation, ~~\$80,000,000~~ \$84,500,000: *Provided,*

1 *That agreements entered into during the fiscal year 1968*
2 *shall not require payments during the calendar year 1968*
3 *exceeding \$52,200,000.*

4 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

5 For necessary expenses to carry out a conservation
6 reserve program as authorized by subtitles B and C of the
7 Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and
8 1816), and to carry out liquidation activities for the acreage
9 reserve program, to remain available until expended,
10 \$123,000,000, with which may be merged the unexpended
11 balances of funds heretofore appropriated for soil bank
12 programs: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be
13 paid on any contract which is illegal under the law due to
14 the division of lands for the purpose of evading limits
15 on annual payments to participants.

16 EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

17 For emergency conservation measures, to be used for
18 the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds
19 appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental
20 Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended,
21 \$5,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended bal-
22 ances of funds heretofore appropriated for emergency conser-
23 vation measures.

1 RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
4 the Rural Community Development Service in providing
5 leadership and related services in carrying out the rural areas
6 development activities of the Department, \$450,000: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for em-
8 ployment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

9 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector
12 General, including employment pursuant to the second sen-
13 tence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
14 Stat. 742) and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment under
15 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~\$11,693,000~~ \$11,993,000.

16 PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

17 For expenses necessary for administration of the Packers
18 and Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, including field
19 employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
20 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), ~~\$2,569,300~~ \$2,789,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
24 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
25 service, ~~\$4,325,000~~ \$4,525,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,928,000, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$587,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be available to be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U.S.C. 417), and not less than two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U.S.C. 241): *Provided*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

1 NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural
4 Library, ~~\$2,458,500~~ \$2,758,500: *Provided*, That this ap-
5 propriation shall be available for employment pursuant to
6 the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
7 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$35,000 shall be
8 available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

9 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses to enable the Office of Man-
12 agement Services to provide management support services
13 to selected agencies and offices of the Department of Agri-
14 culture, ~~\$2,667,000~~ \$2,707,000.

15 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
18 Agriculture and for general administration of the Depart-
19 ment of Agriculture, repairs and alterations, and other mis-
20 cellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for
21 and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the
22 Department of Agriculture, and not to exceed ~~\$5,000~~
23 \$10,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~\$4,457,000~~
24 \$4,487,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be re-
25 imbursed from applicable appropriations for travel expenses

1 incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C.
 2 551-558: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of
 3 this amount shall be available for official reception and repre-
 4 sentation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as deter-
 5 mined by the Secretary.

6 TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

7 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

8 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
 9 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901-924),
 10 as follows:

11 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

12 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
 13 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
 14 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-
 15 visions of section 3 (a) of said Act, and to remain available
 16 without fiscal year limitation in accordance with section
 17 3 (e) of said Act, as follows: Rural electrification program,
 18 ~~\$314,000,000~~ \$324,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall
 19 be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms
 20 and conditions to the extent that such amount is required
 21 during the current fiscal year under the then existing con-
 22 ditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the
 23 rural electrification program; and rural telephone program,
 24 ~~\$120,600,000~~ \$135,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 shall be
 25 placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and

1 conditions to the extent that such amount is required during
2 the current fiscal year under the then existing conditions for
3 the expeditious and orderly development of the rural tele-
4 phone program.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
7 \$500 for financial and credit reports, funds for employment
8 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
9 Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
10 \$150,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,-
11 457,000.

12 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

13 DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT AND RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN
14 ACCOUNT

15 PARTICIPATION SALES AUTHORIZATION

16 The Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee,
17 is hereby authorized to issue beneficial interests or participa-
18 tions in such loan assets of the Farmers Home Administra-
19 tion Direct Loan Account and Rural Housing Direct Loan
20 Account as may be placed in trust with such Association in
21 accordance with section 302 (c) of the Federal National
22 Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, for the ac-
23 count of the Farmers Home Administration of the Depart-
24 ment of Agriculture, in addition to amounts heretofore au-
25 thorized, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed

1 ~~\$800,000,000~~ \$700,000,000: *Provided*, That this author-
2 ization shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

3 PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES

4 For the payment of such insufficiencies as may be re-
5 quired by the trustee on account of outstanding beneficial
6 interests or participations in the Farmers Home Adminis-
7 tration Direct Loan Account or Rural Housing Direct Loan
8 Account assets authorized by this Act to be issued pursuant
9 to said section 302 (c), \$13,268,000, to remain available
10 without fiscal year limitation.

11 DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

12 Direct loans and advances under subtitles A and B, and
13 advances under section 335 (a) for which funds are not
14 otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Ad-
15 ministration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921), as amended,
16 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home
17 Administration direct loan account as follows: real estate
18 loans, \$110,000,000; and operating loans, ~~\$300,000,000~~
19 \$325,000,000.

20 RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

21 For direct loans and related advances pursuant to sec-
22 tion 518 (d) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1488),
23 \$15,000,000 shall be available from funds in the rural hous-
24 ing direct loan account.

1 RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

2 For grants pursuant to sections 306 (a) (2) and 306 (a)
3 (6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act
4 of 1961, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1926), ~~\$30,000,000~~
5 ~~\$40,000,000~~.

6 RURAL RENEWAL

7 For necessary expenses, including administrative ex-
8 penses, in carrying out rural renewal activities under section
9 32 (e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
10 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (e)), ~~\$1,200,000~~ ~~\$2,-~~
11 ~~000,000~~, to remain available until expended.

12 RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

13 For financial assistance to public nonprofit organizations
14 for housing for domestic farm labor, pursuant to section 516
15 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1486),
16 ~~\$3,000,000~~ ~~\$4,000,000~~, to remain available until expended.

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses of the Farmers Home Adminis-
19 tration, not otherwise provided for, in administering the pro-
20 grams authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Ad-
21 ministration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921-1990), as
22 amended, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
23 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), and the Rural Rehabilitation Cor-
24 poration Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40
25 U.S.C. 440-444) ; ~~\$54,988,000~~ ~~\$56,988,000~~, together with

1 not more than \$2,250,000 of the charges collected in con-
2 nection with the insurance of loans as authorized by sec-
3 tion 309 (e) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Adminis-
4 tration Act of 1961, as amended, and section 514 (b) (3)
5 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended: *Provided*, That, in
6 addition, not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds available for
7 the various programs administered by this agency may be
8 transferred to this appropriation for temporary field employ-
9 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of
10 the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742) to meet
11 unusual or heavy workload increases: *Provided fur-*
12 *ther*, That no part of any funds in this paragraph may be
13 used to administer a program which makes rural housing
14 grants pursuant to section 504 of the Housing Act of 1949,
15 as amended.

16 TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

17 The following corporations and agencies are hereby au-
18 thorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
19 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
20 or agency and in accord with law, and to make such con-
21 tracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limita-
22 tions as provided by section 104 of the Government Corpora-
23 tion Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carry-
24 ing out the programs set forth in the budget for the current

1 fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as herein-
 2 after provided:

3 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

4 ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES

5 For administrative and operating expenses, ~~\$8,883,000~~
 6 ~~\$11,533,000~~.

7 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

8 Not to exceed ~~\$4,100,000~~ ~~\$1,600,000~~ of administrative
 9 and operating expenses may be paid from premium income.

10 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

11 REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

12 To partially reimburse the Commodity Credit Corpora-
 13 tion for net realized losses sustained but not previously reim-
 14 bursed, pursuant to the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C.
 15 713a-11, 713a-12), ~~\$1,400,000,000~~ ~~\$2,984,856,389~~: *Pro-*
 16 *vided*, That no funds appropriated by this Act shall be used
 17 to formulate or administer programs for the sale of agricul-
 18 tural commodities pursuant to title I of Public Law 480, 83d
 19 Congress, as amended, to any nation which sells or furnishes
 20 or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to trans-
 21 port to North Vietnam any equipment, materials or com-
 22 modities, so long as North Vietnam is governed by a Com-
 23 munist regime: *Provided further*, That ~~\$275,000~~ of this
 24 amount shall be transferred to and merged with the appro-

1 priation "Agricultural Research Service, salaries and ex-
2 penses, research" for research on short staple cotton and me-
3 chanical classing methods for cotton.

4 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent
6 the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any
7 activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That
8 not to exceed \$31,500,000 shall be available for administra-
9 tive expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That
10 \$945,000 of this authorization shall be available only to ex-
11 pand and strengthen the sales program of the Corporation
12 pursuant to authority contained in the Corporation's charter:
13 *Provided further*, That not less than 7 per centum of this
14 authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned
15 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
16 for use only in such amounts and at such times as may be-
17 come necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided*
18 *further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
19 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
20 including other personal services) in connection with the
21 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
22 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
23 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses

1 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
2 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

3 PUBLIC LAW 480

4 For expenses during fiscal year 1968, not otherwise
5 recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including
6 interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development
7 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (80 Stat. 1526),
8 to remain available until expended, as follows: (1) Sale of
9 ~~surplus~~ agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pur-
10 suant to title I of said Act, \$921,000,000; (2) sale of agri-
11 cultural commodities for dollars on credit terms pursuant to
12 title I of said Act, \$384,500,000; and (3) commodities dis-
13 posed of and other costs incurred in connection with dona-
14 tions abroad, pursuant to title II of said Act, ~~\$300,000,000~~
15 ~~\$370,000,000~~.

16 *BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE*

17 *For the expenses during fiscal year 1968 and unrecov-*
18 *ered prior years' costs related to strategic and other materials*
19 *acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural*
20 *commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental*
21 *stockpile pursuant to the Act of May 28, 1956, as amended*
22 *(7 U.S.C. 1856), \$24,000,000, to remain available until*
23 *expended.*

1 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

2 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 Not to exceed \$3,224,000 (from assessments collected
5 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the cur-
6 rent fiscal year for administrative expenses.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER
8 EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of the
10 National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber estab-
11 lished to assist the President's Committee on Food and
12 Fiber, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
13 \$175,000.

14 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, ap-
16 propriations and authorizations made for the Department
17 under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addi-
18 tion to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed
19 five hundred and ~~thirty-seven (537)~~ *sixty (560)* passenger
20 motor vehicles, of which four hundred and sixty-two (462)
21 shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such
22 vehicles.

23 SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting

1 the employment of aliens shall not apply to employment
2 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

3 SEC. 503. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
4 culture shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor
5 as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299).

6 SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act
7 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
8 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on be-
9 half of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau
10 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral
11 or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or
12 caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of
13 cotton or the trend of same.

14 SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or
15 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
16 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-
17 ated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine
18 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
19 side of the United States.

20 SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropria-
21 tions of the Department for research and service work au-
22 thorized by the Acts of August 14, 1946, July 28, 1954.
23 and September 6, 1958 (7 U.S.C. 427, 1621-1629; 42
24 U.S.C. 1891-1893), shall be available for contracting in
25 accordance with said Acts.

1 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in
2 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the cur-
3 rent fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

4 This Act may be cited as the “Department of Agricul-
5 ture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968”.

Passed the House of Representatives June 6, 1967.

Attest:

W. PAT JENNINGS,

Clerk.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10509

[Report No. 395]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of
Agriculture and related agencies for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for
other purposes.

JUNE 7 (legislative day, JUNE 6), 1967

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 11, 1967

Reported with amendments

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 13, 1967
For actions of July 12, 1967
90th-1st; No. 107

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HIGHLIGHT: Senate began consideration of agricultural appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. WATER. Passed with amendments S. 20, to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, by the establishment of a seven-member National Water Commission, the life of the Commission being limited to five years. pp. H8533-60
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted until midnight Thurs., July 13, to file a report on the Transportation Dept. appropriation bill. p. H8531

3. FARM BUREAU. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee in executive session adopted a resolution "That the Committee on Agriculture of the U. S. House of Representatives does in no manner endorse, condone, or support the personal attack launched by the chairman of the Subcommittee on Rural Development upon the American Farm Bureau Federation" (p. D575), and Reps. Resnick and O'Hara criticized this action (p. H8531).
4. HOUSING. Rep. Cramer inserted his letter to HUD Secretary Weaver criticizing that section of the Demonstration Cities Act requiring that "all applications after June 30, 1967, for many types of Federal loan and grant programs, be reviewed by an areawide agency designated to perform metropolitan or regional planning in each standard metropolitan statistical area," and Secretary Weaver's reply advising that HUD had "suspended on July 1 its administration of the provisions" of that section "until the matter is resolved between the House and Senate." pp. H8581-2
5. PRICE STABILITY. Rep. Albert commended the administration's "job of fostering price stability" and inserted an article stating that the U. S. dollar "suffered the lowest average rate of depreciation of any currency of the major industrial nations over the ten-year span." pp. H8595-6
6. FLOOD INSURANCE. Rep. St Germain spoke in support of the bill to provide a program for national flood insurance. p. H8598
7. POVERTY. Rep. Howard commended and inserted two articles by Rep. Patten expressing support of the poverty program. pp. H8600-1
8. HOLIDAY. Rep. Fulton, Tenn., spoke in support of his "uniform Monday holiday bill." p. H8609
9. NATIONAL PARKS. Rep. Burton, Calif., spoke in support of his bill to increase the size of the Sequoia National Park in the Sierra Nevada. pp. H8609-10

SENATE

10. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Began consideration of H. R. 10509, the Agricultural appropriations bill and adopted all committee amendments en bloc for the purpose of further amendment. pp. S9522-8
Sen. Williams, Del., submitted an amendment to H. R. 10509, the agricultural appropriations bill, that would limit price support payments to any producer to \$10,000 in any 1 year; and Sen. Proxmire submitted an amendment to this bill relating to the CCC. p. S9438
11. RESEARCH. Sen. Fulbright criticized the sponsorship of research in the social and physical sciences by the Defense Department in foreign countries, and inserted several articles on this subject. pp. S9440-3
12. FOOD IRRADIATION. Sen. Curtis discussed the work in developing methods of preserving food by ionizing radiation, and urged better coordination between the various agencies working on this project. p. S9451
13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. McGovern commended a corn-growing project in Thailand which, "brings private capital into the war on hunger, as must be done increasingly," and inserted several articles on this subject. pp. S9451-2

NOT VOTING—16

Allott	Eastland	Prouty
Anderson	Hollings	Sparkman
Baker	Lausche	Thurmond
Brewster	Long, La.	Tydings
Burdick	Metcalf	
Dodd	Muskie	

So Mr. PASTORE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MUNDT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask for the third reading of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 10918) was passed.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1963 be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the chairmanship of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy this year has again been assigned to the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE]. No individual could perform the task with more devotion, greater wisdom, or deeper understanding of the many intricate issues involved in this Nation's atomic energy program. So again Senator PASTORE has exhibited his immense ability as chairman of this vitally important committee. Again he has proven himself as an outstanding leader of our vast atomic energy program.

His flawless handling of the AEC authorization measure just adopted by the Senate showed once more his keen appreciation of the program, his broad knowledge of its application. Its passage was marked with the same articulate advocacy, the same clear and convincing arguments that have characterized all of his countless achievements. The success of the measure may be attributed in large measure to his long and hard efforts, bringing to the Chamber the best measure possible and assuring its swift acceptance. The Senate is deeply grateful.

The ranking minority Senate member of the committee, the distinguished senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], similarly is to be commended. He supported this measure with such strong advocacy—so characteristic—that overwhelming Senate approval was assured. The Senate always welcomes the clear, thoughtful appraisals of Senator HICKENLOOPER, and appreciates his splen-

did cooperative efforts on all legislative proposals which obtain his backing.

A most provocative issue was raised regarding that part of the authorization which provides for the establishment of the 200-Bevatron accelerator at Weston, Ill. All Senators joining the discussion are to be commended for the sincerity of the views expressed, regardless of the varying positions taken.

So the Senate appreciated the strong, clear, and provocative views of the able and articulate minority leader, the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. His wisdom and clarity of thought add a great deal to any discussion; today's was no exception. We are most grateful.

We are grateful also to the other Senators who joined the discussion. The senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], all are to be praised for offering their thoughtful and sharp analysis. The junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. BROOKER], the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] also deserve high praise.

To the Senate as a whole go the thanks of the leadership for acting on this measure with dispatch, with efficiency, and with consideration for the views of each Senator. All of us may be proud of another fine achievement.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills of the Senate, severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 650. An act for the relief of T. Sgt. Anthony J. Corso, U.S. Air Force (retired);

S. 906. An act for the relief of Luis Tapia Davila;

S. 685. An act for the relief of Warren F. Coleman, Jr.; and

S. 1320. An act to provide for the acquisition of career status by certain temporary employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1537. An act for the relief of Thomas M. Scanlon;

H.R. 1564. An act for the relief of Antonina Rondinelli Asci;

H.R. 1653. An act for the relief of Omer Penner;

H.R. 1820. An act for the relief of Mrs. Demetria Messana Barone;

H.R. 1894. An act for the relief of Our Lady of Pillar Catholic Church in Santa Ana, Calif.;

H.R. 5967. An act for the relief of Albert P. Morell;

H.R. 6324. An act for the relief of John A. Danisch;

H.R. 6452. An act for the relief of John E. Coplin;

H.R. 6663. An act for the relief of Jesse W. Stutts, Jr.;

H.R. 6862. An act for the relief of Slator C. Blackiston, Jr.;

H.R. 7811. An act for the relief of Richard Alan White;

H.R. 8485. An act for the relief of Eddie Garman;

H.R. 10414. An act for the relief of Victor L. Ashley;

H.R. 10482. An act to amend section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the application of local law in determining the effect of claimant's contributory negligence, and to clarify the procedure for appeal from certain claims determinations;

H.R. 10805. An act to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission; and

H.R. 11089. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for Federal employees, and to strengthen the financial condition of the employees' life insurance fund.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

H.R. 1537. An act for the relief of Thomas M. Scanlon;

H.R. 1564. An act for the relief of Antonina Rondinelli Asci;

H.R. 1653. An act for the relief of Omer Penner;

H.R. 1820. An act for the relief of Mrs. Demetria Messana Barone;

H.R. 1894. An act for the relief of Our Lady of Pillar Catholic Church in Santa Ana, Calif.;

H.R. 5967. An act for the relief of Albert P. Morell;

H.R. 6324. An act for the relief of John A. Danisch;

H.R. 6452. An act for the relief of John E. Coplin;

H.R. 6663. An act for the relief of Jesse W. Stutts, Jr.;

H.R. 6862. An act for the relief of Slator C. Blackiston, Jr.;

H.R. 7811. An act for the relief of Richard Alan White;

H.R. 8485. An act for the relief of Eddie Garman;

H.R. 10414. An act for the relief of Victor L. Ashley;

H.R. 10482. An act to amend section 2733 of title 10, United States Code, to authorize the application of local law in determining the effect of claimant's contributory negligence, and to clarify the procedure for appeal from certain claims determinations; and

H.R. 10805. An act to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' LIFE INSURANCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on yesterday, the Senate passed S. 271, the companion bill of H.R. 11089, which passed the House yesterday. H.R. 11089 is presently at the desk, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration, and that the text of S. 271 be substituted therefor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House, and directs the clerk to read it by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11089) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional group life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for Federal employees, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 11089.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to strike out all after the enacting clause of H.R. 11089, and insert in lieu thereof the text of S. 271 as passed by the Senate yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the passage of S. 271 be reconsidered and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 60. An act for the relief of Dr. Oton Socarraz;

S. 67. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Ramon Diaz Zayas Bazan;

S. 118. An act for the relief of Dr. Amparo Castro;

S. 132. An act for the relief of Dr. Alberto Fernandez-Bravo y Amat;

S. 164. An act for the relief of Dr. Cesar A. Mena;

S. 168. An act for the relief of Maria Jordan Fernando;

S. 327. An act for the relief of Dr. Carlos Victor De La Concepcion Garcia;

S. 371. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary T. Brooks;

S. 462. An act for the relief of Dr. Jesus L. Lastra;

S. 464. An act for the relief of Dr. Guillermo N. Hernandez, Jr.;

S. 465. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Guillermo Martinez;

S. 499. An act for the relief of Dr. Manuel A. Zuniga;

S. 652. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard;

S. 819. An act for the relief of Charles H. Thurston;

S. 853. An act to extend the life of the Commission of Political Activity of Government Personnel;

S. 904. An act for the relief of Doreen Delmege Willis;

S. 996. An act for the relief of Dr. Esther Yolanda Luazardo;

S. 1045. An act for the relief of Alton R. Conner; and

S. 1278. An act for the relief of Dr. Floriberto S. Puente.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senate, following the disposition of the agricultural appropriation bill, it is anticipated that on tomorrow or Friday we will take up the Great Salt Lake National Monument bill, the Vienna Convention, and possibly—though I cannot be sure—start on the Virgin Islands bill.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar 380, H.R. 10509. Before it is laid before the Senate, may I say to the Senate that it is the intention tonight for the opening statement to be made by the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and the ranking minority member, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and that is all that will be done on the bill tonight.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW—ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR JAVITS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow, instead of 11 o'clock a.m.; that the period between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. be under the control of the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I understand that there will be at least two amendments to the agricultural appropriations bill. The motion I am about to make is not intended to cut them off nor to cut off any other amendments that anybody wishes to offer. But in such a complicated measure as this, I believe it will be better practice if we adopt the committee amendments en bloc without prejudice, so that the bill as amended be considered as original text, and that no points of order shall be considered as having been waived by this action. I make that unanimous-consent request at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPONG in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Flor-

ida? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments, agreed to en bloc, are as follows:

On page 3, line 15, after "\$100", to strike out "\$135,587,500" and insert "\$143,354,800"; in line 19, after the word "which", to strike out "\$2,800,000" and insert "\$5,941,800"; in line 25, after "(21 U.S.C. 113a)", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to formulate a budget estimate for fiscal 1969 of more than \$15,000,000 for research to be financed by transfer from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, and pursuant to Public Law 88-25"; on page 4, line 12, after "(21 U.S.C. 114b-c)", to strike out "\$84,028,000" and insert "\$90,835,400"; in line 20, after the word "further", to insert a colon and "That not to exceed \$1,150,000 shall remain available until expended for construction of facilities without regard to limitations contained herein";.

On page 6, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$7,500,000" and insert "\$15,400,000".

On page 6, line 21, after the word "including", to strike out "\$54,465,000" and insert "\$56,039,000"; on page 7, line 5, after "(7 U.S.C. 450b)", to insert "of which \$1,000,000 shall be for the special cotton research program and \$400,000 for soybean research"; in line 7, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,000,000"; in line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "\$353,000" and insert "\$380,000"; and, in line 17, after the word "all", to strike out "\$63,113,000" and insert "\$66,214,000".

On page 8, line 2, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$80,347,500" and insert "\$82,347,500"; and, in line 5, after the word "all", to strike out "\$81,917,500" and insert "\$83,917,500".

On page 9, line 7, after "(7 U.S.C. 1621-1627)", to strike out "\$1,204,000" and insert "\$1,404,000".

On page 9, line 20, after the word "aircraft", to strike out "\$113,053,000" and insert "\$113,995,000".

On page 11, line 1, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$6,377,000" and insert "\$6,000,000"; and, in line 8, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", to insert a colon and "Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act shall be available to plan or formulate a watershed planning program in fiscal 1968 in excess of eighty new planning starts."

On page 12, line 4, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", to strike out "Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,000,000, together with the unobligated balance of funds previously appropriated for loans and related expense, shall be available for such purposes" and insert "Provided further, That \$5,000,000 of the funds in the direct loan account of the Farmers Home Administration shall be available until expended for loans: Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act shall be available to plan or formulate a watershed protection program in fiscal 1968 in excess of eighty new construction starts."

On page 13, line 1, after the word "purposes", to strike out "Provided, That not to exceed \$200,000, together with the unobligated balance of funds previously appropriated for loans and related expense, shall be available for such purposes" and insert "Provided, That \$1,000,000 of funds in the direct loan account of the Farmers Home Administration shall be available until expended for loans."

On page 13, line 13, after "(16 U.S.C. 590p)", to strike out "\$16,336,000" and insert "\$18,504,300".

On page 13, line 21, after "(16 U.S.C. 590 a-f)", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$7,629,000"; in line 23, after the word "That", to strike out "not to exceed \$1,000,-

000 of such amount" and insert "\$1,500,000 of the funds available in the direct loan account of the Farmers Home Administration"; on page 14, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "and related expenses"; and, in line 2, after the word "amended", to insert "to remain available until expended".

On page 14, line 25, after the word "products", to strike out "\$12,421,000" and insert "\$13,021,000".

On page 15, line 21, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$13,821,750" and insert "\$13,864,000".

On page 16, at the beginning of line 19, to strike out "\$89,010,000" and insert "\$89,522,000".

On page 17, line 5, after "(7 U.S.C. 1623 (b))", to strike out "\$1,750,000" and insert "\$1,900,000".

On page 17, line 10, after "\$104,000,000", to strike out the comma and "to be transferred from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c)".

On page 17, line 17, after "(80 Stat. 885-890)", to strike out "\$198,735,000" and insert "\$190,825,000, of which not less than \$14,325,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 6 of the National School Lunch Act"; in line 20, after the word "including", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$8,000,000"; in line 21, after the word "schools", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000"; in line 22, after the word "program", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$3,000,000"; and, in line 23, after the word "program", to insert a semicolon and "and \$1,250,000 for State Administrative expenses:".

On page 18, after line 7, to insert:

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, \$172,500,000, and in addition \$22,500,000 appropriated under this head in Public Law 89-556, approved September 7, 1966, shall be merged with this appropriation.

On page 19, line 13, after "(7 U.S.C. 1766)", to strike out "\$21,441,500" and insert "\$22,612,000".

On page 20, line 20, after the word "Corporation", to strike out "\$137,935,400" and insert "\$144,285,400"; and, at the beginning of line 22, to strike out "\$64,728,600" and insert "\$58,608,600".

On page 21, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$80,000,000" and insert "\$81,500,000".

On page 24, line 24, after the word "Corporation", to strike out "\$80,000,000" and insert "\$84,500,000"; and, in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to insert a colon and "Provided, That agreements entered into during the fiscal year 1968 shall not require payments during the calendar year 1968 exceeding \$52,200,000."

On page 26, line 15, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", to strike out "\$11,693,000" and insert "\$11,993,000".

On page 26, line 20, after "(58 Stat. 742)", to strike out "\$2,569,300" and insert "\$2,789,000".

On page 26, line 25, after the word "service", to strike out "\$4,325,000" and insert "\$4,525,000".

On page 28, line 4, after the word "Library", to strike out "\$2,458,500" and insert "\$2,758,500".

On page 28, line 14, after the word "Agriculture", to strike out "\$2,667,000" and insert "\$2,707,000".

On page 28, line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$10,000"; and, in line 23, after "5 U.S.C. 3109", to strike out "\$4,457,000" and insert "\$4,487,000".

On page 29, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "\$314,000,000" and insert "\$324,000,000"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which \$50,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and

conditions to the extent that such amount is required during the current fiscal year under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural electrification program"; at the beginning of line 24, to strike out "\$120,600,000" and insert "\$135,000,000"; and, in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which \$25,000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is required during the current fiscal year under the then existing conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the rural telephone program".

On page 31, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "\$800,000,000" and insert "\$700,000,000".

On page 31, line 18, after the word "loans", where it appears the second time, to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$325,000,000".

On page 32, line 4, after "(7 U.S.C. 1926)", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000".

On page 32, line 10, after "(7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (e))", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 32, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

On page 32, line 25, after "(40 U.S.C. 440-444)", to strike out "\$54,988,000" and insert "\$56,988,000".

On page 34, line 5, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$8,883,000" and insert "\$11,533,000".

On page 34, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,100,000" and insert "\$1,600,000".

On page 34, line 15, after "(15 U.S.C. 713a-11, 713a-12)", to strike out "\$1,400,000,000" and insert "\$2,984,856,389"; and, in line 23, after the word "regime", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That \$275,000 of this amount shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses, research" for research on short staple cotton and mechanical classing methods for cotton".

On page 36, at the beginning of line 9, to strike out "surplus"; and, in line 14, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$370,000,000".

On page 36, after line 15, to insert:

BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

For the expenses during fiscal year 1968 and unrecovered prior years' costs related to strategic and other materials acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act of May 28, 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1856), \$24,000,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 37, line 19, after the word "and", to strike out "thirty-seven (537)" and insert "sixty (560)".

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, my understanding is that the majority leader wishes me to simply complete my statement—that is, so that it will be in the Record—but that there will be no votes. We have already adopted all committee amendments, so that the original text presented by those committee amendments is subject to amendment.

My understanding is that the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] has an amendment and that the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] has an amendment. There may be other amendments of which I have no knowledge. I am not trying to shut out any amendments, but I would like to continue my original statement, except for yielding. If the distinguished ranking minority member of

the committee thinks that something needs to be said to bolster some part of the statement as we go along, I will be glad to yield to him. Then we will have my statement, to be followed by his statement in the Record, for the examination of all Senators, before we take up the bill again at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, as I understand.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the Senator from Florida will yield, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may meet until the conclusion of the morning hour tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. That is, until 11 o'clock?

Mr. MANSFIELD. No. We will have speeches from 10 to 12, and then there will be the morning hour.

Mr. HOLLAND. If the distinguished majority leader will give me some indication as to when, under his plan, we will be back on this bill, I shall appreciate it, because I am sure I will have requests from Senators who wish to be heard. When does the majority leader believe that we will get back on the bill tomorrow?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would guess somewhere between 12:15 and 12:30.

If the Senator will yield further, I ask unanimous consent that there be 1 hour on the amendment to be offered by the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the time to be equally divided between the Senator from Wisconsin and the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Florida; that on the amendment to be offered by the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] there be a 2-hour limitation, the time to be equally divided between the sponsor of the amendment and the manager of the bill; and that on all other amendments there be a time limitation of 1 hour, the time to be equally divided between the manager of the bill and the sponsor of the bill, and 1 hour on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent request, subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That effective on Thursday, July 13, during the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 10509), making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, debate on any amendment except an amendment to be offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] which shall be limited to 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Wisconsin and the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and an amendment to be offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] to be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Florida, motion, or appeal, except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment

or motion and the majority leader: *Provided*, That in the event the majority leader is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or some Senator designated by him.

Ordered further, That on the question of the final passage of the said bill debate shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the majority and minority leaders: *Provided*, That the said leaders, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, motion, or appeal.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, we now have under consideration H.R. 10509, the Department of Agriculture and related agencies appropriation bill for 1968. The amount of the bill, as recommended by the committee, is \$6,782,529,789, an increase of \$2,011,948,839 over the House bill. The bill is \$1,761,432,389 over the budget estimates and \$240,041,661 under the appropriations for fiscal 1967.

The principal increase over the budget estimates and the House bill is due to one item—the reimbursement appropriation for the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses incurred in fiscal 1966. The committee has recommended for this item an appropriation of \$2,984,856,389 to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the full amount of net realized losses incurred in fiscal 1966, in the conduct of mandatory price support, export, supply, crop diversion, and other authorized farm programs covered by existing legislation. The budget request was in the amount of \$1,400,000,000 which was \$1,584,856,389 below the actual realized losses for fiscal 1966. The House passed bill included only the amount of the budget estimate. I will deal with this item in some detail later in my statement.

However, I did want it understood in the beginning that the principal item of apparent increase is due to the fact that the Senate committee insists upon standing by the requirement of the law, and the committee recommendations which have been adopted by the Senate for some years. The committee is continuing to recommend full restoration of the deficit for the preceding year as shown by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its annual report.

I emphasize that in no sense am I blaming the Commodity Credit Corporation because its report simply reflects the outcome of administering activities imposed upon it by law; those which have been passed by Congress and are on the statute books. I am calling attention to the fact that the committee report recommends that the Senate now follow the policy it has been following for some 4 or 5 years and that we restore the full amount of the deficit this year as we have in previous years. Before recurring to this matter I wish to discuss briefly some items of general interest.

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The bill, as reported by the committee, recommends a total of \$249,500,200 for the research and regulatory activities administered by the Agricultural Research Service. This is a net increase of \$36,426,800 over 1967, and represents an increase of \$11,355,200 over the budget

request and \$22,474,200 over the House bill.

The largest increase over the House is for the overseas agricultural research program financed by foreign currencies generated under title I of Public Law 480. The committee recommends the amount requested in the budget for this purpose of \$15,400,000, an increase of \$7,900,000 over the House bill.

Mr. President, I want it understood that our committee feels the best possible use that can be made of the soft currencies which are accruing to agriculture's use under Public Law 480 is for research in the countries affected on problems which are also of great interest to us. We feel it is useless and wasteful to let a large amount of these soft currencies continue to accumulate without being put to good use.

The committee has recommended the full amount of the budget increase over 1967 to staff and equip new research laboratories and research centers. The increase over 1967 is \$5,130,500, of which \$3,235,600 is for equipment. The House had provided \$4 million of the increase requested.

There were several other items of increase in the budget request for strengthening research. These items totaled \$5,786,600 and the committee has recommended \$4,948,600, an increase of \$1,190,000 over the House and \$838,000 under the estimate.

The full details concerning every research project and facility appear in detail in the committee report beginning on page 4.

The committee has endorsed the action taken in the other body to provide \$3 million over the estimates to meet urgent research needs over the amounts requested in the budget. The committee accepted the full list of projects shown on pages 20 and 21 of the House committee report.

The committee has recommended a total increase of \$4,230,000 by adding \$1,230,000 over the House bill for these several projects. The complete listing appears on pages 13 to 17 of the committee report.

The committee also acted on a number of additional projects not covered in the House report. The detailed listing appears on pages 19 to 21 of the report. A total increase of \$2,979,800 over the House bill and the budget has been recommended for these several items. Of this amount \$2,184,800 is recommended to complete the construction of previously authorized research facilities on the scale planned to conduct the enlarged research program when funds were originally appropriated.

In summary, the committee recommendations for research reflect a net increase of \$6,371,800 over the budget estimate, \$7,767,300 over the House bill and \$7,357,300 over funds available for 1967.

SOIL AND WATER RESEARCH

For a number of years the committee has generally adhered to acceleration of soil and water research in accordance with the priority listing furnished to the committee by the Department several years ago, pursuant to Senate Doc-

ument 59. In the pending bill the committee has recommended that planning funds for two additional stations be provided. These are priority Nos. 26 and 27, as shown in the complete listing printed in the committee hearings on pages 227 to 237. Those listings reflect the priority fixed by Senate Document No. 59.

The facilities and amounts referred to are \$45,000 recommended for planning an addition to the facility at Orono, Maine, estimated to cost \$450,000 and \$50,000 for planning an addition to the facility at Riverside, Calif., estimated to cost \$500,000.

Each year the committee has been petitioned by members of the Senate and by others to add funds for these various facilities. In the absence of the budget estimates from the Department to proceed with this program in a more concerted fashion, the committee has seen fit to add one or two projects each year or so to this year. I want to express my appreciation to the members who are interested in these projects in their patience in the procedure which the committee has been forced to follow in the absence of a budget request to proceed in an orderly fashion on this very important type of research activity.

I might add there were three Senators in particular who had very meritorious projects which we would like to have granted and which are ready for advanced planning or construction, but they did not come within the top priorities we are following. We will have to reach them at a later date. The Senators affected were gracious enough to understand the situation and approve it.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

The committee has included the full budget estimate of funds requested for payments to States for cooperative research under the Hatch Act formula, and for the cooperative extension work under the Smith-Lever formula.

The committee has recommended \$56,039,000 for payments to States under the Hatch Act, an increase of \$1,101,000 over the estimate for pay adjustment and \$4,926,000 over 1967.

An appropriation of \$83,917,500 is recommended for payments to States for cooperative extension work under the Smith-Lever formula. This is an increase of \$2,000,000 over the House for pay comparability adjustment and the estimate and an increase of \$5,265,000 over 1967.

I am pleased to note that the 1968 budget request did not repeat the efforts of a year ago to reduce the amounts available for these important cooperative programs so vital to the welfare of our Nation. For several years the committee has been obliged to provide an increment of increase over the budget and over the amount provided in the other body to be directed toward pay comparability adjustments for the Federal share of compensation received by workers paid in the past from Hatch funds and Smith-Lever funds.

The committee believes that Federal budgetary officials should recognize this to be a Federal responsibility and include in the budget estimate an increment for pay comparability adjustments for these

two programs in the year following the enactment of pay increases for Federal workers.

CONSUMER AND WELFARE PROGRAMS

I will now deal briefly with one segment of the bill which deals almost entirely with consumer protective and welfare programs administered by the Consumer and Marketing Service. These programs include the meat and poultry inspection, the special milk program, school lunch program, and the food stamp program. The committee has recommended the full budget estimate for the consumer protective programs in the amount of \$89,522,000, an increase of \$512,000 over the House and \$3,450,000 over 1967. The principal increase is for accelerated work in connection with meat and poultry inspection which is required by the increased size of both the meat and poultry industries.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

In dealing with the school lunch program the committee has recommended a total of \$235,825,000 for 1968 and this total does include \$45,000,000 by transfer from section 32, funds for the purchase of foods pursuant to section 6 of the School Lunch Act, as amended. The Congress in recent years has authorized modifications and additions to school lunch and feeding programs. For the regular school lunch program the committee has recommended a total available of \$218,575,000 for 1968. This includes an increase of \$9,705,000 over 1967 for cash payments to States under the regular formula and reinstates \$12,440,000 denied in the House bill for commodity procurement for fruits and vegetables. The increase of \$9,705,000 over 1967 continues an average Federal contribution of 5 cents per lunch to meet the estimated increase in lunches estimated to be served next year. The country is fortunate in the fact that the number of schoolchildren increases each year and we have to take that into account in this important program.

The House bill provided \$187,000,000, which would have raised the Federal contribution to an estimated 5½ cents per lunch. While the committee was sympathetic to this objective, it felt also it owed some responsibility to finance the new school programs which had been authorized in recent years as described in detail in the Committee Report No. 395 on pages 38 and 39.

It should be noted that the recommended total for these new programs is \$17,250,000, as compared to \$7,750,000 included in the House approved bill. This represents an increase of \$9,500,000 over the House bill, but is still \$7,550,000 under the budget estimate for these new special assistance feeding programs designed to provide a breakfast and other feeding assistance to children not now reached in the regular school lunch program.

The committee handling of the school lunch programs is designed to maintain the regular program and make a modest start on the new special assistance feeding programs, which are designed to take care of the needs of children who do not get adequate food at home.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

The committee has recommended the full budget estimate of \$104,000,000 for the payments under the special milk program which is the amount carried in the House bill. The committee has funded this amount by direct appropriations from the general revenue fund rather than to derive the \$104,000,000 from section 32 permanent authorization. Authorization for the special milk program specifies that appropriations be from the general revenue fund. The committee action is taken for the purpose of curbing what it considers to be a misuse of section 32 funds which are designed primarily for surplus removal, and with special application to perishable commodities which are not price supported.

FOR THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

In this same connection, namely the misuse of section 32 funds—and I call particular attention to this—the budget request proposed that \$195,000,000 be made available for fiscal 1968, all of which was to be derived from section 32. This program is clearly classified in the authorizing legislation as a welfare program and should be financed by regular and direct appropriation from the general revenue fund, rather than as proposed in the budget from section 32.

As the bill came from the other body, no funds were included for the food stamp program. The House recommendation of \$175,000,000 to be derived from section 32 permanent authorization plus \$20,000,000 reappropriation was stricken on a point of order.

The action recommended by the committee provides \$172,500,000 by direct appropriation and \$22,500,000 by reappropriation, thus providing the budget estimate of \$195,000,000.

The two recommendations of the committee for the special milk program and for the food stamp program provide appropriated funds in lieu of transfers from section 32 funds, and although they increase the bill by \$276,500,000 over the estimate, this does not change at all the rate of spending proposed in the budget estimates.

In other words, the budget proposes that these important needs be met out of the special agricultural fund so that they will not be reflected in the budget. The committee feels that the special agricultural fund should be used as provided by the law creating it, and that the general revenue fund should meet these very important needs as required by legislation passed to authorize those programs.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION REIMBURSEMENT APPROPRIATIONS

As I stated earlier, the principal increase over the estimates recommended by the committee results from the recommendation to appropriate the full amount of realized losses for the Commodity Credit Corporation for fiscal 1966. Thus, the committee has recommended a reimbursement appropriation of \$2,984,856,389, an increase of \$1,584,856,389 over the \$1,400,000,000 requested in the budget estimate and approved by the House.

Senators will recall the efforts I have made since becoming chairman of the

subcommittee to bring up to date the reimbursement appropriations for the Commodity Credit Corporation as intended by law going back to Public Law 312, approved March 20, 1954. This act, which increased the borrowing authority of the Corporation, also embodied the so-called Williams amendment requiring that the impaired capital structure of the Corporation be restored in the future by appropriations rather than through cancellation of notes. This act was subsequently amended by Public Law 87-155, approved April 17, 1961, which simply provided for reimbursement of net realized losses with appropriated funds rather than through cancellation of notes. It was an updating of Public Law 312.

After the handling of the supplemental appropriation in fiscal 1965, I insisted that every effort be made to restore the capital structure of the Corporation on a regular basis, as intended by the Williams amendment incorporated in Public Law 312, as amended by Public Law 87-155.

Thus, in reporting the appropriations bill for fiscal 1966 on my motion in the committee, the full amount of the loss for fiscal 1965 totaling \$3,226,800,000 was included in the bill. This represented an increase of \$926,800,000 over the budget estimate. While the bill was in conference, a supplemental estimate was received from the President in the amount of \$500 million and the conference committee then agreed to the revised estimate and appropriated \$2,800 million in fiscal 1966 for the losses of fiscal 1965.

Mr. President, later, I will show what has happened each year following since that time. We have made a little progress each year. We have put the corporation on a sound and current fiscal basis, provided the appropriation this year can be passed covering the non-reimbursed loss for 1966, with the exception of an unreimbursed item of \$1,057 million for the year 1961. We have not reimbursed the CCC for that loss as yet. It is the opinion of the vast majority of our committee that it is only fair to the public that this item be shown in full each year. There is no blame to affix to the Commodity Credit Corporation for having this large deficit. It is simply carrying out the laws which we have passed. Without restoration of the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation each year, we do not have the full borrowing power available; we do not have a clear statement of what the deficit has been and what was the full amount of business transacted for the year before; and we do not follow existing law. Our committee has felt that it is fair to all concerned, especially to the farming community, that existing law be fully carried out in this regard.

The conference report No. 1186, dated October 20, 1965, accompanying H.R. 8370, the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1966, on page 11, states as follows:

The conferees are of the opinion that future budget estimates for reimbursement appropriations for net realized losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation should in-

clude the full amount of the realized losses for any fiscal year as reflected in the accounts and shown in the report of the financial condition of such corporation as of the close of business of such fiscal year.

At that point, I thought that there was general agreement in Congress and, hopefully, with the executive branch, that future budget estimates for this important item would be submitted in the full amount as intended by law and as promptly after the end of the fiscal year in which such losses were realized as is possible under our Federal budgeting and appropriating process. A year ago I was pleased to note that the budget estimate for fiscal 1967 requesting the large sum of \$3,555,855,000 included the full amount of the realized loss for fiscal 1965 in the amount of \$3,048,020,744 plus the balance of the 1964 loss in the amount of \$507,834,256. Thus, upon the processing of the appropriations bill a year ago, the arrears in the losses of the corporation were all cleaned up except for the balance of \$1,057,000,000 of unreimbursed loss incurred during fiscal 1961. I was pleased to note this improved situation a year ago when I presented the committee's recommendation to the Senate as floor manager of the agricultural appropriation bill for fiscal 1967.

I must say, that the Department of Agriculture has sought to carry out its agreement with us by recommending that the full amount of the deficit for 1966 be included in the budget for fiscal year 1968. The responsibility for the reduction to \$1.4 billion for this item, as shown in the budget, is in no sense chargeable to the Department of Agriculture but reflects instead what I think is a mistaken effort on the part of the Budget Bureau to make the budget look smaller than it is. As a matter of fact, the restorations of this loss for 1966 will not mean the expenditure of a single nickel because the money has already been spent in 1966. It is simply a restoration as required by law of the full amount of the deficit shown by the last completed year.

When the Secretary of Agriculture appeared before the committee at the beginning of the hearings, I examined him very closely on this and pointed out to him that I was disappointed to find that the appropriations request of the Department had been cut by approximately \$2 billion in the budget submitted to Congress, but the spending budget of the Department was moving slightly upward so the public could gain a false impression of the fiscal picture in the Department of Agriculture. During this hearing, I elicited from the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, the fact that as head of that executive department he had requested the Bureau of the Budget for authority to include in the budget estimate for 1968 the full amount of the 1966 loss to which I have referred earlier, as well as the balance of the 1961 loss of \$1,057,000,000. It is evident, therefore, that the committee has received cooperation from the Secretary of Agriculture and officials of that Department in its efforts to bring the reimbursement appropriation for the Commodity Credit Corporation to a current basis as intended by law.

Now, Mr. President, there are other things which we will be able to say to-

morrow, but I want to yield now to my distinguished friend the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, who, I must say for the RECORD, has been of enormous help on this bill, not only in attending the hearings—the hearings which have been long and exhaustive and are reflected by the very comprehensive hearings, which are on the desk of every Senator—but also in the preliminaries to the markup in subcommittee, in the markup in subcommittee, and in the markup in full committee he has been highly cooperative. I want that statement to appear in the RECORD, and also this statement: Since I have served on this subcommittee, there has never been any partisanship or politics in this particular subcommittee. I think there are just as many friends of agriculture on one side of the aisle in this committee as there are on the other side, and we have all worked together to see that the Department of Agriculture was properly funded.

There are many, many items in this lengthy bill. The printed report is some 67 pages, which I commend to the examination of every Senator as to any item which may be of special interest to him. The hearings are over 2,000 pages in length.

I just want it to appear in the RECORD that both the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and other members of the subcommittee and full committee, will be glad to be interrogated as to any item in the bill, because there are matters in this bill affecting every State in the Union and affecting not only agriculture but many foreign activities, such as those covered by Public Law 480, and many social and welfare activities such as those I mentioned earlier in my statement.

The bill is a very complex one. It is easily understandable that many Members of the Senate will want to have explanations of certain portions of the bill, and we stand ready and willing to provide them.

I am glad to relinquish the floor now to the distinguished ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Mr. HRUSKA. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has been a member of the Appropriations Committee and its Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee for approximately 9 years. I thought, through those years, I had achieved some familiarity with the scope, complexity and extent of a bill covering such a large part of our total appropriations. But then, early this year, for the first time I became ranking minority member on my side of the aisle of this subcommittee. I tried to attend as many meetings as I could and I attended most of them, I believe. This experience impressed me even more as to the nature and coverage of the bill and its tremendous importance to the continued well-being of the United States.

I was also impressed, all over again, with the capability and the competence and the unflinching courtesy of the present chairman of the subcommittee. I know, from firsthand observation, of

his dedication and complete fairness in serving the best interests of the Nation's farmers. Many times there are conflicting claims as to priorities among different geographical areas or as among groups that have to do with one crop or another or one activity or another in this great field. Certainly the devotion of the Senator from Florida to this difficult task of conducting such a comprehensive review and examination of the administration's budget requests is a tremendous contribution to congressional responsibility. I want to pay him a tribute which I truly and sincerely feel.

The members of the subcommittee are tremendous people to work with—all of them—but I want to especially comment on another member, the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young], who for years was ranking minority member of the subcommittee. He stepped down earlier this year to assume the heavy responsibilities as ranking minority member on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

The bill now under consideration represents the product of this painstaking review and it represents also the best judgment of the chairman and other members of the Appropriations Committee.

The amount of the bill is \$6,782,000,000, in round numbers. This is an increase of a little over \$2 billion over the House-passed bill, and is \$1,761,000,000 over the budget requests, but it is also \$240 million under the appropriations for fiscal 1967.

Mr. President, I indicated a moment ago that the action taken by the Senate committee was responsible and that it represented our best judgment. Notwithstanding the fact that the budget from this body will be a little over \$2 billion more than what the House had approved, we are not budget busters. We have acted responsibly in the face of mounting expenditures brought about for a number of reasons.

The principal item in the Senate increase is \$1,584,000,000, to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation fully for its net realized losses, or the cost of the Nation's farm programs, for fiscal year 1966.

The actual losses were \$2,984,000,000. The budget request was \$1,400,000,000 to apply on those 1966 losses. The other body allowed that amount. The committee saw fit to add enough to the \$1,400,000,000 to make up the entire amount of the net realized losses. The actual losses were \$2,984,000,000.

It should be pointed out that whether we allow the \$1.4 billion or \$2.984 billion or nothing at all, it would not affect the expenditures which have already been incurred in this item. This is a bookkeeping transfer from one account to another for which we ask the addition of \$1,585,000,000.

Not only does this item not represent any actual expenditure—I refer to the addition—but, more importantly, it is in accordance with the clear provisions of Public Law 87-155.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of that law be set forth in the RECORD at this point for the use of our colleagues.

There being no objection, Public Law

87-155 was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 87-155

An act to authorize annual appropriation to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained during any fiscal year in lieu of annual appropriations to restore capital impairment based on annual Treasury appraisals, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That sections 1 and 2 of the Act of March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U.S.C. 713a-1, 2), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount sufficient to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation for its net realized loss incurred during such fiscal year, as reflected in its accounts and shown in its report of its financial condition as of the close of such fiscal year. Reimbursement of net realized loss shall be with appropriated funds, as provided herein, rather than through the cancellation of notes.

SEC. 3. In the event the accounts of the Commodity Credit Corporation reflect a net realized gain for any such fiscal year, the amount of such net realized gain shall be deposited in the Treasury by the Commodity Credit Corporation and shall be credited to miscellaneous receipts.

Approved August 17, 1961.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, when we debate the bill further tomorrow, we expect that an amendment will be presented, and it will be debated.

It is in compliance with the law, but also in keeping with one of the steps the Senate took when it passed yesterday, by a vote of 92 to 0, a truth-in-lending bill. It seems to us that we could call this a truth-in-budgeting bill, by which we could face the people of America and say, "This is bad news, in a way, financially, but it is news to which you are entitled, and it follows from a law which was passed in 1961," to which I referred a while ago.

The chairman of the subcommittee, and I discussed thoroughly the philosophy of the so-called Williams amendment. We went into the matter in depth, from a historical point of view as well as from the standpoint of proper budgeting and appropriations procedures. We came to the conclusion he has stated. He had formed that conclusion in his mind, and had acted upon it for the last 5 or 6 years, as a member of the subcommittee. My recollection is that I have joined him in every one of those conclusions in previous years. I certainly want to support his position in that regard now.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HRUSKA. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Nebraska has, indeed, not only joined the Senator from Florida, but joined the full membership of the Appropriations Committee in previous years, as he has this year, in insisting, first, that the law be obeyed; second, that fair and decent budgeting be followed; third, that the public be apprised of the actual amount of the deficit, because that is informa-

tion to which it is entitled; and fourth, that the capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation be restored, so that it will be strong again, with full borrowing power.

It receives its funds from the Treasury by borrowing; and without restoration, it does not have the same borrowing power. The Senator from Florida has been through three experiences in the past in which we have had to increase the total borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, due largely to poor bookkeeping and poor budgeting procedure prior to that time. We are endeavoring to keep the corporation in good financial shape and on a current basis.

Before I take my seat, I express my very deep gratitude for the kind remarks the Senator has made about me.

Mr. HRUSKA. I ask the Senator from Florida for verification of this fact: When the \$2,985 million is provided—if it is provided, as I hope it will be—will the slate then be clean, with the exception of the year 1961, when there were net realized losses of \$1,057 million?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct, except in one small particular. There were more net realized losses than that amount in fiscal 1961, but the excess over \$1,057 million was restored.

Mr. HRUSKA. Oh, yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. And the balance, or the deficit which was not restored, was \$1,057 million.

Mr. HRUSKA. There was a partial restoration.

Mr. HOLLAND. If we pass this bill as reported, the capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which under existing law is \$14,500 million, will be fully restored, except for the \$1,057 million not yet restored out of the 1961 budget. The Senator is correct.

I also want to call attention, for the record, so as to advise other Senators to the fact that the complete accounting covering the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation for 1966, and showing the source of the deficits which we are trying to restore in full, will appear on pages 676 and 677 of the printed hearing record of our committee, so that any Senator who is interested may advise himself there as to the source of the deficit.

Mr. HRUSKA. That will be a valuable reference. I thank the Senator for providing it.

The second increase of size made by the committee has to do with the use of the so-called section 32 funds. The chairman has already referred to the matter briefly, but for the sake of emphasis, I wish to repeat the salient facts on it.

For two programs, the special milk and food stamp programs, we have recommended that the full amount of the budget request—\$104 million for the milk and \$195 million for the food stamps—be provided by regular and direct appropriations, except that in the case of food stamps, \$22,500,000 is provided for by a reappropriation of previously appropriated funds which were not expended by the Department.

In all, these increases added to the bill \$276,500,000 over the estimate, but

this does not change the rate of spending proposed in the budget by 1 cent.

The committee action merely indicated that we do not condone the misuse of section 32 funds for activities which Congress did not authorize. Resort was had, of course, to general funds for that purpose, as should properly be done.

Mr. President, a substantial amount of time is always taken in our subcommittee on agricultural research. All of us are convinced that it is essential this vital research program have continuity and that we follow it up with diligence. We know future prospects are for a world that will be short of food. All of us are also aware that agricultural research does not lend itself and is not susceptible to being a crash program. We cannot wait until the evil day arrives. Mother Nature does not work like that. We might be able to institute a crash program to make missiles, projectiles, or computers; but Mother Nature has a very unrelenting timetable. So, therefore, we have spent considerable time to see that there is a proper allocation of the funds within an acceptable total for these research projects.

Wisely, years ago—and the present chairman of the subcommittee was a part of it—there was established a sort of priority in many of these areas. Such as soil and water research which we felt was a good priority. That was under the chairmanship, I believe, of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. We have adhered to that schedule, and it has been well that we have had that schedule to follow. It sometimes requires the fortitude of a Horatio at the Bridge for the chairman to stand guard and see that it is held inviolate, but I must say that while he is firm, he is always courteous and fair. I do believe that policy has paid tremendous dividends toward an intelligent and logical pursuit of this agricultural research program, which is many faceted and complicated.

In further pursuit of this objective of truth in budgeting, Mr. President, I should like to comment on a subject which for years has been very close to the heart and the declarations of our esteemed fellow Senator, the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. Young]. Each year, he forcefully points out that the farmer gets the dickens, sometimes from the press, sometimes from others, for having the benefit of these tremendous agricultural appropriations. But the facts are, and it should be widely circulated, that there are many parts of this appropriation which go to programs other than for the farmer.

The subcommittee staff has prepared an analysis of the expenditures which are charged to the Department of Agriculture, but which clearly provide benefits to commerce; to businessmen, and to the general public. They total a tremendous sum.

There are other programs which are predominately for the stabilization of farm income, but which also benefit other purposes. The breakdown, which I believe the highly competent clerk of the subcommittee, Mr. Raymond Schaffer, prepared—and I must say it is very

well done—does enable an analysis of the budget with the idea of ascertaining just how many of these billions go to the farmers and how many of these billions go to other parts of the population and other Government activities

I ask unanimous consent that this tabulation be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, there is one other item in which a reduction was made by the committee. That has to do with the authority extended to the Department for the sale of participation certificates.

The budget had provided for \$800 million as a top authorization. The other body approved that sum.

I tried to get it reduced to \$600 million, but was not successful. However, we did reduce the amount in committee to \$700 million.

My interest in this matter stems from the fact that when the enabling legislation, Public Law 89-429, was passed in May of 1966, it was amended at my insistence to require each department to come to the Appropriations Committees at least every 2 years to seek authorization to participate in the program.

The first time this authority was utilized was for fiscal year 1967. This is the second time that the Department of Agriculture has come to us saying: "We want authority under this act to sell up to \$800 million worth of these certificates."

Of course, any such authorization shall remain available only for the fiscal year for which it is granted and for the succeeding fiscal year.

There has been the necessity to come back to the Appropriations Committee.

I did not vote for that act in the first place. I do not think it is a proper act, but it is a part of our statute law. It does seem to me that if it were a part of our statute law it should be brought as clearly within our appropriation procedures as possible so that Congress would be authorizing the sale of these certificates.

I am pleased to report that that procedure is being followed, and while I would have been more pleased if they had lowered the amount still further, I am grateful that, although it was not a half a loaf, at least a slice of that bread came my way.

Thus, the Senate Committee has authorized a \$700 million authorization for these participation sales. This is \$100 million less than the action of the other body and the budget estimate, but \$100 million more than was available and subscribed in fiscal year 1967.

I again express my congratulations to the chairman of the committee for another job well done, and I hope as we proceed to the consideration and approval of the bill that we will listen well to his wise counsel because every one of

the decisions made in the final text of the pending bill is the result of his close examination, careful discussion, and sober judgment.

I yield the floor.

EXHIBIT 1

Budget expenditures for programs in Department of Agriculture but which clearly provide benefits to consumers, businessmen, and the general public

[In millions of dollars]

	1966	1967 estimated	1968 estimated
Programs having foreign relations and defense aspects:			
Sales of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies (title I, Public Law 480).....	1,138	984	906
Sales of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit term (title I, Public Law 480).....	233	315	399
Commodities and other costs in connection with donations abroad (title II, Public Law 480).....	413	410	494
Transfer of bartered materials to supplemental stockpile.....	26	33	27
Donations of dairy products to armed services and others.....	9		
Total.....	1,819	1,742	1,826
Food distribution programs (domestic):			
Commodities distributed to the needy and others.....	233	328	365
Food stamp program.....	69	138	193
School lunch program.....	197	213	243
Special milk program.....	97	104	104
Total.....	596	783	905
REA and FHA repayable loans:			
REA loans.....	361	440	508
Proposed legislation for credit of receipts to programs and for supplemental financing.....		-193	-201
FHA loans.....	125	-66	-6
Sale of participation certificates in FHA direct loans.....		-548	-651
Salaries and expenses for above programs.....	60	65	77
Total.....	546	-302	-285
Long-range programs for the improvement of agricultural and natural resources:			
Forestry.....	351	401	338
Agricultural and forestry research.....	221	253	274
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	73	80	85
Soil and water resource protection and development:			
Agricultural conservation program.....	252	279	275
All other.....	224	277	279
Cooperative agricultural extension work.....	90	93	97
Inspection of commodities and other marketing services.....	79	91	84
Other.....	93	101	108
Total.....	1,383	1,575	1,585
Total.....	4,344	3,798	4,031
Other Programs Which Are Predominantly for Stabilization of Farm Income, but Which Also Benefit Others			
CCC price-support and related programs:			
CCC loan, purchase, export, and related programs.....	-1,157	-1,660	-705
Storage, handling, and transportation expenses.....	398	213	114
Interest expense (net).....	278	336	309
Acresage diversion payments:			
Feed grains.....	842	564	245
Wheat.....	38	27	
Cotton.....	116	283	303
Price-support payments:			
Feed grains.....	431	915	310
Cotton.....	57	494	613
Wheat certificate program.....	-160	274	312

Budget expenditures for programs in Department of Agriculture but which clearly provide benefits to consumers, businessmen, and the general public—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	1966	1967 estimated	1968 estimated
CCC price-support and related programs—Continued			
Cotton equalization payments.....	332	25	
National Wool Act program.....	36	37	42
Total.....	1,211	1,508	1,543
Cropland adjustment program (adjustment payments).....		49	82
Conservation reserve program.....	151	141	125
Sugar Act program.....	88	88	90
Salaries and expenses for above programs.....	155	167	176
Total.....	1,605	1,953	2,016
Grand total.....	5,949	5,751	6,047

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I again thank my distinguished friend, the Senator from Nebraska. No one could have been more helpful or cooperative, and certainly no one could have been more complimentary than he has just been.

He and I do not always agree on this question of the sale of participation certificates.

I voted for that bill. I felt it would be similar to the marshaling of assets by a private business when it got in rough going if the Government were to sell some of its good paper, but always under the direction and control of Congress. We are certainly exercising that direction and control and, as my distinguished friend has said, we are now dealing with the law and not with the question of whether the law should have been passed.

We were very glad to arrive at an agreeable sum of \$700 million which fixed the amount of sale of participation certificates which the Department of Agriculture could make in this fiscal year 1968.

I think there is no argument of any sort about it.

Mr. President, I think the record will reflect at least many of the items in the bill that our colleagues will be interested in.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT TO 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday July 13, 1967, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate July 12, 1967:

INTERIOR

David Statler Black, of Washington, to be Under Secretary of the Interior, vice Charles F. Luce.

far below the actual operating costs. Thus, the Federal law is far behind in recognizing that the cost of veterans care has increased sharply. With increasing numbers of Korean and Vietnam veterans seeking admission, some relief should be afforded the State in the way of a more equitable distribution of costs. My bill will increase the per diem payment to the States to \$3.50 for domiciliary care, \$5 for nursing home care and \$10 for hospital care. Only by such recognition of our changing world can we be fair to the States and to our returning veterans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2093) to amend title 38 of the United States Code in order to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans' homes by increasing the amount of the payments which may be made by the Veterans' Administration for the care of certain veterans in State veterans' homes, introduced by Mr. RIBICOFF, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO REVISE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBWAY SYSTEM

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to change the alinement of the authorized District of Columbia subway system to provide rapid transit subway service to the burgeoning complex of Federal installations along Independence Avenue south of the Mall in Southwest Washington.

As I have repeatedly emphasized over many years, and as the Senate is well aware, fast, modern, exclusive right-of-way public mass transportation is vitally needed in Washington today, is absolutely essential for the future orderly growth and development of the National Capital region and the preservation of the beauty and dignity of the Nation's Capitol.

Thanks to the action already taken by the Congress under the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965, the National Capital Transportation Agency is now well along with the architectural and engineering work needed so that construction may begin.

But as the Agency's work has gone ahead, so have changes in the city, one of the most notable of which is that occurring at the foot of Capitol Hill in Southwest Washington. New buildings are mushrooming to house defense agencies, the new Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation. Added to the agencies already south of the Mall, this means there will be 85,000 workers moving to and from jobs in that area by 1971—only 4 years away. Earlier planning estimates placed 46,000 jobs in the same area by 1980.

In the face of such radical change, the Agency is requesting prompt authorization to include an Independence Avenue line in the presently authorized basic subway system. Details on the proposed change are included in a letter forwarding the bill to the Senate and a statement

from Walter J. McCarter, the NCTA Administrator.

According to the Agency, the proposed changes will add an estimated \$41.5 million to the cost of the subway system, but their studies indicate that the increased ridership and revenues resulting from the change will be sufficient to finance the added cost over a period of years, and no further authorization of Federal funds is being requested.

Mr. President, my long concern over the deteriorating effects of traffic congestion that is fast approaching traffic strangulation in Washington is a matter of record. Southwest Washington will be a motorist's nightmare unless steps are taken now to bring it within the service area of the new subway system, as proposed in this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 2094) to amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 authorizing the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region and to further the objectives of the act of July 14, 1960, introduced by Mr. BIBLE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

STUDY OF THE EXCESS LAND PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAWS

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, too often we are the authors of our own problems. It has been realized for sometime that, as a general rule, economies are to be gained from large-scale operations in most manufacturing and commercial enterprises. We have become increasingly aware of the trend to large-scale operations in agriculture, due in part to increased mechanization. At times, however, we have pursued policies contrary to this realization—policies which inhibit the very natural tendency by planters to take advantage of the benefits of enlarged operations.

Because of the benevolent feeling which we have for the ideal ethic of the small farmer, because of our concern for his future, we have initiated programs which attempt to limit the size of agricultural operations.

Accordingly, I submit a resolution which would provide for a study of the excess land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws with a view to determining whether the 160-acre limitation for use of Bureau of Reclamation water is still feasible in view of modern needs.

The Texas Water Development Board has communicated to me its concern that plans now being developed for the movement of substantial quantities of water within Texas for irrigation purposes would be frustrated by this existing provision.

Specifically, it has stated that Federal participation in certain major projects now being considered in Texas would simply not be feasible if each irrigator is restricted to 160 acres or 320 acres for a man and his wife.

In addition to introduction of the legislation at this point, I ask that the text of a resolution adopted by the Texas Wa-

ter Development Board pertaining to this matter be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, under the rule, the resolution will be printed in the RECORD; and, without objection, the resolution of the Texas Water Development Board will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 144) was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, as follows:

S. RES. 144

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized under section 134(a) and 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, and in accordance with its jurisdiction specified by rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, to conduct a thorough study of the excess land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws with a view to determining whether the one hundred and sixty acre limitation contained therein is outmoded and impractical in view of the expansion of farm operations which modern economy now requires.

SEC. 2. The Committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its study, together with its recommendations for any necessary legislation.

The resolution of the Texas Water Development Board, presented by Mr. TOWER, is as follows:

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE 160-ACRE LIMITATION UNDER FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAWS

Whereas, the high standard of American living has been established in large part through mass production and assembly-line techniques in agriculture as well as industry; and

Whereas, it has become virtually an economic impossibility for small farms to successfully compete with large and mechanized competitors; and

Whereas, labor shortages and efforts to reduce costs require the utilization of expensive machinery which is only economical and practical when capital costs can be spread over larger acreages; and

Whereas, the 160-acre limitation in the federal reclamation laws is outmoded and impractical in view of the expansion of farm operation which modern economy now requires;

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Texas Water Development Board that the Board respectfully petitions the President and the Congress of the United States to remove from the federal reclamation laws the 160-acre limitation or to provide for the reasonable adjustment of the existing acre limitation commensurate with modern agricultural pursuits; and

Be it further resolved that the Executive Director is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from Texas in the Congress of the United States.

CERTIFICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
COUNTY OF TRAVIS.

I, Joe G. Moore, Jr., Executive Director of the Texas Water Development Board, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of Resolution as same was adopted by the Texas Water Development Board at its meeting on May 18, 1967.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board on this the 23rd day of May, 1967.

JOE G. MOORE, JR.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

AMENDMENT NO. 225

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H.R. 10509), an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 39, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

"SEC. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after January 1, 1968, no producer shall be eligible for price-support loans or payments under any program or programs administered by the Department of Agriculture in any amount in excess of \$10,000 for any one year. The foregoing limitation shall include the fair dollar value (as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture) of any payment-in-kind made to a producer."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware also submitted an amendment (No. 225), intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 10509, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT NO. 226

Mr. PROXMIER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to House bill 10509, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY], I ask unanimous consent that, at its next printing, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] be added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 1592) to charter a National Home Ownership Foundation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing of the bill (S. 1150) the Social Work Manpower Training Act, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] be added as a cosponsor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 12, 1967, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 60. An act for the relief of Dr. Oton Socarraz;

S. 67. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Ramon Diaz Zayas Bazan;

S. 118. An act for the relief of Dr. Amparo Castro;

S. 132. An act for the relief of Dr. Alberto Fernandez-Bravo y Amat;

S. 164. An act for the relief of Dr. Cesar A. Mena;

S. 168. An act for the relief of Maria Jordan Ferrando;

S. 327. An act for the relief of Dr. Carlos Victor De La Concepcion Garcia;

S. 371. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mary T. Brooks;

S. 462. An act for the relief of Dr. Jesus L. Lastra;

S. 465. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Guillermo Martinez;

S. 652. An act for the relief of Dr. Guillermo N. Hernandez, Jr.;

S. 499. An act for the relief of Dr. Manuel A. Zuniga;

S. 652. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard;

S. 819. An act for the relief of Charles H. Thurston;

S. 853. An act to extend the life of the Commission on Political Activity of Government Personnel;

S. 904. An act for the relief of Doreen Delmege Willis;

S. 996. An act for the relief of Dr. Esther Yolanda Lauzardo;

S. 1045. An act for the relief of Alton R. Connor; and

S. 1278. An act for the relief of Dr. Floriberto S. Puente.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. SCOTT:

Address by Israel Army commanding general, Rav-Aluf Rabin, upon award of honorary doctorate degree from Hebrew University, Mount Scopus, June 28, 1967.

By Mr. BYRD of Virginia:

Editorial entitled "Meddling in the Congo," published in the Washington Evening Star of July 12, 1967.

COMMUNICATION WORKERS URGING SENATE RATIFICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS CONVENTIONS

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, organized labor in the United States has worked long, hard and effectively for Senate ratification of the Human Rights Conventions on Forced Labor, Freedom of Association, Genocide, Political Rights of Women, and Slavery.

Among the unions which has already gone on record and forcefully brought the case for ratification to both the Senate and the American people are:

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO; American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO; Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters, AFL-CIO; Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL-CIO.

International Union of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO; Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO; Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO; United Automobile Workers of America, AFL-CIO.

As an unequivocal advocate of Senate ratification of the Human Rights

Conventions, I congratulate the leaders and members of these unions for their invaluable support.

Last month at their national convention in Kansas City, the Communication Workers of America, AFL-CIO, adopted a strong resolution expressing the organization's support for Senate ratification of the Human Rights Conventions on Forced Labor, Genocide, Political Rights of Women, and Slavery.

I commend the Communication Workers for their stand on this vital issue. Their support is most welcome.

I ask unanimous consent that the Communications Workers' resolution, "The United Nations—Peace in Our Time," be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Resolution 29A-67-9]

THE UNITED NATIONS—PEACE IN OUR TIME

History records many attempts to provide world peace through organization, for example, The Holy Alliance, The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907, The League of Nations, and finally the United Nations. Until the advent of the United Nations, the attempts to govern nationalism through collective security saw little if any successes.

The Constitution of the United Nations is based on the ideals that the world powers, acting in unison, can deal with any threat to world peace, that their combined wisdom and strength are sufficient to meet these threats without resorting to war, and that no such threat would emanate from the world powers.

We all recognize that the test of time has shown that these ideals are exceedingly difficult to achieve, or to maintain, once achieved. But difficulty in achievement shouldn't deter or detract us from the attempt to achieve "peace in our time," for the stakes today are not the destruction of a nation state, but the destruction of mankind.

The Communications Workers of America reaffirms its conviction that the United Nations is mankind's best hope for survival. Peace is indeed a fragile reed, and it is our position that we, as a nation, must go to great lengths to preserve and promote world peace.

In its twenty-two years of existence, not one without some pressing international emergency, the United Nations has continued to prove its worth in promoting international understanding and in preserving world peace. It has done this despite limited power to enforce its decision, or to finance and maintain any peace keeping operation.

We commend the President of the United States, the Premier of Canada and Secretary General U. Thant for their support of the United Nations and for their continued effort to resolve the conflict in Viet Nam and to bring about an enduring peace. Therefore, be it

Resolved: That the 1967 Convention of the Communications Workers of America reaffirms its faith in the United Nations as a force for peace and international justice. We urge the United States Senate to consider favorably the three Conventions (Treaties) on slavery, forced labor and the political rights of women as requested by President Kennedy in 1963. The Slavery Convention has been ratified by 68 governments, the Forced Labor Convention by 75, the Convention of the Political Rights of Women by 51, and the Genocide Convention by 69 nations. It is now time that our own government shows its good faith and acts to ratify these treaties.

Further, we particularly urge the 90th Congress to act favorably upon the Peace Keep-

July 13, 1967

SENATE

13. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1968. Passed, 88-3, as reported this bill, H. R. 10509 (pp. S9610-56). Rejected, 17-74, Proxmire amendment to reduce the appropriation to restore realized losses of CCC from \$2,985 million to \$1,400 million (pp. S9610-8). Rejected, 14-76, Williams, Del., amendment to limit price support payments to any producer in any 1 year to \$10,000 (pp. S9619-50). Rejected, 10-82, Williams, Del., amendment to reduce the ACP advance authorization to \$120 million (pp. S9650-3). Conferees were appointed (p. S9656).
14. RECREATION. Passed with amendment S. 25, to establish the Great Salt Lake National Monument. pp. S9658-76
15. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse discussed and inserted a report prepared by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management on "Review of Returns From Sale of Federal Timber." pp. S9582-92
The Rules and Administration Committee reported a resolution to print as a Senate Document the annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission, p. S9541
16. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Symington urged funding of flood protection programs and inserted an editorial "which so clearly points up the need to accelerate this important work." p. S9578
17. RECLAMATION. Sen. Gruening discussed and inserted several articles in support of the proposed Rampart dam in Alaska. pp. S9571-3
18. RIVERS. Sen. Tower inserted a resolution by the Tex. Explorers Club in support of S. 119, the proposed wild rivers bill and S. 1092, the proposed scenic rivers bill. pp. S9561-2
19. COTTON. Sen. Fannin spoke in favor of S. 1975, "to bar the importation of Egyptian extra long staple cotton into the United States." p. S9560
20. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Byrd, Va., discussed U. S. trade policy with Russia and stated, "I find it difficult to understand the attitude of many high officials of our Government in regard to trading with the enemy." pp. S9555-6
21. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Sen. Tower inserted a resolution passed by the Tex. Legislature urging Congress and the President "to recognize the immediate urgency of the textile imports situation and move promptly to impose meaningful quantitative controls on imports of cotton, manmade fiber, and wool textile imports." pp. S9566-7
Sens. Hill, Jordan, N. C., and Brewster were added as cosponsors to S. 1796, to impose quotas on the importation of certain textile articles. p. S9552
22. HEALTH. Received from HEW a report on smoking and health; to the Commerce Committee. p. S9540
23. PERSONNEL. Disagreed with House amendments to S. 1320, providing for career status for certain Government employees serving under temporary appointments. Conferees were appointed. pp. S9618-9

24. HOUSING. Sen. Hickenlooper inserted an article by Sen. Percy on S. 1592, his bill to establish a National Home Ownership Foundation. pp. S9656-8
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 17. p. S9681

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Thurmond inserted an article, "New Tariff Cuts Pose Dangers--United States Should Relate Imports to Domestic Needs." pp. A3526-7
27. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Burke, Mass., praising the Small Business Administration and its mission of keeping the "seedbed of the American economy" vigorously growing. pp. A3529-30
28. POVERTY. Rep. Young inserted an article supporting the poverty program. p. A3538
Rep. Farbstein discussed the role of women in the war on poverty. pp. A3541-4
29. LOANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Button favoring the OEO grant to the South west Ala. Farmers' Cooperative Association. p. A3549
30. OPINION POLL. Rep. Quillen inserted the results of an opinion poll, including items of interest to this Department. pp. A3538-40
31. MINIMUM WAGE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fisher stating that a recent survey indicates that the new minimum wage hike is "forcing thousands of workers out of jobs", and inserting an article on this subject. pp. A3544-5
32. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Ullman inserted an article on the land reform program in Vietnam. p. A3553

BILLS INTRODUCED

33. COTTON. H. R. 11431 by Rep. Everett, to provide assistance to first processors of cotton who have suffered substantial losses because of the economic impact of cotton programs of the Department of Agriculture; to Agriculture Committee.
34. EMERGENCY RELIEF. H. R. 11436 by Rep. Matsunaga, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for the stock-piling, storage, and distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof for emergency purposes; to Agriculture Committee.
35. TRAVEL. H. R. 11439 by Rep. Minish, to expand the definition of deductible moving expenses incurred by an employee; to Ways and Means Committee.
36. EMPLOYMENT. H. R. 11441 by Rep. Taft, to mesh the combined efforts of government at all levels with private endeavors to provide jobs and dignity for the poor; to Education and Labor Committee. Remarks of author pp. H8603-4

Buyer—Continued

	From builder who made investment of—			
	20 percent	35 percent	50 percent	100 percent
Computation of price B, corporation:				
Buyer's equity investment (current yield at price A multiplied by 12.5).....	\$322	\$441	\$642	\$953
Add mortgage.....	\$856	\$793	\$634	0
Subtotal.....	\$1,178	\$1,234	\$1,276	\$953
Add credit at price B (percent).....	4	7.5	13	22
Credit in dollar figures.....	\$49	\$100	\$190	\$269
Total price B.....	\$1,227	\$1,334	\$1,466	\$1,222
Building cost (90 percent of price B).....	\$1,104	\$1,200	\$1,319	\$1,100
Price B, average current yield per annum:				
Net return.....	\$9.0	\$16.2	\$23.3	\$47.0
Tax saving:				
Depreciation in years.....	13	13	10	10
Depreciation in dollars.....	\$85.0	\$99.3	\$131.9	\$110.0
Less cash flow.....	\$9.0	\$16.2	\$23.3	\$47.0
Less amortization.....	\$23.8	\$17.0	\$11.8	0
Tax loss.....	\$52.2	\$59.1	\$96.8	\$63.0
Tax rate (percent).....	50	50	50	50
Tax saving.....	\$26.1	\$29.6	\$48.4	\$31.5
Total current yield.....	\$35.1	\$45.8	\$71.7	\$78.5
Price B, buyer's yield on net equity investment:				
Corporation (50 percent bracket) (percent).....	10.6	10.4	11.2	8.2
Individual (70 percent bracket) (percent).....	14.1	13.0	14.2	9.6

EXPLANATION AND COMMENTS REGARDING TABLES

I—MEANING OF YIELD

A. In the above table, yield percentages represent the ratio of (1) total yield to (2) net equity investment.

B. Net Equity Investment represents—

1. the holder's equity investment (the total cost of the project less any federally insured mortgage), less 2. any credit granted to the holder under the bill.

C. Total yield represents the sum of—

1. current yield, and 2. any further proceeds realized on a sale of the property in excess of the holder's net equity investment.

D. Current yield, in turn, represents the sum of—

1. the current cash flow from the property (defined in the bill as "net return") i.e., net operating income before depreciation interest and certain income taxes but less payments on the insured mortgage,¹ and 2. the tax saving resulting from the offset of excess depreciation deductions of the building² against other income.

In computing these savings it is assumed that the income against which this loss is applied would otherwise be taxable to the holder at an average rate of—

(a) 50% in the case of a corporate holder (typical combined Federal and State rate), or (b) 70% in the case of an individual holder.

II—GAIN ON SALE OF PROPERTY—MEANING OF PRICE A AND PRICE B

A. The yield percentages under the caption "sale at price A" do not assume any additional cash proceeds on the sale of the property in excess of the holder's original net equity investment. In other words, Price A is a sales price for the property representing merely the total of the holder's net equity investment plus the amount of the mortgage at the time of the sale. The total yield at Price A is, thus, purely a current yield, i.e., it is assumed that the investor will get his exact investment back at the end of a specified period. The percentage yield at Price

A is therefore computed in the same manner as the yield on a bond bought at par and held to maturity.

B. It is estimated that a corporation purchasing the property from the builder at Price A would generally realize a yield of about 11%. The Price B computations, by contrast, reflect the possibility that a subsequent buyer may be willing to pay a higher price, on the basis of which his yield would be about 10%.³ The Price B figures thus reflect an increased yield to the holder upon his sale of the property.

C. It is important to note that the yield figures shown in the table do not reflect any capital gains tax on the sale of the property. Such a completely tax-free sale of a certified project may be achieved by a holder only in the event of—

1. a sale to a home management corporation in certain circumstances, after the expiration of four-fifths of the holder's minimum holding period or 2. a sale, in certain circumstances, after the expiration of the holder's minimum holding period which is followed by a reinvestment in another qualified low-rental housing project of an amount equal to the full proceeds of the sale. (By proceeds, the amount over and above the mortgage is meant.)

In all other instances, at least some capital gains tax must be paid by the holder on a sale of the property, even if the sale is not made until after the expiration of the holder's minimum holding period. Thus—

(a) if the sale is made after the end of the holder's minimum holding period, but before the end of the holder's maximum holding period, a capital gains tax will be paid; under existing rules, on the excess, if any, of:

(1) the amount realized on the sale (i.e., any cash plus the remaining amount of the mortgage to which the buyer takes subject) over (ii) the holder's adjusted basis for the property (i.e., his initial cost minus his prior depreciation deductions) (iii) the payment of such a capital gains tax upon a sale at the end of the 10th year would reduce the estimated yield figures shown in the above table

for a corporate builder (making a less than 50% equity investment⁴ by 3% to 5%.

(b) If the builder makes a private sale at the end of his maximum holding period, his taxable gain will be limited to the proceeds of the sale above the mortgage, that is, he will not pay a tax on the excess of prior depreciation over amortization. If such a sale is made, the yield percentages on Price B must be reduced by roughly 25% of the difference between the yield at Price A and the yield at Price B (this difference represents the cash proceeds of the sale which would be subject to the limited capital gains tax.)⁵

III—LEVEL AMORTIZATION AND DEPRECIATION

A. The above tables assume that the principles and interest components of the mortgage payments will remain constant throughout the term of the mortgage. This is, of course, not the case. At the outset, virtually the entire mortgage payment is interest. Thereafter, as the mortgage is reduced the interest component of each payment decreases, and the principal component of each payment increases by like amount.

Inasmuch as interest payments on the mortgage are deductible; whereas principal payments are not, a holder's current yield may, in fact, be higher than the average yields shown in the table, in the early years of his holding period, and lower than the average in the later years.

Under certain methods of computing average yield, this type of yield curve would result in higher average yields than those shown in the above table (which were computed on the assumption that the current yield would be the same in all years).

B. This tendency of the above tables to underestimate the holder's possible yield in early years and over-estimate his possible yield in the later years is accentuated by the fact that the above tables assume that the holder will utilize the straight line method of depreciation—which produces uniform depreciation deductions in each year.

If, as will often be the case, the holder uses one of the accelerated methods of depreciation, his depreciation deductions (and

¹ Since the gross rental income and expenses do not vary with the holder's equity investment, the net operating income remains the same in the computations regardless of the amount of the holder's equity investment.

² Excess depreciation deductions are depreciating deductions in excess of the net operating income of the building.

³ Price B was estimated in the following manner. The current yield to the buyer at Price A was capitalized at 8% (i.e., multiplied by 12.5) to arrive at a revised net equity investment to the buyer. To this sum was added the buyer's estimated credit and the amount of the mortgage, too arrive at total Price B.

⁴ In the case of a builder making at least a 50% equity investment the minimum and maximum holding proceeds are the same—10 years.

⁵ In the above calculations, this represents a reduction in yield percentage of about 1%.

therefore his current yield), may be considerably higher in the earlier years of his holding period than in the later years.*

For example, a corporate builder making a 75% equity investment could, as a result of declining balance depreciation deductions, receive back 47% of its net equity investment in the first 3 years (an average return of about 15 2/3 %).

The comparable figures for a builder financing the project entirely by equity investment are:

	Percent of equity investment back in 1st 3 years	Average return in 3 years (percent)
Corporation.....	35	12
Investment.....	43	14 2/3

The importance of accelerated depreciation deductions is increased, if the holder does not retain the property throughout his entire depreciation period; i.e., the period after the end of the minimum holding period but before the end of the maximum holding period. If the holder retains the property throughout his maximum holding period his aggregate depreciation deductions will be approximately the same under the accelerated methods as under the straightline method, although they will be spread differently throughout the holding period. By contrast, if the holder does not retain the property for his maximum holding period, his aggregate depreciation deductions may exceed the aggregate depreciation deductions he would have taken under the straightline method.

For example, a builder, who after taking 150% declining balance deductions for ten years makes a tax free sale to a home management corporation may realize an additional current yield from the project (above the percentages shown in the above tables).

	20 percent	35 percent	50 percent	100 percent
Additional depreciation deductions.	\$55,914	\$48,953	No change because 10 years is also depreciation period.	
Additional yield (percent):				
Individual.....	.55	.45	Do.	
Corporation.....	.80	.60	Do.	

If the holder does not make either of the following types of tax-free sales, but rather makes a taxable sale after the end of his minimum holding period, (but before the end of his maximum holding period) any "extra" depreciation deductions which he claimed by virtue of having utilized one of the accelerated methods of depreciation will, under the existing rules, increase the amount of the capital gain which he may realize on the sale.

C. The tendency of the foregoing factors (i.e., the declining interest component of mortgage payments and accelerated depreciation) is, as set forth above, to increase the holder's yield in the early years of his holding period above the averages shown in

the above tables, and to decrease his yield in the later years below such averages.

This tendency is offset, to some extent, by another assumption used in the computations. In the above tables, the additional proceeds achieved by the builder upon a sale at Price B are for purposes of simplicity spread pro rata throughout the term of his holding period. Of course such additional proceeds are realized only at the end of the holding period.

APPENDIX I

OEO MAPS ON POVERTY AREAS

OEO maps show some 4,000 "poor tracts" in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of 250,000 people or more

Five characteristics of a "poor tract"

1. Percent of families with cash incomes under \$3,000 for 1959
 2. Percent of children under 18 yrs old not living with both parents.
 3. Percent of males 25 yrs old or over with less than 8 yrs of school completed
 4. Percent of unskilled males aged 14 or over in the employed civilian labor forces
 5. Percent of all housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities or dilapidated.
- Then to obtain a Poverty Area, OEO combined poor tracts.

Definition of Poverty Area:

1. Any area having five or more contiguous "poor tracts" regardless of the number of families contained.
2. Any group of 1 to 4 contiguous "poor tracts" containing an aggregate of 4,000 or more families.
3. Any area of 1 or 2 contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile but completely surrounded by such "poor tracts." In some cases, areas of 3 or 4 contiguous tracts not themselves "poor" were surrounded by "poor tracts" and were included in the neighborhood after analysis of their individual characteristics. Areas of 5 or more contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile but surrounded by "poor tracts" were excluded when designating "poor tracts."

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION—RECOMMITAL TO COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the motion to reconsider the vote by which H.R. 3399, the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission termination measure, was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 3399) to amend section 2 of Public Law 88-240 to extend the termination date for the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the motion to reconsider.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 3399 be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the motion of the Senator from West Virginia to recommit the bill

to the Committee on Foreign Relations is agreed to.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is advised that all time has expired.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a brief quorum call and that the time not be charged to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it so ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 226

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 226 and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 34, line 15, strike "\$2,984,856,389" and insert in lieu thereof \$1,400,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. How much time does the Senator yield himself?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield myself such time as I may require.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, my amendment would reduce the agricultural appropriation bill by \$1,584 million. In doing so, it would bring this particular item in the bill in line with the request of the Budget Bureau, with the request of the President of the United States, with the request of the House of Representatives, and, it seems to me, in line with commonsense.

Mr. President, let me explain what this is about. The bill as approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee provides that the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation should be restored, or at least it should be restored to the extent that the losses were suffered in 1966. The loss in 1966 was just under \$3 billion. The Appropriations Committee amendment would restore the amount in full.

The administration feels this is not needed. Let me say that the Corporation's outstanding borrowing is limited by law to \$14.5 billion. The bulk of the borrowings are from the Federal Treasury.

Appropriations are authorized to reimburse the Corporation for its net realized losses.

The appropriation is used to pay off a portion of the borrowings from the

* The bill permits the holder to use accelerated methods of depreciation in certain circumstances.

(a) If the holder's equity investment percentage is not more than 50% he may use the 150% declining balance method assuming it is permissible to do so under existing law but he may not use the 200% declining balance method or the sum of the year's digits method.

(b) If the holder's equity investment percentage is over 50% he may use the two latter methods of accelerated depreciation as well under existing law.

Treasury and thus increase the amount that may be borrowed and spent.

The repayment of such borrowings is not a budget expenditure, since it is wholly within the Government.

The spending of the amount borrowed, however, is reflected in the budget, no matter which measure of spending is used—the administration budget, the national income accounts, or the consolidated cash statement—and no matter what the amount of the appropriation.

If, after the appropriation is used to repay borrowings, the margin of borrowing authority available is not sufficient to carry out the programs, two remedies are available. Both have been used in the past.

The first remedy is that more funds may be appropriated. The second is that the borrowing authority limit may be raised.

The purpose of the bill before us is to provide the Department of Agriculture with the funds needed to carry out its operations in the fiscal year 1968. However, the committee has proposed an exception for the Commodity Credit Corporation—the proposed appropriation is based on losses sustained in 1966 rather than on needs for 1968.

But, the appropriation is clearly authority to spend additional funds in the future. Thus, if we take the action proposed by the committee we will be increasing the amount the Corporation can spend without further congressional approval.

So, this is not merely a matter of book-keeping. This would give authority to spend funds, which authority can be used in the future without coming back to Congress and getting approval from them.

That is why I want to reduce it to the level that the President requested, and it should not be a penny more.

The operations of the Corporation are such that its fund requirements are difficult to forecast with a high degree of accuracy. We must, therefore, provide sufficient reserves so as not to impair its ability to carry out the authorized programs. This means that in some years amounts in excess of prior years' losses may have to be appropriated, and in some years a lesser amount may be warranted. The Congress may act as warranted by the then existing conditions.

If the Corporation needs the additional \$1.5 billion this year—if the amount requested by the President is in fact not enough—I would not oppose the action proposed by the committee. But the need has not been demonstrated.

The amount requested by the President for the Commodity Credit Corporation is quite adequate.

It is related to future requirements, not to past spending.

It is related to a carefully considered need, not to an arbitrary formula.

It is sufficient to meet the Corporation's foreseeable needs plus a generous reserve of \$2.7 billion.

There is no law, no requirement which insists that the President request—or the Congress appropriate—more than is needed.

Mr. President, let me make clear why I say that this is so.

Mr. President, there is no requirement in the law that the Congress must make an appropriation to make good the full losses of the CCC in a prior year.

What does the law say? I will read it:

P.L. 87-155, Sec. 2: There is hereby authorized to be appropriated annually for each fiscal year, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated an amount sufficient to reimburse CCC for its net realized loss incurred during such fiscal year, as reflected in its accounts and shown in its report of its financial condition as of the close of such fiscal year.

Now in the first place we all know the difference between authorization and appropriations. Indeed usually the Appropriation Committee appropriates in part but not in full for authorizations that are made.

No one questions the authority of the Congress to limit its appropriation within the maximum figures set by the authorization. The authorization has never been considered a mandate to appropriate all the money authorized.

Number two, in interpreting the law, the Department of Agriculture told the Appropriation Committee in April of 1965:

The language is an authorization and is not a directive which would require the executive branch to request full restoration or the Congress to make full restoration with regard to any fiscal year if such request were made.

So, Mr. President, the interpretation that the Congress has no binding obligation to appropriate the full amount of losses has its sanction in the interpretation of the law by the Department of Agriculture more than 2 years ago.

It has its sanction in the decision of the President of the United States to seek only partial restoration.

It has its sanction in the considered decision of the House Appropriations Committee and the House itself to seek only partial restoration.

I submit that this body might consider whether we are putting ourselves in the position of the proud parents who saw their boy marching by in a company of more than a hundred soldiers and proudly observed, "Everybody's out of step except Johnny."

The additional \$1.6 billion—\$1.584 billion—of Senate appropriation would give the administration a further \$1.6 billion of discretion to use their borrowing authority.

This discretion would apply to loans and purchases under price support laws, and of course with regard to these laws the discretion is meaningless. It is not meaningless altogether, but with regard to these laws it is meaningless, because the laws must be faithfully executed, and to do so the CCC must meet whatever purchases are required to maintain that level of prices required by law, and make all loans meeting the standards provided in the law.

So the CCC would indeed have no discretion if it is to carry out the price support laws and its necessary borrowing and expenditures could be zero, 1 billion, 2 billion, or more.

Discretion does come in to play, however with regard to title I and title II of Public Law 480.

Title I, section 102, provides:

For the purpose of carrying out agreements concluded under this act the CCC is authorized to finance the sale and exportation of agricultural commodities whether from private stocks or from stocks of the CCC.

Section 110 of title I provides:

Agreements shall not be entered into under this title during any calendar year which will call for an appropriation to reimburse the CCC in an amount in excess of \$1.9 billion, plus any amount by which agreements entered into under this title in prior years have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the CCC in amounts less than authorized for such prior years.

Title II, the donations title, specifies a further discretion for the CCC, in section 201:

The CCC shall make available to the President such agricultural commodities determined to be available under section 401 as he may request.

And in section 204:

Programs of assistance shall not be undertaken under this title (title II) during any calendar year which call for an appropriation of more than \$600 million to reimburse the CCC for all costs incurred in connection with such programs plus any amount by which programs of assistance undertaken under this title in the preceding calendar year have called or will call for appropriations to reimburse the CCC in amounts less than were authorized for such purpose during such preceding year.

This means that under title I of Public Law 480, the CCC is authorized to use its borrowing authority to the extent Congress has provided appropriations, as we are providing them today, to finance up to \$1.9 billion of whatever agreements the President decides to enter into. That is, the discretion is from zero to \$1.9 billion, depending—I repeat—depending on how much Congress may appropriate, as we are appropriating today, to restore the borrowing authority of the CCC.

Furthermore, under title II—donations—the CCC may use its borrowing authority—for which the appropriation under consideration provides the necessary additional funds—from zero up to \$600 million in any calendar year to provide whatever funding for whatever donation agreements the President's discretion may dictate, but once again subject to the limitation of Congress, providing the necessary appropriations to provide borrowing authority; and that is what we are doing today in this bill and in this specific appropriation which is the subject of the instant amendment.

Now, put these two Public Law 480 provisions together. It means that the CCC has the discretion, if its borrowing authority permits, to borrow up to \$2.5 billion from the U.S. Treasury—that is, from zero to \$2.5 billion—depending upon administrative discretion.

Congress can limit this discretion by limiting its appropriation to the CCC borrowing authority.

This limitation is precisely what the administration is suggesting to Congress. They ask a limitation that will confine the capacity to use the CCC borrowing authority to what they feel is needed.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What is the basic limitation on the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation? What is the amount?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The total amount that was established a few years ago was \$14.5 billion. However, some of this has been used. In 1961, there was a reevaluation of inventories that reduced the authority. In 1966 there were losses. There have been losses in 1967. The losses have reduced the authority now to a figure which the chairman of the subcommittee may have. In my judgment, it is somewhere between \$11 billion and \$12 billion.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Corporation still has a borrowing authority of \$11 or \$12 billion?

Mr. PROXMIRE. It would have that authority under my amendment. However, a number of commitments have been made which greatly reduce the \$11 billion or \$12 billion which would be provided under the amendment I am offering, and it would be closer to \$14 billion under the amendment that the committee asks.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If the \$1.5 billion is appropriated, the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation will be increased correspondingly, will it not?

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. A moment ago, the Senator said that in 1965 the Department of Agriculture stated that the present law authorizes but does not require appropriation.

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What situation was in existence in 1965 that caused the Secretary of Agriculture, or one of his representatives, to say that it was not mandatory to appropriate?

Mr. PROXMIRE. That was at a hearing in April 1965 before the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations of the Committee on Appropriations. It was simply a statement made in the course of that hearing. So far as I know, there was no special situation, or at least no situation relevant to this particular amendment today.

Mr. LAUSCHE. My question was directed to learn whether the same situation prevailed in 1965 as prevails now in the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin. The answer is that the same situation did not then prevail?

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is, to the best of my knowledge; although there has been a continuing dispute between some Members of the House and Senate, and the administration, over whether there should be a full restoration of the losses.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Do I correctly understand the Senator from Wisconsin to argue that, in his opinion, if this appropriation is made, it will not be merely a bookkeeping item, but will increase the ability of the Commodity Credit Corporation to spend?

Mr. PROXMIRE. That is correct. There is no question in my mind that anyone who reads titles I and II of Public Law 480 can construe it as anything else.

Let me say further that the Commodity Credit Corporation can come back to Congress and ask for supplemental ap-

propriations; but that is exactly the function that Congress should perform under these circumstances. That discretion could be granted or denied, but it seems to me that it is up to Congress to decide.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the House of Representatives has agreed to this limitation of administration discretion in the use of the CCC borrowing authority.

But now the Senate would add more than \$1.5 billion—and thus increase the borrowing authority of the CCC—and in doing so broaden the discretion of the President by \$1.5 billion more than he desires.

It may be said that all this is academic, because if the President decided to go all the way that the additional \$1.5 billion of appropriation permits, he would not be restrained by the congressional decision to limit his discretion by not providing the additional \$1.5 billion. The administration could simply request a supplemental appropriation for the additional \$1.5 billion, and Congress would grant it.

That argument does not—I repeat, does not—hold up. It undoubtedly would apply to any borrowing by the CCC under the price-support laws, where the effective discretion both for the administration and the appropriations committees is nil.

But it would emphatically not apply to all circumstances under Public Law 480. This is not simply a senatorial interpretation. This is the administration's own interpretation. They recognize the limitation; they acknowledge it. Indeed, I have talked with top experts in the Bureau of the Budget within the last 24 hours. They insist that this is the case.

Regardless of the interpretation that Senators may put on that position, the way the administration looks at its own interpretation is far more significant. It is not what we say, but what they say, because they are the ones who will act under this limitation.

The administration interpretation is that they recognize the limitation and acknowledge it and Congress could say no. The Congress could and very possibly might say no. It might not provide the additional discretionary funds.

So the decision by Senators to deny this additional \$1.5 billion by voting for the proposed amendment could provide for an actual reduction in expenditures. It would definitely provide a clear limit, a \$1.5 billion lower limit on the capacity of the CCC to borrow without a supplemental appropriation.

And under the circumstances I have indicated that reduction in expenditures would materialize. It would hold down spending and hold down the deficit, provided of course the Congress decided to exercise its discretion at the time of the supplemental appropriation to do so.

At any rate, what in the world is wrong with the Congress retaining a discretion, imposing a limitation on the borrowing and spending by the administration when the administration asks us to do exactly that.

Now, Mr. President, let us be practical.

As a practical matter the President and his top experts would be likely to come to congressional leaders in this field such as Senators HOLLAND, ELLENDER, RUSSELL, HRUSKA, and YOUNG, and, of course, the House leaders, to discuss any substantial increase in what he plans now to spend for Public Law 480. But we all know, that any President is much more likely to initiate that discussion to secure this congressional advice, and maybe the congressional leader veto, with the kind of fund pressure this amendment would impose and that the President himself is now asking, and that the House has already imposed.

This amendment is definitely not a matter of bookkeeping hocus-pocus. It is not a matter of sweeping spending under a rug. Every nickel of spending must be and will be reported and long before the 1968 election.

This amendment is a matter of imposing a legitimate and proper limitation on the borrowing and spending of the administration, a limitation they ask for, a limitation the other House has had the wisdom to impose.

And why in the world should we not impose this limitation? Constituents from all over the country might very well be asking Senators why in the world are we giving the President a billion and a half more than he wants or needs for the farmers.

Does any significant proportion of the American public want this? Certainly the farmers do not want a nearly \$7 billion appropriation bill to hang around their necks. I can see the editorials all over the country keying in on this \$7 billion figure when we are fighting a war in Vietnam and when a tax rise is going to be the big issue of this session and very possibly of the 1968 election.

There are fewer farmers than ever and yet we still spend nearly \$7 billion. Do the farmers want this kind of public relations millstone? Of course not. The passage of this amendment will not hurt the American farmer in any way. It will help materially the view his fellow taxpayer has of him.

And how about the man off the farm? You can talk about restoring the full borrowing authority of the CCC until you are blue in the face, and he is going to come with one question: If the Government is spending too much, how in the world do you justify forcing an additional \$1.5 billion on him for the farm program? Maybe if Senators have an hour or two to spend with their constituents, they can convince them.

But on the other hand I think he would be right if at the end of the most eloquent defense of restoring borrowing authority he still scratched his head and asked, "But you are still providing an additional \$1.5 more for borrowing and spending than the President asked." If you answer that question fully—including the discretion to spend for Public Law 480 which I have described, Mr. President, my bet is that you would lose him, and you should. Mr. President, you would lose the farmers, and also the non-farmers and you should because there is no question if this amendment is not accepted and the position prevails in con-

ference with the House of Representatives that the Senate has taken, there will be additional discretion in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation to act without coming back to Congress. They have that discretion under Public Law 480. Discretion could be exercised and there could be more money spent.

Mr. President, this is a sensible and logical amendment. I hope the amendment receives support.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, in the first place, the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin is wrong about the attitude of the farmers. The director of legislative activities for the American Farm Bureau Federation, when he appeared before our subcommittee, stated as clearly as a man can state that he felt there was an interest on the part of the farmers to have this annual deficit restored; and that we should not again get into the situation we have been in three times in the history of the membership of this Senator in this body where we had to raise the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation under difficult and adverse circumstances. We have also contacted today the head of the National Grange. They have advised us that their position also is that this deficit should be restored. We have contacted the National Farmers Union. They say they do not care to take a position on this matter. That is the position with respect to the three leading farm organizations.

The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange both say the policy adopted by this committee in the Senate 3 or 4 years ago and adhered to since that time, and followed by the Department of Agriculture since that time, all based on the law which carries the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] some years ago, is a sound position both from the standpoint of keeping the Commodity Credit Corporation clothed with powers within its total financial capacity, as authorized, and in adhering to the laws which we have passed and are on the statute books. The Commodity Credit Corporation has no independent authority to create any new fields of activity or go one step beyond the authority we have given them in laws duly passed by Congress and signed by the President.

Beginning just after the unfortunate experience early in 1961, this committee has taken the position there should be restoration, in accordance with Public Law 87-155, which was the reenactment and updating of the earlier act, offered in 1954, Public Law 312 of the 83d Congress which carried the Williams amendment. Our position has been that the entire deficit for the last accountable year, in the instant case, 1966, be completely restored so that the public could be informed as to what the deficit was. For that matter this is public information and that matter is of public interest.

Up to this moment that has been the attitude of the Committee on Appropriations on this bill in recent years. This has also been the attitude of the Department of Agriculture. When Mr. Freeman was before our committee for hearings this year he made that statement. I know that the Senator from Wisconsin will recall this as a fact. Mr. Freeman stated when he was before the committee that he had asked the Budget Bureau for complete restoration of the deficit as already shown for the year 1966 and further had requested that the balance of \$1,057 million from fiscal 1961 be included in the budget request for 1968. The officials of the Department have stated that they approve the policy of the Committee on Appropriations and Congress as enacted since 1961; that it was sound and good business policy and that it was right for the Congress to make the needed restorations. They do not represent the expenditure of any money is mere bookkeeping transactions.

How does the CCC get its money? From loans from the Treasury, in the main. If Senators wish to see the report of 1966, they can see it in this year's hearing record at pages 676 and 677. The table there shows how this money was spent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself another 5 minutes.

First, I want to state that Public Law 480 is provided for under a separate appropriation heading and in the main is required to be financed in advance by annual appropriations so that it will not be chargeable to the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The Senator will find that appropriation item under the heading "Public Law 480" on page 58 of the Senator bill. He will find the appropriations carried in the bill for the three sections of Public Law 480 set forth. They have no reference whatsoever, no relation whatsoever, to the point we are discussing at this time. I am sorry that the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin did not apparently understand that fully because Public Law 480 expenditures for foreign aid items have nothing to do with the domestic operations of the CCC which are funded under domestic law and which are required to be shown in full by an annual report and which, when so shown, if they show a loss, forms the basis upon which we appropriate reimbursement funds. They are authorized by Public Law 87-155 which was authored by the Senator from Delaware, and enacted into law in 1961.

Now it is certainly technically correct that there is no mandate in the law to restore this deficit in that same year. Yet, that was so intended and will clearly be seen if Senators will read the words of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 3, 1954, on page 2550. I will not quote because it is too long, and I am on limited time—but the Senator from Delaware intended, and so stated in his statement, that this was to be an annual accounting and an annual replacement. This was prior to the enact-

ment of Public Law 312 of the 83d Congress which carried the amendment of the Senator from Delaware. This law was later updated by Public Law 87-155. Congress has proceeded in accordance with that understanding.

One more point and that is that if we act as recommended by our committee, we simply have a bookkeeping transaction requiring the recognition of the loss as it did exist, and we restore the borrowing capacity of the CCC. It does not cost one cent in the fiscal year 1968, which we are now financing, because this money was spent back in fiscal 1966.

Mr. President, I have heard a lot about backdoor spending. I never expected to hear my friend from Wisconsin taking a position which, in effect, does favor backdoor spending and does favor not recognizing it and not taking care of it by appropriate action of Congress as soon as it is called to its attention. The purpose of the whole bill is to permit the CCC to act when the money is needed, and then to come to Congress and say that they have spent so much money and there is a loss, through no fault of theirs, but because the law requires them to pay program costs and warehouse costs, and transportation costs. There are certain losses due to depreciation and the like, which they cannot help at all. I have no criticism to make of the CCC, and neither does the committee. We are simply trying to follow the course which we think is right and fair and in strict accordance with the law. I shall not argue the question in greater detail at this time.

Mr. President, the fact is, there is a great deal involved here as to whether we are going to continue the fiscally sound operation which the committee has been trying to set up and follow through with, or whether we are going to continue the former method under which, since 1961, there is still a nonrestored deficit of \$1,057,000,000. It has curtailed the total authorized borrowing capacity of the CCC by that amount, \$1,057,000,000.

Now the Senator from Wisconsin proposes to knock it down further by an additional \$1,584,856,389.

Mr. President, if we want to start nibbling away at the basic credit of the CCC which we have charged not only with the handling of the price-support program and all the warehousing and transportation costs, but also payment of the land diversion program, which we ourselves have set up by passing the laws which guide them, if we want to start nibbling away at the backlog upon which the CCC has the authority to operate, this is one way to do it.

I do not think that Congress should do it.

In closing, I invite attention to the fact that this does not mean one additional penny added to the spending budget for 1968. However, it does follow the law and does play fair with the public by disclosing what the total deficit was for 1966. It was nearly \$3 billion, through no fault of anyone. And this is the predicate for keeping the CCC solvent and keeping it clothed with the powers which Congress intended to give it when it set

up the backlog of \$14.5 billion against which it could operate.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I support the committee's action. I want to state in the beginning that no matter how the Members of the Senate vote on the Proxmire amendment it will not affect one dime so far as the taxpayers of this country are concerned. It will also not affect Government spending one dime. This is a question of recognizing an expenditure already made.

What we are dealing with here is truth in Government. As the Senator from Florida has pointed out, I was the author of this proposal a few years ago. At that time I said that the Government had a phony bookkeeping system and was not telling the American people the truth as to the cost of its agricultural programs in that it was not meeting the costs on an annual basis. By not appropriating enough to cover the actual expenditures they were only postponing the day of reckoning and deceiving the American taxpayers. The people were not being told what the program really costs.

I sponsored an amendment, as the Senator from Florida has said, which instructed the Appropriations Committee to bring in each year a factual budget restoring all the expenditures of the CCC so that the American farmers and taxpayers would know what the farm program really cost. There is only one way to reduce the cost of the farm program, and that is to deal directly with the programs themselves. I will be offering amendments on that later.

If we adopt the Proxmire amendment we will be giving the impression that we are saving \$1.5 billion when in fact it saves not 1 cent. We are not saving one dime. If we want to save a billion there is one way to do it—cut back on the programs. I say it is phony bookkeeping to proceed in such a manner. I realize that the President does approve the Proxmire amendment. That has been my argument with the administration for some time—that it has not told the American people the truth as to what these programs are really costing.

For example, the amount paid out under the feed grain program in fiscal 1967, will have to be restored in next

year's appropriation bill. Whether we like it or not, once these expenditures are made the appropriation to cover the cost is automatic.

In 1966 we spent \$786 million in direct payments under the cotton program. These are all direct cash payments. Following this amendment I am going to have an amendment dealing with those payments for the next fiscal year. Under the wheat program we spent \$308 million. I might say, this is only the cost for the first 9 months of the 1967 fiscal year. I quote from the report:

The Corporation's total net realized loss from program operations amounted to \$3,279,704,000 for the nine-month period ended March 31, 1967.

That is the cost for the first 9-month period of this fiscal year. We cannot come in here next year and cut back on these costs, as the Senator from Wisconsin is proposing we do for the 1966 fiscal year. We cannot come in here next year and cut back on these costs, as the Senator from Wisconsin is proposing we do for the 1966 fiscal year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Delaware has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 3 additional minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. To adopt the pending amendment would merely mislead the American people.

Mr. President, only yesterday the Senate passed by a vote of 92 to 0 the truth-in-lending bill. Here is an opportunity for truth in Government and truth in budgeting. That is all that is involved here. It is just a case of whether we tell the truth or whether we want to give the country a phony picture as to the true deficit next year. If we adopt the Proxmire amendment we will have reduced the reported deficit which President Johnson will have at the end of the next fiscal year by \$1.5 billion, yet in reality it saves not a dime.

I repeat, we will not have reduced the expenditures one single dime. We will only be giving the American people a false picture as to the deficit.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statistics from the Commodity Credit Corporation's report of March 31, be printed at this point in the RECORD. These show the breakdown of the cost of this program for this fiscal year for the first 9 months.

There being no objection, the statistics were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, May 9, 1967.

MARCH 31 SUMMARY OF CCC PRICE-SUPPORT
ACTIVITY AND PROGRAM RESULTS

Price-Support Loans and Inventories. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported to-day that as of March 31, the total investment of Commodity Credit Corporation in price-support loans and inventories amounted to \$3,953,545,000. This total investment includes loans outstanding of \$2,008,066,000 (financial institutions financed \$943,302,000 of these loans) and inventories amounting to \$1,945,479,000.

A comparison of total investment as of March 31, 1967 and 1966 follows:

	Mar. 31, 1967	Mar. 31, 1966
Loans.....	\$2,008,066,000	\$2,787,770,000
Inventories.....	1,945,479,000	3,570,711,000
Total.....	3,953,545,000	6,358,481,000

Details of the investment in loans and inventories by commodity are shown on pages two and three.

Losses From Program Operations. The Corporation's total net realized loss from program operations amounted to \$3,279,704,000 for the nine-month period ended March 31, 1967, as compared to \$2,310,926,000 for the same period a year earlier. The increased loss over March 1966 is largely the result of program payments to farmers.

These losses for the fiscal years 1967 and 1966 as of March 31, are summarized as follows:

[In thousands]		
	Fiscal year 1967 through March 1967	Fiscal year 1966 through March 1966
Realized program gains and losses:		
Commodity inventory operations:		
Sales:		
Proceeds.....	\$1,799,496	\$1,303,094
Cost of commodities sold.....	1,214,984	1,273,926
Net gain (or loss ¹) on sales.....	1350,344	29,168
Donations (cost of commodities donated).....	1151,887	1226,405
Expenses applicable to inventories:		
Storage and handling.....	1119,941	1184,785
Transportation.....	175,846	186,520
Net gain (or loss ¹).....	1698,018	1468,542
Export payments and allowances.....	1133,797	1120,514
Cotton equalization program payments.....	120,375	1280,480
Cotton diversion payments.....	1276,858	183,549
Feed grain diversion payments.....	1525,328	1773,617
Wheat diversion payments.....	127,133	138,103
Cotton price-support payments.....	1489,108	157,576
Feed grain price-support payments.....	1777,694	1430,642
Wheat price-support payments.....	1281,374	
Reseal loan storage expense.....	139,364	150,983
Other.....	110,655	16,920
Total program losses.....	13,279,704	12,310,926

¹ Indicates expense or loss.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I next ask unanimous consent that page 3 of schedule C of the Com-

modity Credit Corporation's report of March 31, 1967, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statistics were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXHIBIT C

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Commodity Credit Corporation

ANALYSIS OF DEFICIT AS OF MAR. 31, 1967

Item	Cumulative to June 30, 1966	Fiscal year 1967	Cumulative to Mar. 31, 1967
Total realized gain or loss ¹ exclusive of cost of wartime consumer subsidy program.....	¹ \$27,972,198,051	¹ \$3,522,959,030	¹ \$31,495,157,081
Cost of wartime consumer subsidy program.....	¹ 2,102,281,073		¹ 2,102,281,073
Subtotal.....	¹ 30,074,479,124	¹ 3,522,959,030	¹ 33,597,438,154
Reserves for losses—Program.....	¹ 888,193,000	² 388,524,000	¹ 499,669,000
Net operating gain or loss ¹	¹ 30,962,672,124	¹ 3,134,435,030	¹ 34,097,107,154
Net restoration of capital from U.S. Treasury.....	21,878,565,334	3,555,855,000	25,434,420,334
Adjustments for recovery of price-support losses—Charges to the reserve for postwar price support.....	500,000,000		500,000,000
Recovery from Secretary of Treasury—Public Laws 389 and 393, 80th Cong.....	56,239,432		56,239,432
Recovery of emergency feed program losses—Public Law 40, 84th Cong.....	41,915,799		41,915,799
Net deficit ¹	8,485,951,559	421,419,970	¹ 8,064,531,589

¹ Indicates loss or deficit.

² Represents adjustment of reserves for losses.

³ Comprised of the following:

Unrestored realized losses:

Fiscal year 1961.....

Fiscal year 1966.....

Fiscal year 1967 through Mar. 31, 1967.....

\$1,057,047,170

2,984,856,389

3,522,959,030

Total as of Mar. 31, 1967.....

7,564,862,589

Reserves as of Mar. 31, 1967.....

499,669,000

Net deficit as of Mar. 31, 1967.....

8,064,531,589

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I quote just three figures from the report. They represent the nonreimbursed losses for earlier years. They are comprised of the following: The unrestored realized losses. This does not say "prospective losses," but the unrestored realized losses for fiscal 1961, \$1,057,047,147.

We have spent that money but have not included it in the budget as yet.

For fiscal 1966 the unrestored realized losses amounted to \$2,984,856,389.

Those are losses sustained, and that is what the committee is proposing to recognize in this appropriation bill.

If we adopt the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin we will be giving the impression the program for fiscal 1966 only cost \$1.4 billion that year. We have spent that money. It is gone.

For fiscal year 1967 through March 31, we have spent \$3,522,959,030.

Altogether losses of \$8,064 billion have been sustained by the Corporation out of its \$14.5 billion line of credit. The taxpayers have not been told the truth. I think it is time, inasmuch as the administration says it wants to tell the truth to the American people, that we cut out these phony bookkeeping methods. Let us tell the people what the losses have been. We can only do that by sustaining the committee action.

I certainly hope the Proxmire amendment will be defeated.

I will have two amendments to offer later which will go to the heart of the programs and which will cut down the amounts of future payments that will be made, thus reducing the losses for the Commodity Credit Corporation in the succeeding fiscal years. But we can only save money by changing the law. We cannot do it by a phony system of bookkeeping and juggling of figures.

The net effect of adopting the pending, Proxmire amendment will be merely to

deceive the taxpayers as to the staggering costs of the present farm program.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] such time as he may wish to use.

Mr. HRUSKA. Three minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Three minutes to start with.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment, and therefore in favor of the committee bill as it was reported to the Senate. I do so because the action taken by the committee is in keeping with the policy and practice declared and adopted by the Congress. We spelled out that policy in 1961 with Public Law 87-155. We have spelled out that policy for several years past now by our taking action similar to that which is taken in this bill. So, from the standpoint of law and practice we do have that policy. We should continue to follow it.

This policy was developed because it was good, sound business and appropriations procedure. It fully informs the people of the Nation, and particularly the farmers and taxpayers, exactly of the status of the books and appropriations and expenditures. They are entitled to and they should have that information.

In my judgment, it is not a valid reason to say the budget will look worse, and, therefore, we should remove it. The Senator from Delaware is right—if that is going to be the reason, we should take the \$1.4 billion the other body approved for this purpose.

The fact of the matter is, as the Senator from Florida and the Senator from Delaware have said, and as I said yesterday, not one more penny will be added to the expenditures by reason of the action, whatever action is taken, in this matter.

I believe we should continue to comply with the law and conform to the practice and policy we have adopted.

I hope this amendment will be defeated.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I am sorry the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is not here at this moment. Would the distinguished Senator from Florida yield to permit me to ask him this question, and I yield myself such time as I may need to do so?

The Senator from Delaware, as I understood him, said that if my amendment is adopted to reduce it to \$1.584 billion, it will reduce the budget deficit by \$1.584 billion. That is not my interpretation or that of the Bureau of the Budget. Is it the interpretation of the Senator from Florida that it will reduce the budget deficit at all?

Mr. HOLLAND. What the Senator from Delaware meant, I am sure, is that it indicates the Congress is recognizing the deficit for 1966 as \$1.4 billion; whereas, to the contrary, it is nearly \$3 billion. That is what the Senator from Delaware meant.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he agrees with the theory and he thinks it is nothing but right that the public shall know that this program costs that much. We have nothing to apologize for on that account. We have been trying to give to these farmers generally those things that will enable them to stay in business, although many of them have been going out of business. The Senator from Wisconsin has been one of the most vigorous proponents of furnishing a better program for the dairymen and has stated to our committee that hundreds of them have gone out of business. I believe he said a hundred or more a month in his State of Wisconsin have gone out of business due to the sad conditions with which the farm people are confronted.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he is not about to apologize for the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation, acting under laws which Congress has passed, in paying for program, warehouse, and transportation costs, in writing off losses under the wheat program for exports abroad in which it has to pay the difference between the price support and the world price, has undergone a loss of \$3 billion. It is right for the public to know that.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The public knows it. It knows the figures so far in 1966 which were expended by the Commodity Credit Corporation. The figure was recorded as an expenditure and it was listed as an expenditure. It was part of the budget deficit in 1966. We are not going back, now in 1968, to 1966, and talk about budget matters that are needed this afternoon. The expenditures of the Bureau of the Budget and the administration show the expenditures for the Commodity Credit Corporation. So it does not affect the deficit in 1966, 1967, or 1968. It will provide a discretion for the Commodity Credit Corporation to act under Public Law 480 according to the interpretation by the Bureau of the Budget. I submit that this administration's interpretation is the important one, with respect to the \$1.584 billion. It

is true there is a separate appropriation, but the law is clear as to the limitations on how that amount can be spent. There is access to the funds. There is no confinement that says it is limited only to domestic operations.

Certainly, even if the interpretation of the Senator from Florida is correct, the important interpretation is that of the Bureau of the Budget. They are the ones who are going to act under this program. They are the ones who are going to spend money or not spend money.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator from Wisconsin is not entirely correct. The expenditures that were made in 1966 show up as expenditures in 1966, but those expenditures did not show up in the budget figures as a deficit and will not show up until such time as Congress appropriates the money.

If we do not appropriate the money at this time and if we accept the Senator's amendment the budget deficit as reported to the taxpayers for June 30, 1967, will appear to be \$1.5 billion less, but the loss would still be there for reimbursement in later years.

Mr. HOLLAND. More.

Mr. PROXMIRE. More.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. If we accept the Senator's amendment it would be less; if we accept the committee amendment the figures will show a greater deficit because the true cost would be included in the budget deficit. That was the basis of my argument a couple of years ago. I said these losses, which represented the true cost of the programs as they were being financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, financed with money from the Federal Treasury, were not showing up in the budget figures.

Mr. PROXMIRE. May I say to the Senator from Delaware that it is true, the Senator is exactly right; the way Congress may keep its budget in terms of totaling up, his interpretation may be correct as to that. But I say that what the country pays attention to, and the taxpayer pays attention to, is the figures reported by the President of the United States and the Bureau of the Budget, and their reconciliation at the end of the year as to what the deficit is. This appropriation, which may never be spent, is the figure the administration considers an appropriate figure for spending on the farm program.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Will the Senator yield a moment further?

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator and I understand each other.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. No—

Mr. PROXMIRE. My time is limited. I hope the Senator from Delaware will get time from the Senator from Florida.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I would like to make a point at this time.

Mr. PROXMIRE. The Senator will obtain time from the Senator from Florida, because my time is almost gone.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I will be glad to yield to the Senator from my time now, or on the bill. I do not want to

cut the Senator from Delaware or anybody else off.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. With the permission of the Senator from Wisconsin, I point out that we are talking about the budget figures and deficits in the President's reports on June 30 of each year. They do not include these budget deficits until we appropriate the money to reimburse the agency for losses sustained.

That is what I am talking about. If we do not appropriate the actual cost here today when the President reports his figure next year it will appear that he has saved \$1.5 billion when in reality he is not saving anything. The President would not be telling the truth to the voters as to what his farm program has cost. The Director of the Budget has confirmed that point to the Committee on Finance. These losses by the Commodity Credit Corporation do not show up in the figures reported to the taxpayers by the President at the end of the fiscal year unless Congress puts the actual amount in the appropriation bill. If we do not put it in the appropriation bill it gives the President a chance to give a false picture to the American taxpayers. Let us have some truth in Government.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to bring out two matters that I overlooked heretofore, which I think it is only fair to bring into the debate.

The first is that the Senator from Wisconsin used figures that were presented to us at our hearings earlier this year, which are not any longer in effect, as to what is expected to be on hand at the end of fiscal 1968. Yesterday the Department of Agriculture furnished us with new figures showing a reduction of nearly a billion dollars. In other words, they have been asked to spend and invest at a much faster rate than they had estimated earlier. They presently figure that they will have only \$1.8 billion left at the end of fiscal year 1968, instead of the \$2.752 billion which was the figure anticipated at the end of our hearings. The Senator did state that earlier figure correctly.

Mr. President, my reason for mentioning this matter is that I want it to be very clear that the Commodity Credit Corporation has to meet the problems of the farming community as they arise, and that very frequently it finds itself in just this sort of situation. Whereas this spring it felt that it would have at the end of 1968 a substantial balance of \$2.752 billion, it now estimates that it will have only \$1.807 billion, and it probably will actually have less than that.

I call the attention of the distinguished Senator likewise to the message of our President day before yesterday, on the first page of the Senate portion of the Record of July 11, 1967, in which he gave notice of the fact that the activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation would have to be expanded and were being expanded because of the very obvious fact that when we are asking our farmers to produce substantially more than they have been producing for the last 2 or 3 years, because of the

world-wide need for food and fibers, we have to gird ourselves to take care of that situation.

I shall not attempt to quote in full the message of the President, but Senators will find it on page S9341 of the Record of Tuesday, July 11. I read only the last two paragraphs:

The expansion of the price-support loan program will permit more farmers to keep commodities off the market beyond the current crop season. The commodities will continue to be owned by the farmers, with the Government paying the storage costs as part of the Nation's price for maintaining adequate reserves.

By thus drawing further upon the resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation to meet changing conditions, this Nation will be taking another important step toward economic equality for the American farmer.

Mr. President, I know that the President was sincere in that statement. I approve that statement. But the two paragraphs which I have just quoted show how this picture can change, as it has changed since we had our hearings, which were in early April. The Senator will recall, because he attended the hearings, as did I. At that time, the expectations of the amount to be needed by the Commodity Credit Corporation differed greatly from what now appears to be the case.

This is not new to us. Year before last, the Commodity Credit Corporation asked for restoration of only part of its loss, and then, before we could get our bill up, they came in with a supplemental request for an additional half billion dollars, and it developed that they needed more than that before they got through.

So, Mr. President, our feeling is that it is the part of prudence, the part of wisdom, and the part of playing fair with the farming community and with all of our people, to tell this story exactly as it is in the bill. That is the reason why the 26 members of the Appropriations Committee have, during the last 3 or 4 years, as a solid phalanx, taken this position, as I believe we are taking it now, with the single exception of my distinguished friend; and I must say that, as chairman of the committee of Congress having to do with economics, I am surprised that he is taking a position which, in effect, approves backdoor spending, approves not telling the whole story in the bill, and approves not holding forth to the public just exactly what are the facts with reference to the perfectly legal operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

I merely say to my distinguished friend that I agree with the head of the American Farm Bureau and the head of the National Grange when they say that the part of wisdom for the farming community is to play completely fair with our people in this Nation, because they know the farmers are having a rough time, and they should know exactly what the Government is doing to help them.

Mr. President, I will be glad to yield to any Senator who desires additional time. I see the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in the chamber. If he wishes to have time, I shall yield to him.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I regret that I was not able to be present at the beginning of the debate. However, if our farm program is to continue as we envisioned it, it is necessary to keep the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at a high level.

If we look at the report, it will be seen that the net realized losses that are facing us in the Commodity Credit alone would be almost \$4 billion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Florida has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes from the time allotted on the bill to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, restoration of capital is purely a matter of bookkeeping. The money has already been spent and when Congress authorizes a restoration, it is in effect balancing on paper those payments which have already been made.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has borrowing authority of \$14.5 billion. In the normal course of events as money is needed by the Commodity Credit Corporation to make payments or to finance agricultural programs, these funds are obtained by direct borrowing from the Treasury. Subsequently when Congress authorizes the restoration of the borrowing authority, it is in effect only restoring funding authority that has been used. This does not increase the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to spend or obligate funds. That authority is permanent.

It is true that if the total \$14.5 billion borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation were obligated that Corporation would no longer have any authority to obligate or spend additional funds. Therefore, it is imperative that in order for the Commodity Credit Corporation to function properly and as it was intended by the Congress that full restoration of any capital impairment be made as soon as possible after funds are expended. We have seen in past years when the Commodity Credit Corporation was required to come to Congress on a crash basis and ask for additional restoration in order to perform its function in financing agricultural programs approved by the Congress. At those times, the Congress responded; however, it may not always be possible to act so expeditiously. In the absence of adequate funds, many activities would cease to exist. For example, the Corporation engages in a host of activities with respect to agricultural commodities, their products, food, feeds, and fibers. It finances exports of agricultural commodities through export subsidies, the purchase and distribution of surplus foods and the stabilizing, supporting and protecting of farm income and prices. To be in a position to meet any emergency, the Commodity Credit Corporation should always have at hand maximum funds authorized under the law.

Furthermore, full restoration of capital would show more accurately the expenditures of the Federal Government and the cost of farm programs.

Mr. President, there is no question about the fact that, unless we restore this now, it will have to be done within the near future if our program is to continue.

I will be frank to say that the farm program has been a little more expensive than I anticipated it would be. The amount of money that is required in order to divert acreage is much more than we had anticipated. It is true that we are saving money on storage costs and in other areas, but in order to be in a position to provide for orderly marketing of agricultural commodities it is necessary that the Commodity Credit Corporation be in a position in order to provide loans to farmers so as to keep price depressing commodities from flooding the market.

I am sure that my good friend, the senior Senator from Florida, explained to the Senate what happened, the last time when in the supplemental bill we had to restore money in order to keep the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation high enough for it to be able to function.

Mr. HOLLAND. The amount was a half billion dollars.

Mr. ELLENDER. The Senator is correct. In this case, we are curtailing the amount, as I understand it, by approximately \$1.5 billion if this amendment is agreed to. Unless we can provide those funds now there is no question that before Congress recesses it may be necessary for us to provide more funds for the operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. President, I say that because only yesterday the Department of Agriculture told us what the prospects are for wheat and corn. This year, we are having the biggest corn crop ever produced. It will be in excess of 4.5 billion bushels. With respect to wheat, we will have 1.6 billion bushels of wheat.

That will all require financing through the Commodity Credit Corporation if we are to live up to the promises made by Congress to the farmer.

I hope that the amendment is rejected.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 1 minute to myself from the time on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think the RECORD should show these figures.

We have already by our inaction with respect to restoring the entire deficit for 1961, reduced the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation by \$1,057 million.

The Senator from Wisconsin now proposes to reduce it further to the tune of \$1,584 million, making a total reduction of \$2,641 million.

I want the RECORD to show that this would reduce the borrowing capacity of Commodity Credit from the \$14.5 billion which Congress thought was a wise figure, and which it enacted, to \$11,859,000,000 at the very time when the President tells us that the program is being expanded and at the very time when the Secretary of Agriculture tells us—yesterday—that the estimate has gone up ap-

proximately \$1 billion as compared with what he expected would be needed in 1968, at the time he testified before us last spring.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, it is my understanding that I have 5 minutes remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I do not intend to take the full 5 minutes.

My amendment would not reduce the borrowing authority. It would simply increase it by \$1.4 billion instead of \$2.984 billion. So, there would be an increase and not a decrease.

Any time the Department of Agriculture, the Commodity Credit Corporation, or the President of the United States feels that more money is needed, they can come to Congress and ask for it.

All I would provide is that we should give them what they ask for and not more, and certainly not \$1.584 billion more than they ask for.

It is interesting to note, as the Senator from Florida has told us, that one of their reasons why they think they should have more than my amendment would provide is that Public Law 480 may have to be expanded to provide food for other lands.

That is my exact point. If there were dramatic change and a need for the expansion of Public Law 480, then the administration should come up and justify it and Congress should be in a position to say yes or no.

That is why this is not simply a bookkeeping amendment. This would, I repeat would, affect the discretion of the administration to go ahead and spend money on Public Law 480.

I am for the program. I think it is one of the finest programs we have ever had. However, I am in favor of Congress retaining its prerogative so that whenever there is a substantial change in the agricultural program, Congress will have something to say about it.

If we give the President more than he needs, he is far less likely to have to come to Congress for approval, if he sharply increases his plans to spend. It is that simple.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 additional minute from the time on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am glad to see that the Senator from Wisconsin agrees with the committee in at least one regard. It was this committee that insisted that funds for Public Law 480 be handled by appropriations and justified ahead of time, as they are in the pending bill. That is the way we will continue to insist that they be handled.

If the Senator wants to reduce the operating abilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation by \$1.584 billion which could be very serious when we are not in session, he can accomplish it by insisting on his amendment.

Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having expired, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is necessarily absent and, if present and voting, would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 17, nays 74, as follows:

[No. 184 Leg.]

YEAS—17

Brewster	Hatfield	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Javits	Ribicoff
Cannon	Kennedy, Mass.	Spong
Clark	Kennedy, N.Y.	Williams, N.J.
Griffin	McIntyre	Young, Ohio
Hart	Nelson	

NAYS—74

Aiken	Gruening	Monroney
Allott	Hansen	Montoya
Baker	Harris	Morse
Bartlett	Hartke	Moss
Bayh	Hayden	Mundt
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Bible	Hill	Pastore
Boggs	Holland	Pearson
Brooke	Hollings	Pell
Byrd, W. Va.	Hruska	Percy
Carlson	Inouye	Prouty
Case	Jackson	Randolph
Church	Jordan, N.C.	Russell
Cooper	Jordan, Idaho	Scott
Cotton	Kuchel	Smith
Curtis	Lausche	Sparkman
Dirksen	Long, La.	Stennis
Dominick	Magnuson	Symington
Eastland	Mansfield	Talmadge
Ellender	McCarthy	Thurmond
Ervin	McClellan	Tower
Fannin	McGee	Williams, Del.
Fong	McGovern	Yarborough
Fulbright	Miller	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Mondale	

NOT VOTING—9

Anderson	Long, Mo.	Muskie
Burdick	Metcalfe	Matsers
Dodd	Morton	Tydings

So Mr. PROXMIRE's amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am glad to yield time on the bill.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I would like to ask the distinguished majority leader what his plans are for the day and the week, if perchance we can act on the appropriation bill that is now pending, and any other matters he would like to take up which are on the calendar.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is anticipated that after the conclusion of the debate and the final vote on the pending bill this afternoon, the next order of business will be S. 25, having to do with the establishment of the Great Salt Lake National Monument. It is my understanding that a yea-and-nay vote will be demanded on that measure. I, therefore, inform Senators to that effect.

If we finish these two bills today it is the intention of the joint leadership to go over until Monday. On Monday it will be in order to take up for reconsideration S. 1577, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, and also S. 450, which provides for the popular election of the Governor of the Virgin Islands. On Tuesday it would be anticipated that we would take up the Clean Air Act.

CAREER STATUS FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 1320.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1320) to provide for the acquisition of career status by certain temporary employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after section 3304 the following new section:

"§ 3304a. Competitive service; career appointment after three years' temporary service

"(a) Except as provided by subsection (b), and subject to subsection (c), of this section an individual serving in a position in the competitive service under an indefinite appointment or a temporary appointment pending establishment of a register (other than an individual serving in GS-16, GS-17, or GS-18) acquires competitive status and is entitled to have his appointment converted to a career appointment, when—

"(1) he completes, without a break in service of more than thirty days, a total of at least three years of service in such a position;

"(2) he passes a suitable unassembled, noncompetitive examination;

"(3) the appointing authority (A) recommends to the Civil Service Commission that the appointment be converted to a career appointment, and (B) certifies to the Commission that the work performance of the individual for the past twelve months has been satisfactory; and

"(4) he meets current Commission qualification requirements for the position, and is otherwise eligible for career appointment.

"(b) An individual serving in a position in the competitive service in the postal field service under a temporary appointment with-

out a definite time limitation (other than an individual serving in a postmaster or rural carrier position) acquires competitive status and is entitled to have his appointment converted to a career appointment, when—

"(1) he completes, without a break in service of more than thirty days, at least three years of service in such a position during each of which he has been paid for at least seven hundred hours of work;

"(2) he passes a suitable unassembled, noncompetitive examination;

"(3) the appointing authority (A) recommends to the Civil Service Commission that the appointment be converted to a career appointment and (B) certifies to the Commission (i) that the work performance of the individual for the past twelve months has been satisfactory and (ii) that straight time hours as determined by the past twelve months' experience of career substitutes on the rolls on the date of the certification will not be reduced solely because of the conversion; and

"(4) he meets current Commission qualification requirements for the position, and is otherwise eligible for career appointment. Section 3302 of title 39 does not apply with respect to the operation of this subsection.

"(c) In computing years of service under subsections (a)(1) and (b)(1) of this section for an individual who leaves a position in the competitive service to enter the Armed Forces and is reemployed in such a position within one hundred and twenty days after separation under honorable conditions, the period from the date he leaves his position to the date he is reemployed is included.

"(d) The appointment of an individual who does not pass a suitable unassembled, noncompetitive examination under subsection (a)(2) of this section, who is not recommended for conversion to career appointment under subsection (a)(3) of this section, or who fails to qualify under subsection (a)(4) of this section, shall be terminated not later than ninety days after he has completed the three-year period referred to in subsection (a)(1) of this section.

"(e) The Commission may prescribe regulations necessary for the administration of this section."

(b) The analysis of subchapter I of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new item immediately below item 3304:

"3304a. Competitive service; career appointment after three years' temporary service."

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 1310 (a) of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 757), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"The Civil Service Commission and the heads of the executive departments, agencies, and corporations shall make full use of their authority to require that initial appointments to positions in and outside the competitive service shall be made on other than a permanent basis: *Provided*, That any position vacated by a permanent employee called to military service or transferred to a national defense agency shall not be filled except on a temporary or indefinite basis."

SEC. 3. (a) This section and section 2 of this Act shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) The first section of this Act shall become effective on the one hundred and twentieth day following the date of enactment of this Act. In the case of an individual who, prior to such effective date, shall have completed the three-year period referred to in section 3304a(d) of title 5, United States Code, as enacted by the first section of this Act, the date of such completion shall be deemed to be such effective date.

Mr. MONRONEY. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House of Representatives, and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Senators MONRONEY, YARBOROUGH, RANDOLPH, CARLSON, and FONG conferees on the part of the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

MODIFICATION OF UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yesterday when we obtained the unanimous-consent agreement with respect to these amendments, there had been some Senators who, unfortunately, were going to speak against my amendment. At that time I did not know how much time they would need. I had asked the majority leader to give us 1 hour on each side. Since that time I have talked to the Senators involved and I have learned that their remarks will be brief.

Therefore, I would be agreeable to reducing the time on my amendment to 1 hour, so that Senators will be on notice.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I appreciate the consideration by the distinguished senior Senator from Delaware.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that instead of a 2-hour limitation, the time to be equally divided, that the time on the amendment be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided with the other agreements as heretofore specified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 225

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 225 and ask that it be stated as modified at the desk. The modification would provide for a limitation of \$10,000 on all cash payments. As originally worded it would also apply to price support loans, but I have modified it to cover only subsidy cash payments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the amendment, as follows:

On page 39, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

"Sec. 508. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after January 1, 1968, no producer shall be eligible for payments under any program or programs administered by the Department of Agriculture in any amount in excess of \$10,000 for any one year. The foregoing limitation shall include the fair dollar value (as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture) of any payment-in-kind made to a producer."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, this amendment would provide a limitation on what is described as direct cash subsidy payments or payments in kind under the various agricultural programs. I have not included price support loans in the limitation. It would have been necessary to revise the entire Agriculture Act to have included price support loans, and that is not before the Senate at this time.

The amendment would place a limitation beginning in the calendar year 1968 of \$10,000 as the maximum amount that any individual farmer could collect in direct cash subsidies. This provision is very important because it would preserve the family-type farm. There is an argument made that the proposal would give an advantage to one type of farmer over another type farmer. I admit that is true, but it gives this advantage to the small farmer and not to the corporate-type operation.

In the present program, where there is no limitation on the amount of payment, there is a definite advantage to the larger corporate-type organization because a larger operation, with thousands of acres, can place part of its acreage in the soil bank and collect diversion payments. They would only have to run a tractor or a combine into the shed and lay off help, and then the cash payments for not farming the land would represent clear profit. A small farmer who is operating with one tractor or one combine and who cuts back on his acreage cannot then efficiently utilize his equipment.

Under the existing law, last year there were 5 payments in excess of \$1 million each. I should point out that there is nothing illegal in what these farmers are doing when they accept these multimillion-dollar payments. They were complying with the law. If Congress wants to change that law this is the place to do it, and here today is our chance, by voting on this amendment.

There were 11 payments between \$500,000 and \$1 million, and there were 258 payments between \$100,000 and \$500,00 a year. For example, there is the Kern County Land Co., which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and which is a profitable operation. Its stock is selling near its high. This company collected \$652,000 last year as a subsidized farmer under this program. How absurd can we get?

The Texas Department of Corrections, as a Texas farm, collected \$288,911. The Louisiana State Penitentiary collected \$92,135 as a farm, and the Arkansas State Penitentiary collected \$122,090 as a farm.

It is interesting that if the farmers who collect this money are found to have filed false reports they are subject to criminal penalties and conceivably could be put in the penitentiary. The question has arisen in my mind: How can you put a penitentiary in the penitentiary for

not complying with the law? It would be a rather interesting situation.

Let us stop kidding ourselves. These are not farmers. We talk about farm programs for the farmer. During every election we hear a lot of political speeches on both sides of the aisle bemoaning the fact that the small farm is vanishing from America. Yet the farm program is set up to benefit not the small farmer but the larger type operation.

Certainly \$10,000 in cash payments from the Federal Treasury is enough money for any individual to receive for not farming. That is what the payments are for. We are paying them not to farm in this day when we have such a high cost of living.

Just a moment ago we had an amendment before us which would cut back on restoration of the capital of the CCC by \$1 billion and a half. I described that as a false approach. It would not have saved the taxpayers a dime. If we want to reduce expenditures this is the place to do it. In the first 9 months of fiscal year 1967, based upon the CCC's own records, it made in direct payments \$525 million to the feed grain farmers in diversion payments plus another \$777 million in price support payments. The cotton farmers received \$786 million; and the wheat farmers, \$281 million. These are the direct payments. If Congress wants to cut these expenditures and reduce the cost of the agricultural program this is the only place to do it. If Congress does adopt this amendment then do not come in here next year with another phony amendment saying we will cut back on the restoration of capital and instead finance the program by borrowing the money from the Treasury so that our grandchildren will have to pay it off.

Once these expenditures have been made or committed they must be paid.

I want to compliment the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], for sponsoring a proposal to tell the American people the truth as to what the programs are going to cost. I realize he opposes my pending amendment, but he is willing to tell the taxpayers the true cost. Once these programs are enacted the CCC has no alternative but to make the payments as required under the law. The multimillion-dollar payments will continue to be made if this amendment is not adopted. If they are made then Congress should meet the costs, reimburse the CCC, and tell the American people the facts.

This is the place to vote "yea" if we want to cut down on the costs of this agricultural program.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield for a question?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. DOMINICK. Is my understanding correct that the Senator would include in the provisions of the restriction payments to sugar producers who are under a separate act?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes. It does include the sugar producers; they are under a separate act, but it is in this bill.

Mr. DOMINICK. If my recollection is correct, amendments proposed by the

Senator on this in the past have not applied to producers of sugar.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I have offered amendments both ways; yes.

Mr. DOMINICK. I am sorry to find this amendment would include them. They are under a separate act, with a separate situation. In fact the Sugar Act has produced more revenue than has ever been paid out. This makes the proposition a little more difficult. Also, I wonder whether the Senator could not get at the problem of the penitentiaries or similar entities who are receiving these payments by simply putting on a restriction to the effect that payments shall not be made to any governmental or quasi-governmental agency. Wouldn't that meet the problem the Senator has brought up?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. No. I am afraid it would aggravate the abuse, and I will tell the Senator why.

Under the existing program the State of Montana last year received \$337,345 as a farmer. The State of Washington got \$125,552. In prior years I pointed out that the State of Arizona had a situation in which it could not collect the money itself, and so the State of Arizona leased its land to private individuals for around two or two and a half dollars an acre. Those people then placed the same land in the Soil Bank and collected around \$20 an acre for not farming. This gave them \$17 an acre for handling the paper transactions. The payments made in that category amounted to large sums. It was a racket.

It is certainly foolish, but I said that if we are going to do this at least pay it to the State so that the taxpayers of that State will get the benefits rather than have some State official pass it out.

Mr. DOMINICK. That is restricted to a very few States, however.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. That is correct, but it could be true in any State that owned land. This is no criticism of Arizona. In fact, the correction in the law was made on the initiative of and with the help of the officials of Arizona, who recognized the absurdity of the transaction. I complimented these officials at that time for their support in exposing this abuse.

Mr. DOMINICK. My concern is that the Senator is including the sugar producers, who I do not think should be included at all because of the situation under the Sugar Act. In addition, the farmers of this country are having a very rough time of it now. They seem to be the targets of almost every administration attack originating within the Department of Agriculture. There are many farmers who find it is almost impossible to keep going under the present cost-price squeeze without having—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Delaware has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware is recognized for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. DOMINICK. If we restrict it to the \$10,000 figure, we will have a lot of

farmers working hard on the family farm trying to make a go of it, while their funds will be going for repayment of loans from commercial banks. Frankly, they will be in worse shape than they were the year before. Both the Senator from Delaware and I know this. There is also the specter of a future famine looming on the horizon. We therefore want to support our farmers as much as we can, wherever we can.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Colorado, and I appreciate the argument he has made in connection with the sugar producers. I have heard that argument before. But to accept the principle that the sugar producers' subsidy will not cost the taxpayers anything by virtue of the fact that the tax on sugar offsets it, is not a valid argument. The same argument could also be made with full justification on all these payments without limitation, because I am confident, farmers as a whole, as income taxpayers, pay more money into the Federal treasury than is paid out in farm subsidies. Therefore it could be argued that the farm program is costing the taxpayers nothing. To carry that one step further—

Mr. DOMINICK. Not many of them are paying anything now.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Secretary of Defense could theoretically allocate all corporate taxes to pay for the war in Vietnam and then tell the individual taxpayer that the war really is not costing him anything. This argument can be made whether it be a highway program or any other program. The truth is that these payments are made out of the Treasury of the United States, with a Treasury check, and the Treasury gets this money from the American taxpayers in the form of taxes, income taxes, excise taxes, sugar taxes, tariffs, and inheritance taxes. But it is all revenue, and it is all commingled in the funds. These are cash subsidy payments, and they are paid by the American taxpayers.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Delaware was extremely cooperative and helpful in the last debate. I am therefore very sorry that we find ourselves on opposite sides of the fence at this time. I have learned, over a sizably long life in law practice, that one is apt to find oneself on the same side of the table one day and on the opposite side the next.

Mr. President, the committee is opposed and I am opposed strongly to the amendment. It is true that the Senator has made it less objectionable by striking out the words "price support loans, or". In other words, by creating a condition under which this amendment, if enacted, would apply only to payments, but it does apply to payments in two particularly critical commodity matters which I want to mention first.

They are the matters of the sugar pay-

ments and the wool payments. These are not loans. They are payments and they happen to differ in the case of sugar as to the amount that one produces. In other words, a farmer with a small acreage of sugar cane or beets gets greater pay per unit of production than does a large one. So that Congress has, by the basic legislation, paid some attention to the fact that there is a difference between the small and the great.

I invite attention to the fact that Congress has been trying, and the Nation has been trying, for a long time, to bring about a greater production of both sugar and wool, because both of those commodities are necessary to our country, particularly in case of emergency, or war, where we might be cut off from further supplies. In each case, we have produced only a fraction of what our Nation needs.

I also invite the attention of the Senator from Delaware to the fact that he could not hit a more hurtful blow at causes which have been recognized by Congress through the years as being causes in which we should try to gain further production from our own acreage and from our own pastures than he does by aiming this particular amendment at the sugar and wool industries.

Mr. President, at this time I ask that the yeas and nays be ordered.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. To go further, may I say that is true not only in the case of these two very vital industries, both of which are industries which are in deficiency production so far as our Nation is concerned. I see here one of the Senators from Hawaii, where the production of sugar is not only a great staff for his State to lean on, but it is a great boon to our entire Nation to have their sugar production. I saw a minute ago the Senator from Louisiana, a State which produces a great amount of sugar. I see other Senators from States where there is beet sugar production, as, for example, the Senator from Kansas, the Senator from Iowa, and other Senators.

I hope Senators will be fully advised that this amendment would limit to \$10,000, in connection with other payments to which a farmer might be entitled, the total a farmer could get for his sugar production, which we badly need domestically, and in the case of wool production, which we badly need domestically. In the case of wool production, we need it so badly that even Mr. Wirtz, the Secretary of Labor, who is not noted for his kindness to agriculture, has let down the bars so that Basques from Spain might come into this country to act as sheepherders over a period of 3 years at a time, which would indicate that he recognizes this problem.

We are trying our best to increase the production of wool.

There is another field which I would mention at this time, and that is the retirement or diversion of acreage. A Senator has asked the question: Why do we talk about diversion of acreage when we are talking about the necessity of increasing production because of present conditions?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

The reason—and a definite reason—is that we have a condition under which the effect of the conservation reserve program, which we have had for some years, is about to come to and end. A tremendous amount of acreage will come back out from under that program next year. The following year it will be five times that amount. The next 3 years are the critical end of the conservation reserve program.

I have a long letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, which I shall not place in the RECORD, because it deals with another appropriation item, but any Senator can see it if he wants to. He makes the point that he is going to need some money, and some tools, with which to continue the retirement of thousands of acres, or else we are going to find ourselves plunged back into surpluses in several areas, particularly with reference to the surplus of grains, as he stated.

Having in mind that the attempts for acreage reserves or retirement and that the sugar program and wool program are a necessary part of our whole agricultural program, I plead with the Senate not to seriously consider the adoption of this very hurtful amendment, which does not accomplish much as far as this bill is concerned.

It is a legislative amendment, which would ordinarily be subject to a point of order, but the fact is that the majority leader asked for a unanimous-consent agreement before I had ever seen the amendment, which, as I understand, takes away the right to make a point of order. I see the Senator from Delaware smiling. I have no hard feeling about it, but the next time I will have in mind to see his amendment before I agree to a unanimous consent, even at the request of the leader of either side of the aisle.

I hope the Senate will soundly reject the amendment, which guts the heart not only of the appropriation bill but numerous agricultural programs which are of enormous importance to our country.

I yield the floor and recognize the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA].

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. It is certain that the Senator from Nebraska could not improve upon the logic or eloquence of the Senator from Florida. He has covered the situation well and made a very persuasive case for an overwhelming defeat of the amendment offered by our good friend from Delaware.

The reasons are compelling that the amendment does constitute legislation on an appropriation bill. That point has been waived, unfortunately, but, more important, no hearings were had on this issue by the committee. No showing of any kind was made as to the exact impact of the amendment or how many dollars would be involved. There is no record whatsoever. It would substantially change existing farm programs. In fact, it could well ruin some of the farm programs if the amendment were adopted. This would have an especially harsh impact on the sugar and wool programs.

So I urge the amendment be rejected, and rejected by a large margin.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE].

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the Congress of the United States has passed various farm bills in an attempt to do two things.

The first was an attempt to assure the farmers of the country some reasonable income commensurate with their important part in our economy and comparable to that of people who live and work in towns and cities. Unfortunately, we have not achieved our objective in that regard. Our farmers still work the longest hours. They still work hardest. They still receive the lowest reward for their labors.

The second objective of our farm legislation was to attempt to deal with the enormous surpluses built up since the end of World War II. We have made very substantial progress in this area. We now have most of our surpluses down to manageable proportions except in the case of cotton. In regard to cotton, we have the smallest crop that we have had in more than 100 years. Two years ago we had a surplus of 17 million bales of cotton, the largest surplus in the entire history of our country.

In order to accomplish those two objectives—first, a living income, and, second, manageable surpluses of our farm commodities—we passed legislation which the President of the United States approved to divert acres from production, and to pay farmers for those diverted acres in order to make up some of the loss they would have in their income as a result of the diversion.

Yet, after Congress passed that legislation, after the farmers of our country relied in full faith and confidence in the laws of the United States of America, the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Delaware would come in and say, "Yea, we passed the law, but now we are not going to appropriate the money. We are not going to keep faith with the people of the United States of America. The farmers of our country cannot accept with full faith and confidence an act of the Congress of the United States. Now we are not going to give you the money. We are going to deceive you."

That is exactly what the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Delaware would do.

In addition to that, it would destroy our farm programs, because you cannot deal with one farmer in one manner and deal with his neighbor who is producing the same farm commodity in a different manner. Citizens of the United States are entitled to equal treatment under the law, and the Senator's amendment would be violating that principle. He would say, if you are a big farmer, you are entitled to treatment in one manner. If you are a small farmer, you are entitled to treatment in a different manner. Whoever said the laws of the United States are to be administered in such an unequal fashion and that the taxpayers or our citizens are to be treated in an unequal manner?

If you would carry the situation one step further, you would say that a holder of Government bonds of the United States, if he has \$1,000 worth of bonds, would be entitled to, say, a 5-percent interest return. If he had \$10,000 worth of bonds, he would be entitled to a 4-percent interest rate. If he had \$20,000 worth of bonds, he would be entitled to a 3-percent interest rate. If he had \$100,000 worth of bonds, he would be entitled to a 1-percent interest rate. And if he had \$1 million worth of bonds, he would not be entitled to any return on his money whatsoever.

That is the same analogy that the Senator's amendment would provide for the farmers of our country. The farm program is designed to benefit all farmers. We cannot pick out Farmer A and treat him differently from Farmer B. Farmers A, B, and C must be treated in an identical manner, all of them in accordance with the laws that have been passed by Congress.

Mr. President, if we approve the pending amendment, it will mean that we are gutting the farm programs that have been adopted by Congress. It will mean that the enormous surpluses with which we are trying to cope will be continued and expanded instead of decreased. It will mean that we are saying that although the Senate and the House have passed a bill, and the President has approved it, we did not mean what we said; that we are going to welsh on what we promised the farmers of the United States, and they cannot act in reliance on the laws which Congress has passed.

I hope the amendment will be overwhelmingly disapproved.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I now yield 5 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I do not often differ with my distinguished friend the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. In doing so now, I wish to say, first, that this always appears, on its face, to be a very attractive amendment. It holds great appeal for many—and especially for those who are uninformed about the necessity of a support program for agriculture in this country—for if one votes for such an amendment it might be said that he is voting to prevent the enrichment of large farmers through funds provided by the U.S. Government.

I know that the Senator from Delaware is very conscientious about this amendment. He does not like farm-support programs at all. He believes the amendment would save some money from the Treasury although he did not say in his speech how much money would be saved.

In speaking against the amendment I speak for protection to the small farmer, and not to the large farmer, because the production control and price-support programs, including both small and large farms, assures them fair prices. In my State, the average acreage in a farm is about 100 acres. But as I have said, these programs to control production are designed for the protection of all farmers—to provide fair prices for the small farmer as well as the large—and there are many more small farmers than there are large farmers.

In voting on this amendment, we really vote for or against production control and support programs. Many people do not like fair-support programs. But their purpose is to control production, assure a decent and a fair price for the American farmer, and assured supplies of food and fiber for our people and people of the world. To secure such a program, there must be incentives, in the way of support prices, compensatory payments, conservation or land retirement payments.

In some cases, of course, the larger farmers do receive large amounts. But if the program is to work, it must embrace all the farmers, whether they are large farmers or small farmers, whether they receive large payments or small. If a farmer receives a million dollars, he probably takes out of production crops equal to what one thousand small farmers with 100 acres each would take out.

If the farm program is weakened, it will result in increased production, reduced prices, and hurt the small farmer.

I must say that the consequences of the Senator's amendment could be large. The farm commodity and conservation programs have been adopted by Congress. Referendums have been held among farmers, and they have agreed to participate in these programs. The Department of Agriculture has entered into contracts with the farmers, to the effect that if they will control production, the Government will support their crops, and will make certain payments for the reduction of acreage and for conservation purposes.

The amendment has appeal, but the real point which must be remembered is whether we wish to weaken programs designed to control production, give the farmer a fair price, and to assure needed and balanced production for our people and the needs of the world. The amendment would expand production, drive down farm prices, and hurt not the farm economy alone, but the Nation's economy.

Our country today has the cheapest food in the world, as far as the farmer is concerned, yet farmers' prices are below parity, and at the lowest parity ratio since World War II.

Therefore, for the reasons I have stated, I must oppose the amendment, as attractive as it may appear, because it would go finally to the very heart of decent programs and prices for all American farmers.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a brief statement I have prepared, commenting on several points in this bill of particular interest in Kentucky, be included at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR COOPER

The bill now before the Senate, H.R. 10509, provides about \$6.8 billion to carry out during fiscal 1968 the programs of the Department of Agriculture. In past years, as a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, I have always supported the programs which are important to farm families. While I no longer serve on the Agriculture Committee, Kentucky is an agricultural state, I will al-

ways be interested in agriculture, and I wish to comment on certain items in this appropriations bill.

I would like first to speak briefly on funds for the programs of the Soil Conservation Service. The Senate Committee has restored funds for Conservation Operations. This will make possible an additional 125 man-years of part-time help, of which the Kentucky program will require 8. The Committee has also restored to the budget funds for Resource Conservation and Development. Over the years, I have drawn attention to the need to carry forward small watershed planning and construction for, as a member of the Small Watersheds Subcommittee, I realized that needed projects would pile up and construction of approved projects will be delayed unless the annual funding is balanced. The Committee states this fact in its report, commenting on the failure of the budget to balance funds for these programs, and limiting new planning starts to 80. I want to point in this regard, to the recommendation of the Kentucky Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts that an additional \$10 million be provided for watershed protection, for the program in Kentucky is progressing well, with 5 projects in the planning stage and 17 approved for construction.

Recommended in the Committee bill is \$89.5 million for the Consumer and Marketing Service, the amount of the budget. I support as I have in the past the special milk program. The Committee, while reducing the total amount for the school lunch program by nearly \$8 million, has provided funds to permit a modest expansion of the new feeding programs, including \$8 million for Section 11, \$5 million for the pilot breakfast program, and \$3 million for non-food assistance, as well as funds for State administrative expenses, stricken in the House bill. I realize that the rising cost of food has affected the operation of the food distribution programs of the Department of Agriculture, and the Director of the Kentucky School Lunch Division has made the suggestion that this be accommodated by increasing State participation. I support the Senate bill which provides an increase of \$10 million for cash payments to States. In my State, where many pupils require supplemental meals, Section 11 has brought lunches to 45 needy schools, the pilot breakfast program is operating in 14, where 37.7% of the children participate.

I wish to comment on the Committee recommendation that the Department of Agriculture review testimony on the need to improve equine statistics. There is a growing interest among Kentucky agricultural leaders and the horse industry and I have received letters from the Kentucky Commissioner of Agriculture in support of an equine census. The 1964 agriculture census did not include questions about the number of horses and mules on farms because of the decline over the years of draft horses. But the stock is increasing of riding horses, trotting horses as well as thoroughbred racing horses—all raised in Kentucky—and their numbers, value and importance will undoubtedly increase. The responsibility of making this census should be assumed, as the horse industry has become increasingly important.

Another item in the ARS appropriation of interest to many in Kentucky is the \$1.2 million recommended by the Committee to implement the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act. I supported this legislation last year and hope that adequate funds will be provided by the conference.

The Senate Committee has recommended \$324 million for the rural electrification program, \$10 million above both the budget and House figures and without a reserve requirement. I hope this amount will be approved by the Senate and retained in conference, pending the enactment of constructive and

helpful supplemental financing legislation—which I have introduced.

There are many items in this appropriations bill, but I have chosen to comment only on a few of interest in Kentucky. I will vote for the bill.

I join with my colleagues in commending the able Chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Agriculture, Senator Holland, and the ranking minority member, the able Senator from Nebraska, Senator Hruska, firm and devoted friends of agriculture, Senator Young of North Dakota, and able leader in farm matters, and all members of the Committee for their fine work.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield. I was trying to yield back and forth, from one side of the aisle to the other, but I notice the Senator from Texas has stepped out of the room. I therefore yield to the Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, I am unalterably opposed to the pending amendment.

The Williams amendment, to establish a ceiling of \$10,000 for agricultural payments, including sugar compliance payments to our growers, would absolutely destroy Hawaii's sugar industry. It would deal a staggering blow to Hawaii's economy, which is based heavily on the growing of sugar. Sugar represents approximately \$191 million of our State's income. The sugar industry employs 12,600 people. It pays \$66 million in wages. If the Williams amendment were enacted, Hawaii would suffer tremendously. I am quite sure that the industry would not survive and that our fields would lie barren. If the Williams amendment were to be enacted, I am afraid that America would have to rely upon imported sugar, because our farmers would never be able to continue to produce sugar cane.

In 1966, the approximate value of raw sugar and molasses to Hawaii's economy was \$191 million. For all practical purposes, if the Williams amendment providing for a \$10,000 limitation were passed, it would amount to the wiping out of the greater portion of the compliance payments to our sugar producers.

For those not familiar with compliance payments, I should like to explain them briefly.

At present, there is a Federal excise tax of one-half cent per pound on raw sugar processed in the United States. In other words, for each pound of raw sugar that is processed, the Government exacts a tax of one-half cent. In 1965, I am informed, the U.S. Treasury collected \$11,607,060 from the processing of cane sugar produced just by Hawaii's sugar producers.

The tax collected by the Federal Government on sugar produced each year by each company in Hawaii is more than the same company receives in compliance payments.

As I said 2 years ago in the Senate, when amendments were offered to the sugar bill to limit compliance payments the purpose of the sugar excise tax is to provide funds to pay U.S. sugar producers or processors for maintaining good working conditions, promoting orderly development of the sugar industry, and stabilizing the price of sugar for consumers.

Federal law permits conditional compliance payments to producers, or to processors, who are also producers, when they first, comply with sugar production and marketing restrictions; second, pay at least the official minimum wages to workers; third, do not employ child labor; and fourth, in the case of processors, pay at least the official minimum prices for sugarbeets or sugarcane.

Preliminary figures show total compliance payments received by Hawaii producers were \$10,760,112 in 1965. Of this, the 25 sugar plantations received a total of \$9,607,702. The 71 adherents and coproducers received a total of \$18,437. The 1,000 independent grower farms received \$1,133,973.

Thus, in 1965, as in the past, the U.S. Treasury collected on Hawaii sugar processed far more than Hawaii sugar companies received in compliance payments.

In fact, since 1937, the Federal Government has collected more in processing taxes on Hawaii sugar than has been paid to Hawaii sugar producers. So it is clear, compliance payments do not represent a net drain on the U.S. Treasury.

On the other hand, compliance payments are crucial to the continuance of the Hawaii sugar industry. In 1965, compliance payments to Hawaii companies ranged from \$54,000 to \$1,177,000, with the majority of companies receiving more than \$200,000.

The reason why these payments have been large is that the growing of a cane sugar crop is unlike the growing of other agricultural commodities.

We need tremendously large acreages in Hawaii—6,000 acres, 10,000 acres, or 12,000 acres—in order to attain high output of cane and to operate efficiently. We employ thousands of people to work on these plantations.

Such large plantations contribute to necessary efficiency so that Hawaii's sugar can be competitive in the marketplace.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Hawaii.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii is recognized for an additional 3 minutes.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, while these payments are large, the cost to the U.S. Treasury per ton in Hawaii is substantially less than any other domestic producing area. Payments in 1965 to Hawaii sugar plantations, our largest producers, were \$8.83 per ton, whereas compliance payments to sugar producers in other areas of the United States went as high as the maximum of \$16 a ton.

Even with these compliance payments, the return on invested capital in Hawaii's sugar industry is extremely nominal. In a substantial number of years, the majority of Hawaii sugar companies have lost money despite receiving compliance payments.

Limiting compliance payments to \$10,000 per producer, as the Williams amendment proposes, would for all practical purposes hurt Hawaii's sugar producers as much as outright elimination of these payments.

Our sugar producers just could not survive such a blow.

The sugar industry in Hawaii provides year-round employment for some 12,500 workers. The payroll totaled about \$66,000,000 in 1965 and was even higher in 1966 as wage increases for workers went into effect. Hawaii's sugar workers are the highest paid in the world.

These workers would face unemployment if Hawaii's sugar industry collapses, as it would under the Williams amendment. Where would all these workers find jobs?

As I have already noted, there are approximately 1,000 independent grower farms in Hawaii and 71 adherents or coproducers. They would suffer if Hawaii's sugar industry is destroyed as it would be under this amendment.

In addition, there are 25 sugar plantations in Hawaii which are owned by about 12,300 individual stockholders of whom almost two-thirds live in Hawaii. These people would also suffer.

Hawaii's sugar industry is a world leader in sugar technology and mechanization. It has served America well in war and in peace to help supply our Nation with sugar, so basic to human needs.

The Williams amendment would deal a death blow to Hawaii sugar producers and workers. I am totally opposed to this amendment.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting against the Williams amendment.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF FRANCE

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] has some guests from a foreign country whom he wishes to present briefly to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I feel both very privileged and proud to have the opportunity today to introduce to the U.S. Senate five distinguished Members of the Senate of the Republic of France.

We have had the pleasure of having these distinguished gentlemen with us in the Foreign Relations Committee Room and had a very pleasant visit with them.

I am glad that they saw fit to accept out invitation to visit the Senate floor for a few minutes.

I shall ask the Senators to stand as I call their names. Our guests are:

Senator Guy Petit, an Independent Senator from the Department of the Basses-Pyrenees.

Senator Jean Peridier, a Socialist Senator from the Department of L'Herault.

Senator Louis Martin, a Senator of the Department of La Loire.

Senator Gustave Heon, a Senator from L'Eure, Democratic Left.

Senator Lucien Gauthier, an Independent Senator from Marneet-Loire.

We welcome you to the Senate. We welcome you to our country.

(The distinguished visitors rose in their places and were greeted with applause, Senators rising.)

Mr. SPARKMAN. The relations between our two Republics have been so close and profound over so long a period of time that there is nothing I need say

or can say to try to embellish the brilliant record of the historic friendship between the French and the American peoples.

I take this occasion to extend the warmest of welcomes to our guests and to express the hope—indeed, the conviction—that they will find their visit here highly enjoyable and profitable.

Mr. President, I invite my colleagues to welcome and meet with our distinguished friends, and I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess for 5 minutes for that purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Thereupon (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess for 5 minutes.

The Senate reassembled at 3 o'clock p.m. when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. BYRD of Virginia in the chair).

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida is recognized.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I understand that the distinguished Senator from Delaware wishes to recognize a speaker at this time.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BREWSTER].

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, over the past 8 years I have opposed our agriculture policy on many occasions. It is a policy which benefits mainly the large, well-to-do farmer, and throws its remaining crumbs to the small family farmer. It is a policy which places a mighty and unfair burden on the taxpayer. It is a policy which was founded as an emergency measure in the 1930's, and which is hopelessly out of date today. Finally, it is a policy which is causing an increasing number of small farmers to flee to the already overcrowded urban centers. Mr. President, the time for reform is long overdue.

The present farm program is weighted heavily in favor of the large producer and the corporate farmer. Less than 2 percent of the farmers in America gross more than \$100,000 a year, yet they take home 20 percent of the subsidy program.

We are in fact sacrificing the welfare of the taxpayer, the small family farmer, and the consumer in the interest of the large farm producers. We are driving the small farmers off their farms and into the cities. From 1960 through 1966, over 4 million farm residents were forced to leave their homes and seek other employment, and from 1965 to 1966 alone the number was around 770,000.

The original purpose of the farm program was to save the family farmer. It is, in fact, doing just the opposite. It is encouraging, at great expense, the big producer and eliminating the small farmer altogether.

This fact was clearly pointed out by Mr. John Fischer in last July's issue of Harper's magazine, where he stated that an "embarrassing consequence of the farm program has been to make the big farmers bigger, and to shove the little ones onto the highway." He further pointed out—

When you offer a bribe for every acre taken out of cultivation, the men with the most acres naturally get the most money—in many cases hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. Typically they have used their loot in two ways: (1) to buy more land from their smaller neighbors; and (2) to invest in tractors, cottonpickers, fertilizer, weed-killers, six-row cultivators, and all the other devices of modern technology. As a result the efficiency of the big farms (often run by corporations) has increased spectacularly; they are now producing more per acre than ever before, and with a lot less manpower.

But the little farmer, whom our agricultural program is supposed to save does not get enough Government money to modernize his farm. Fischer correctly points out in his penetrating article that the small farmer just cannot compete under the existing program and "so he sells out, loads his mattress, his wife, and his eight children into the pickup truck, and heads for the city."

I can think of no reason why the Federal Government should give five producers over \$1 million apiece annually, and 11 producers over \$500,000 apiece, when the average farmer gets only \$831 a year, nor can I think of any reason why the taxpayers should pay hundreds of millions of dollars to "support" wealthy farmers who are receiving over \$50,000 in payments.

Furthermore, it is absurd to pay such fantastic amounts in price supports at a time when the surpluses in corn, wheat, vegetable oil, and rice have been entirely eliminated, and in a day when the demand for these items exceeds the supply.

This point was forcefully brought home by Harold B. Meyers writing in the December 1966 issue of Fortune magazine in his article entitled, "It's time to turn the farmers loose."

In part he said:

With the huge grain surpluses gone, now, if ever, is the time for a fresh look at U.S. agricultural policy. For many years the besetting problem of policy has been to deal with price-depressing overproduction, or the threat of it. Now at last a long-awaited opportunity is at hand—the opportunity to alter or abandon Government programs that have imposed complex restrictions on farmers and heavy costs on taxpayers.

What we can now do, and should do is to set about turning the farmers loose. We should dismantle present farm programs with deliberate speed, ending restraints on production and eliminating the income-supplement payments that induced farmers to accept the restraints. Farmers would then be free to make their own decisions about what and how much to grow. They would dispose of their output in the market, and get their reward from it. American consumers would have ample supplies of food, and the prospects for easing world hunger would be greatly improved. Abundance, in short, need no longer be considered a burden.

If there is a farm problem nowadays, it clearly is not a problem of poverty among commercial farmers. Where rural poverty does exist, it should be regarded as a welfare problem, not a farm problem. Since he produces meager crops and owns few acres, the poor farmer cannot benefit in any large way from price-support or acreage-diversion programs. Such programs may make prosperous farmers more prosperous, but they leave poor farmers still poor.

One further point which deserves consideration has been raised in the past by my colleague, the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]: Should we pay any money to State penal institutions for not growing certain crops? This would appear to me to be a highly questionable business. Yet, the fact remains that the Department of Agriculture paid out nearly \$1 million in 1966 to State-owned farms. In addition, \$70,177 was shelled out to the Midlane Farm Country Club in Lake County, Ill.

I am convinced that the average American farmer does not want Government-controlled production quotas, nor does he want to be paid for being non-productive. He does not look with favor on the giant farm corporations who profit from the failures of the family farm. I think it is significant that in the past, when I have offered amendments to limit the amount of subsidy payments to any one farmer or corporation, my proposal has received strong support from many of my so-called farm State colleagues.

The fact is that the vast amount of land in my own State of Maryland is rural. Farming is important to the economy of large segments of Maryland's residents. When I talk to them, and they are mostly family farmers, they come straight out and tell me what they think of price-support programs. They know that they could earn more without the programs.

This was particularly evident when Maryland tobacco farmers voted not to participate in the crop-support program. If they had participated, they would have been ruined by the very program that the Department of Agriculture said would help them. Now, since they rejected one of the Department's programs, the Department has blocked their participation in another program, one designed to encourage the export of American farm products. This is typical of the strong-arm tactics the Department has been known to use over the years.

We are in a year when we cannot afford to throw money away on nonproductive programs. I am sure that a study of the cost effectiveness of our subsidy program would bear out my contention that it is a waste of the taxpayers' money and not in his best interest. It is certainly not in the best interest of the family farmer, and it certainly does nothing to benefit the millions of rural poor in this country. It is for this reason that I have consistently opposed further funding of the CCC program, which frequently in the past has amounted to over one-half of the Agriculture Department's budget.

The measure we are considering today is an appropriation bill, not an authori-

zation, so it is not the place to try and rewrite our outdated farm policy. However, it is the proper place to put some brakes on extravagant programs. It is for this reason that I support this amendment to H.R. 10509.

I ask unanimous consent that a list of farms receiving over \$50,000 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Payments of \$500,000 to \$999,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)

ARIZONA	
Farmers Investment Co., Aguila (Maricopa County)-----	\$747,547
Youngker Farms, Buckeye (Maricopa County)-----	508,988

CALIFORNIA	
Vista Del Lland, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	622,840
Boston Ranch Co., Lemoore (Fresno County)-----	506,061
Kern County Land Co., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	652,057
Westlake Farms, Stratford (Kings County)-----	622,569

FLORIDA	
South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., South Bay (Palm Beach County)-----	576,433

HAWAII	
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)-----	577,426
Oahu Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)-----	526,171
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)-----	516,520

PUERTO RICO	
Luce & Co., Aguirre (Mayaguez County)-----	518,224

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)

ALABAMA	
E. F. Mauldin, Town Creek (Lawrence County)-----	\$101,398

ARIZONA	
O. L. Hilburn, Bowie (Cochise County)-----	116,000
Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park (Maricopa County)-----	275,056
Bogle Farms, Chandler (Maricopa County)-----	268,584
D. R. Hiett, Mesa (Maricopa County)-----	180,887
Waddell Ranch Co., Waddell (Maricopa County)-----	139,187
Fridenmaker Farms, Phoenix (Maricopa County)-----	130,396
Abel Bros., Tolleson (Maricopa County)-----	129,358
F. C. Layton, Tolleson (Maricopa County)-----	126,358
Ben Riggs & Son, Chandler (Maricopa County)-----	115,602
Ed Ambrose, Buckeye (Maricopa County)-----	114,975
J. L. Hodges Farming Co., Buckeye (Maricopa County)-----	114,619
Bkw Farms, Inc., Marana (Pima County)-----	285,508
John Kai, Marana (Pima County)-----	200,411
John J. and Ola V. Lord, Tucson (Pima County)-----	118,667
Kirby Hughes, Marana (Pima County)-----	112,017
C & V Sheep & Cattle Co., Inc., Maricopa (Pinal County)-----	453,328
Red River Land Co., Stanfield (Pinal County)-----	362,138
Hamilton Farms, Eloy (Pinal County)-----	347,810
John D. Singh, Casa Grande (Pinal County)-----	317,742

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

Ak Chin Enterprises, Maricopa (Pinal County)-----	\$278,422
Pima Community Farms, Sacaton (Pinal County)-----	273,303
Arizona Farming Co., Eloy (Pinal County)-----	218,523
L-4 Ranches, Inc., Queen Creek (Pinal County)-----	213,861
Coury Bros., Queen Creek (Pinal County)-----	193,437
W. T. Goiston Farms, Stanfield (Pinal County)-----	188,873
Kirby Hughes, Tucson (Pinal County)-----	185,163
Thunderbird Farms, Phoenix (Pinal County)-----	158,880
J. A. Roberts, Casa Grande (Pinal County)-----	155,276
Imperial Valley Cattle Co., Arizona City (Pinal County)-----	154,243
Rancho Tierra Prieta, Eloy (Pinal County)-----	148,291
Talia Farms, Inc., Stanfield (Pinal County)-----	142,695
Ray Farms Co., Litchfield Park (Pinal County)-----	134,239
Isom & Isom, Casa Grande (Pinal County)-----	132,166
Milton P. Smith, Jr., Maricopa (Pinal County)-----	125,962
Santa Cruz Farms, Inc., Eloy (Pinal County)-----	109,875
Paul Brophy, Casa Grande (Pinal County)-----	109,256
McCarthy Hilderbrand Farms, Eloy (Pinal County)-----	108,315
McFarland & Hanson Ranches, Coolidge (Pinal County)-----	107,453
Anderson Bros., Casa Grande (Pinal County)-----	105,266
Glenn Lane, Coolidge (Pinal County)-----	102,095
Barkley Co. of Arizona, Somerton (Yuma County)-----	324,588
Bruce Church, Inc., Yuma (Yuma County)-----	260,911
J. W. Oiberg, Yuma (Yuma County)-----	207,588
Colorado River Trading Co., Parker (Yuma County)-----	166,030
Jones Ranches, Eloy (Yuma County)-----	151,858
Texas Hill Farms, Yuma (Yuma County)-----	138,920
Ben Simmons, Parker (Yuma County)-----	128,941
Sherrill Lafolette, Phoenix (Yuma County)-----	102,512

ARKANSAS

M. K. Kuhn & B. K. Happell & VKC, (Crittenden County)-----	215,525
Bond Pittg. Co., Clarkdale (Crittenden County)-----	107,674
Arkansas State Penitentiary, Grady (Lincoln County)-----	122,090
George Yarborough, England (Lonoque County)-----	126,351
Howe Lumber Co., Inc., Wabash (Phillips County)-----	255,822
Brooks Griffin, Elaine (Phillips County)-----	158,405
Keiser Supply Co., Keiser (southern Mississippi County)-----	444,654
Wesson Farms, Inc., Victoria (southern Mississippi County)-----	177,083
Rufus C. Branch, Joiner (southern Mississippi County)-----	118,024
Armored Planting Co., Armored (southern Mississippi County)-----	102,405
J. G. Adams and Son, Hughes (St. Francis County)-----	136,021

CALIFORNIA

Five Points Ranch, Inc., Five Points (Fresno County)-----	471,583
Airway Farms, Inc., Fresno (Fresno County)-----	364,177

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Jack Harris, Inc., Five Points (Fresno County)-----	\$344,672
Sullivan & Gragnani, Tranquility (Fresno County)-----	290,914
McCarthy & Hildebrand, Burrel (Fresno County)-----	282,946
Schramm Ranches, Inc., San Joaquin (Fresno County)-----	270,600
Timco, Mendota (Fresno County)-----	250,005
Redfern Ranches, Inc., Dos Palos (Fresno County)-----	203,061
Coit Ranch, Inc., Mendota (Fresno County)-----	184,625
W'm H. Noble, Kerman (Fresno County)-----	166,794
Frank C. Diener Ranch, Five Points (Fresno County)-----	161,522
W. J. Deal, Mendota (Fresno County)-----	153,560
Raymond Thomas, Inc., Madera (Fresno County)-----	153,279
M. J. & R. S. Allen, Coalinga (Fresno County)-----	153,037
Hugh Bennett, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	149,917
Pilibos Bros., Inc., Fresno (Fresno County)-----	140,079
V. C. Britton, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	122,216
J. E. O'Neill, Inc., Fresno (Fresno County)-----	116,564
Linneman Ranches, Inc., Dos Palos (Fresno County)-----	113,742
Harnish Five Points, Five Points (Fresno County)-----	113,291
Ryan Bros., Mendota (Fresno County)-----	110,198
Telles Ranch, Inc., Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	108,398
Wood Ranches, Lemoore (Fresno County)-----	104,213
H. B. Murphy Co., Brawley (Imperial County)-----	358,079
Elmore Co., Brawley (Imperial County)-----	287,026
Jack Elmore, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	197,219
Russell Bros. Rches, Inc., Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	189,608
W. E. Young & W. E. Young, Jr., Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	181,182
Irvine Co., El Centro (Imperial County)-----	179,737
C. T. Dearborn, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	150,859
Sinclair Rches, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	141,045
J. H. Benson Est., Brawley (Imperial County)-----	140,576
Antone Borchard Co., Brawley (Imperial County)-----	133,201
Salton Sea Farms, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	128,762
Stephen H. Elmore, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	126,243
Donald H. Cox, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	110,196
Neil Fifield Co., Brawley (Imperial County)-----	107,892
Wynne & Elmore, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	104,585
Stafford Hannon, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	101,387
Adamek & Dessert, Seeley (Imperial County)-----	100,184
S. A. Camp Farms Co., Shafter (Kern County)-----	426,922
Müller & Lux, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	299,051
M & R Sheep Co., Oildale (Kern County)-----	286,949
Giumarra Vineyard Corp., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	246,882
Houchin Bros. Farming Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	245,313
W. B. Camp & Sons, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	192,080

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

O. M. Bryant, Jr., Pond (Kern County)-----	\$180,443
Mazze Farms, Arvin (Kern County)-----	173,014
C. J. Vignolo, Shafter (Kern County)-----	169,677
Reynold M. Mettler, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	129,743
Tejon Ranch Co., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	121,096
Em. H. Mettler & Sons, Shafter (Kern County)-----	111,918
Bidart Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	109,615
McKittrick Ranch, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	107,247
Cattani Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	105,318
Wheeler Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	100,259
West Haven Farming Co., Tulare (Kings County)-----	289,841
Vernon L. Thomas, Inc., Huron (Kings County)-----	285,953
J. G. Stone Land Co., Stratford (Kings County)-----	232,851
Glikey Farms, Inc., Corcoran (Kings County)-----	189,048
Borba Bros., Riverdale (Kings County)-----	154,573
Kern River Delta Farms, Wasco (Kern County)-----	153,323
Boyet Farming, Corcoran (Kings County)-----	117,265
Nichols Farms, Inc., Hanford (Kings County)-----	112,677
R. A. Rowan Co., Los Angeles (Kings County)-----	100,778
Red Top Ranch, Red Top (Madera County)-----	133,555
Bowles Farming Co., Los Banos (Merced County)-----	141,375
Wilco Produce, Blythe (Riverside County)-----	296,484
Riverview Farm & Cattle Co., Blythe (Riverside County)-----	266,654
Clarence Robinson, Blythe (Riverside County)-----	139,745
John Norton Farms, Blythe (Riverside County)-----	128,735
Kennedy Brothers, Indio (Riverside County)-----	107,466
C. J. Shannon & Sons, Tulare (Tulare County)-----	230,572
E. L. Wallace, Woodland (Yola County)-----	149,636
E. L. Wallace & Sons, Woodland (Yola County)-----	105,443
Heidrick Farms, Inc., Woodland (Yola County)-----	103,722

COLORADO

Olive W. Garvey, Garvey Farms Management Co., Colby, Kans. (Kiowa County)-----	107,110
Baughman Farms, Inc., Liberal, Kans. (Kit Carson County)-----	286,358

FLORIDA

Talisman Sugar Corp. Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	362,477
Florida Sugar Corp., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	151,146
A. Duda Sons, Inc., Oviedo (Palm Beach County)-----	130,064
715 Farms, Ltd., Pahokee (Palm Beach County)-----	113,336
Closter Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	100,475

HAWAII

Pioneer Mill Co., Honolulu (State office)-----	489,369
Ewa Plantation Co., Honolulu (State office)-----	458,220
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)-----	422,001
Kohala Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)-----	420,019

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

HAWAII—continued	
Grove Farm Co., Inc., Lihue (State office)	\$376,678
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)	359,639
Honokaa Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)	358,627
Hamakua Mill Co., Honolulu (State office)	335,885
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	317,639
Hutchinson Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	312,986
Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	302,336
Kahuku Plantation Co., Honolulu (State office)	208,135
Gayaud Robinson, Makeweli (State office)	183,761
INDIANA	
William Gehring, Inc., Rensselaer (Jasper County)	103,540
IOWA	
Francis Wisor Gooselake (Clinton County)	100,189
Amana Society, Middle-Amana (Iowa County)	155,006
KANSAS	
The Garden City Co., Garden City (Kearny County)	100,032
LOUISIANA	
Scopena Plantation, Bossier City (Bossier Parish)	118,608
J. P. Brown, Lake Providence (East Carroll Parish)	162,051
Epps Plantation, Epps (East Carroll Parish)	103,962
South Coast Corp., Mathews (Lafourche Parish)	281,823
Southdown, Inc., Thibodaux (Lafourche Parish)	163,868
J. H. Williams, Natchitoches (Natchitoches Parish)	132,285
Sterling Sugars, Inc., Franklin (St. Mary Parish)	116,530
MISSISSIPPI	
Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott (Bolivar County)	468,529
Robbins and Long, Rosedale (Bolivar County)	132,609
Dan Seligman, Shaw (Bolivar County)	124,515
Kline Planting Co., Alligator (Coahoma County)	118,618
Roundaway Planting Co., Alligator (Coahoma County)	116,592
Fred Tavoletti & Sons, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)	104,210
John B. & F. B. McKee, Friar Point (Coahoma County)	103,950
Oakhurst Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)	103,561
J. H. Sherard & Son, Sherard (Coahoma County)	103,184
Pal Sanders, Walls (De Soto County)	154,390
Topanco Caine Farm, Lake Cormorant (De Soto County)	106,773
B. W. Smith Planting Co., Louise (Humphreys County)	124,954
Blanche R. Slough, in care of T. L. Reed III, Belzoni (Humphreys County)	124,354
Buckhorn Planting Co., R.R. 2, Greenwood (Leflore County)	161,595
Four Fifths Plantation, R.R. 3, Greenwood (Leflore County)	124,124
West, Inc., R.R. 1, Sidon (Leflore County)	121,014
Wildwood Plantation, R.R. 3, Greenwood (Leflore County)	117,042
The Branw Farm, Schlater (Leflore County)	102,206
Harrison Evans, Shuqualak (Noxubee County)	189,729

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued	
Yandell Bros., Vance (Quitman County)	\$127,923
Pantherburn Co., Panther Burn (Sharkey County)	112,884
Cameta Plantation, Inc., Anguilla (Sharkey County)	105,164
Mrs. E. C. Eastland, Doddsville (Sunflower County)	129,997
Duncan Farms, Inc., No. 2, Inverness (Sunflower County)	115,419
Roy Flowers, Mattson (Tallahatchie County)	162,647
M. T. Hardy, Webb (Tallahatchie County)	110,625
Mike P. Sturdivant, Glendora (Tallahatchie County)	106,533
H. R. Watson & Sons, Tunica (Tunica County)	109,801
Live Oak Plantation, Arcola (Washington County)	188,455
Potter Bros., Inc., Arcola (Washington County)	154,232
Husbandville Plantation, care of W. T. Robertson, Holly Ridge (Washington County)	123,522
Torrey Wood & Son, Hollandale (Washington County)	118,143
Trail Lake Plantation, Tralake (Washington County)	115,179
W. T. Touchberry, care of Peru Plantation, Glen Allan (Washington County)	114,349
Dean & Co., Tribbett (Washington County)	110,646
R. A. Ingram, Leland (Washington County)	110,181
MONTANA	
Campbell Farming, Hardin (Big Horn County)	164,351
State of Montana, Helena (Sheridan County)	337,345
NEW MEXICO	
John Garrett & Sons, Clovis (Curry County)	143,608
Emma Lawrence, Hobbs (Lea County)	158,261
NORTH CAROLINA	
McNair Farms, Inc., T. J. Harris, Red Springs (Hoke County)	195,053
OHIO	
Ward Walton & Associates Inc., Upper Sandusky (Marion County)	127,850
OREGON	
Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton (Umatilla County)	107,647
PUERTO RICO	
A. Roig Sucrs., Humacao (Mayaguez County)	349,095
C. Brewer P.R. Co., Fajardo (Mayaguez County)	308,294
Suen J. Serralles, Mercedita (Mayaguez County)	274,403
A. Martinez, Jr., trust, Aguadilla (Mayaguez County)	131,385
C. Oppengeimr Admini, Guayanilla (Mayaguez County)	117,900
SOUTH CAROLINA	
W. R. Mayes, Mayesville (Sumter County)	167,083
TEXAS	
Three Way Land Co., De Kalb (Bowie County)	192,958
H. H. Moore & Sons, Navasota (Brazos County)	274,902
Tom J. Moore, Navasota (Brazos County)	274,719
Est. Geo. C. Chance, Bryan (Burlington County)	112,592
Martha M. Russell, San Benito (Cameron County)	103,134
Edwin P. Carroll, Panhandle (Carrson County)	130,093

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—continued	
Hill Farms, Hart (Castro County)	\$142,119
Ware Farms Co., Dimmitt (Castro County)	107,180
Carl Easterwood, Dimmitt (Castro County)	103,461
Jimmie Cluck, Hart (Castro County)	101,778
J. K. Griffith, Morton (Cochran County)	275,921
John A. Wheeler, Lorenzo (Cochran County)	167,922
Bill Weaver, Lamesa (Dawson County)	111,136
Taft McGee, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)	129,080
Perrin Bros., Hereford (Deaf Smith County)	109,488
R. C. Goodwin, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)	109,212
Lee Moor Farms, Clint (El Pasco County)	101,494
Texas Department of Corrections, Central Farm 520, Sugarland (Fort Bend County)	288,911
Ercell Givens, Abernathy (Hale County)	152,727
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., Houston 2 (Hidalgo County)	152,352
Sebastian Cotton & Grain Corp., Sebastian (Hidalgo County)	133,190
Helen Engelman Stegle, Elsa (Hidalgo County)	121,889
Krenmueller Farms, San Juan (Hidalgo County)	102,879
Rio Farms, Inc., Edcouch (Hidalgo County)	101,801
R. T. Hoover Farms, Fabens (Hudspeth County)	240,518
C. L. Ranch, Del City (Hudspeth County)	119,233
Halsell Estate, Kansas City (Lamb County)	134,586
Busby Farms, Olton (Lamb County)	100,733
Pendell and Roseta Farms, Eagle Pass (Maverick County)	135,048
Sun Valley Farms, Inc., Fort Stockton (Pecos County)	159,810
Clark & Roberts, Pecos (Red River County)	173,407
Worsham Bros., Pecos (Reeves County)	217,126
U-Bar Land and Cattle Co., Pecos (Reeves County)	178,822
Kesey Bros., Pecos (Reeves County)	165,622
Kenneth Lindemann, Pecos (Reeves County)	146,773
Mi Vida Farms, Inc., Pecos (Reeves County)	113,701
John W. Niglaizzo, Hearne (Robertson County)	110,526
F. H. Vahlsing, Inc., Mathis (San Patricio County)	138,880
Fowler E. McDaniel, Tulla (Swisher County)	141,236
W. T. Waggoner trust estate, Vernon (Wilbarger County)	128,007
WASHINGTON	
Broughton Land Co., Dayton (Columbia County)	103,545
State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, Ephrata (Lincoln County)	125,552
<i>Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)</i>	
ALABAMA	
W. L. Corcoran, Eufaula (Barbour County)	\$54,666
Ben F. Bowden, Eufaula (Barbour County)	51,227
Joe I. McHugh, Orrville (Dallas County)	90,554
G. T. Hamilton, Hillsboro (Lawrence County)	65,449

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ALABAMA—continued

Grady Windle Parker, Courtland (Lawrence County)----- \$55,974
T. J. Jones, Sprott (Perry County) -- 55,330

ARIZONA

Luckett Farms, Bowie (Cochise County)----- 88,884
M. H. Barnes, San Simon (Cochise County)----- 70,660
Eaton Fruit Co., Inc., Willcox (Cochise County)----- 63,152
Gus Arzberger, Willcox (Cochise County)----- 50,372
H. L. Anderson, Peoria (Maricopa County)----- 96,915
Southmountain Farms, Inc., Laveen (Maricopa County)----- 94,381
A. J. Lewis, Scottsdale (Maricopa County)----- 92,852
Hardesty Bros., Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 92,520
Morrison Bros., Higley (Maricopa County)----- 92,072
Wallace Bales, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 85,210
Harris Cattle Co., Chandler (Maricopa County)----- 84,639
Sutton Bros., Phoenix (Maricopa County)----- 82,705
Woodrow Lewis, Chandler (Maricopa County)----- 79,080
Henry L. Voss, Phoenix (Maricopa County)----- 77,989
H. C. McGarity, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 77,058
King Farms, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 73,116
Power Ranches, Inc., Higley (Maricopa County)----- 72,627
James A. Wilson, Phoenix (Maricopa County)----- 71,568
S. L. Narramore, Phoenix, Maricopa County)----- 71,039
Vantex Land & Development (Maricopa County)----- 68,938
Don H. Bennett, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 68,775
Robert B. Coplen, Laveen (Maricopa County)----- 65,698
Leyton Woolf, Glendale (Maricopa County)----- 64,888
Raymond D. Schnepf, Queen Creek (Maricopa County)----- 63,971
Dougherty Ranch, Phoenix (Maricopa County)----- 63,287
Gilbert Turner, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 63,128
Phelps & Palmer, Mesa (Maricopa County)----- 62,501
James M. Hamilton, Chandler (Maricopa County)----- 60,852
Arena Co. of Arizona, Glendale (Maricopa County)----- 60,437
S & P Farms, Inc., Gila Bend (Maricopa County)----- 59,122
W. H. Haggard, Jr., Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 58,686
D. L. Hadley, Chandler (Maricopa County)----- 58,654
Jacob S. Stephens, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 58,127
Barney-Mecham, Queen Creek (Maricopa County)----- 57,470
M. I. Vance & J. A. Mortensen, Jr., Tempe (Maricopa County)----- 57,359
R. D. Beebe & Sons, Mesa (Maricopa County)----- 56,920
F. M. Gorrell, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 56,854
J. S. Hoopes, Chandler (Maricopa County)----- 55,592
Chico Farms, Peoria (Maricopa County)----- 55,306
Enterprise Ranch, Buckeye (Maricopa County)----- 53,835
Dobson & Patterson, Mesa (Maricopa County)----- 53,098

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

Arthur E. Price, Chandler (Maricopa County)----- \$52,570
Bob Stump, Phoenix (Maricopa County)----- 52,361
Salt River Farms, Mesa (Maricopa County)----- 51,646
Kempton & Snedigar, Tempe (Maricopa County)----- 51,512
Ted Siek, Glendale (Maricopa County)----- 50,966
Eldon K. Parish, Phoenix (Mohave County)----- 74,885
Argee Farms, Inc., Tucson (Pima County)----- 92,541
C. & W. Ranches, Inc., Marana (Pima County)----- 86,358
Avra Land & Cattle, Tucson (Pima County)----- 75,268
Luckett Farms, Cortaro, Tucson (Pima County)----- 65,813
Claude Hughes, Marana (Pima County)----- 53,147
Watson Farms, Marana (Pima County)----- 50,023
Fred Enke, Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 95,536
Diwan Ranches, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 93,281
L Z Farms, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 92,119
Sunset Ranches, Inc., Eloy (Pinal County)----- 91,171
Empire Farms, Eloy (Pinal County)----- 90,905
Bud Anti, Inc., Red Rock (Pinal County)----- 88,205
Edward Pretzer, Eloy (Pinal County)----- 84,779
P. S. Thompson, Eloy (Pinal County)----- 84,599
H. L. Holland, Coolidge (Pinal County)----- 83,572
Combs & Clegg Ranches, Inc., Queen Creek (Pinal County)----- 82,019
McFaddin Ranches, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 80,943
Wilbur Wuertz, Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 80,866
Anderson-Palmisand Fms, Maricopa (Pinal County)----- 80,137
Grant E. Peterson, Coolidge (Pinal County)----- 78,998
Jack Ralson, Maricopa (Pinal County)----- 78,618
M. M. Alexander, Eloy (Pinal County)----- 78,030
C. Ray Robinson, Eloy (Pinal County)----- 75,902
Chas. Urrea & Sons, Mesa (Pinal County)----- 74,709
Rex Neely, Chandler (Pinal County)----- 74,655
Pinal Farms, Inc., Stanfield (Pinal County)----- 74,077
K. K. Skousen, Chandler (Pinal County)----- 73,507
Duane Ellsworth, Queen Creek (Pinal County)----- 72,612
C. J. & L. Farms, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 71,355
Emmett Jobe, Queen Creek (Pinal County)----- 70,814
Independent Gin Co., Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 69,815
Saguaro Farms, Florence (Pinal County)----- 69,635
Dunn Farms, Maricopa (Pinal County)----- 67,587
Crouch Bros., Maricopa (Pinal County)----- 65,637
N. S. Cooper, Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 64,653
Alex & Norman Pretzer, Eloy (Pinal County)----- 64,162
Finley Bros., Gilbert (Pinal County)----- 63,453
Marathon Farms, Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 61,768

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

J. H. Farms, Coolidge (Pinal County)----- \$60,772
M. H. Montgomery, Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 60,711
Telles Ranch, Inc., Eloy (Pinal County)----- 60,288
Robert D. Bechtel, Coolidge (Pinal County)----- 59,613
Bud Blum, Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 59,428
J. B. Johnston, Phoenix (Pinal County)----- 56,210
Korsten & Korsten, Stanfield (Pinal County)----- 55,057
Buckshot Farms, Inc., Stanfield (Pinal County)----- 55,048
Roy Wales, Queen Creek (Pinal County)----- 54,786
Gilbert Bros., Casa Grande (Pinal County)----- 54,391
John Smith, Maricopa (Pinal County)----- 54,118
R. P. Anderson, Coolidge (Pinal County)----- 53,665
Attaway Ranches Trust, Coolidge (Pinal County)----- 52,971
Otice Self, Stanfield (Pinal County)----- 52,770
R. W. Neely, Florence (Pinal County)----- 52,534
Sunshine Valley Ranches, Eloy (Pinal County)----- 51,342
C. V. Hanna, Coolidge (Pinal County)----- 50,640
Hamilton Farms, Inc., Florence (Pinal County)----- 50,279
Earl Hughes, Gadsden (Yuma County)----- 99,410
Woods Co., Yuma (Yuma County)----- 81,953
James A. Wilson, Phoenix (Yuma County)----- 76,929
C and V Growers, Inc., Maricopa (Yuma County)----- 75,526
Wm. M. Harrison, Yuma (Yuma County)----- 70,132
M and V Farms, Ehrenberg (Yuma County)----- 65,509
Glen Holt, Parker (Yuma County)----- 64,849
Clayton Farms, Ehrenberg (Yuma County)----- 53,613

ARKANSAS

Alpe Bros., Crawfordville (Crittenden County)----- 90,621
J. F. Twist Plantation, Twist (Crittenden County)----- 89,412
Allen Helms, Clarkedale (Crittenden County)----- 88,385
Carlson Bros., Marion (Crittenden County)----- 80,109
N. S. Garrett & Sons, Proctor (Crittenden County)----- 74,174
Mallory Farms, Chatfield (Crittenden County)----- 73,489
Pacco, Inc., Turrell (Crittenden County)----- 73,000
Pirani & Sons, Turrell (Crittenden County)----- 72,129
Bruins Png Co., Hughes (Crittenden County)----- 71,569
J O E Beck Trust, Hughes (Crittenden County)----- 71,341
Carter Planting Co., Clarkedale (Crittenden County)----- 67,581
Richland Plan, Inc., Hughes (Crittenden County)----- 63,720
O. W. Rodgers, West Memphis (Crittenden County)----- 63,324
Lake Plantation, care of L. Taylor, Jr., Hughes (Crittenden County)----- 62,879
H. E. Cupples, Hughes (Crittenden County)----- 55,999
Bloodworth Co., Crawfordville (Crittenden County)----- 54,887
E. H. Clarke & Co., Hughes (Crittenden County)----- 51,492
William B. Rhodes Co., Marion (Crittenden County)----- 51,181

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARKANSAS—continued

James W. Young, Jr., Crawfordsville (Crittenden County)-----	\$51,134
Ragland Plant, Inc., care of C. G. Morgan, Hughes (Crittenden County)-----	50,558
D & J, Inc., Crawfordsville (Crittenden County)-----	50,532
O'Neal & Son, Inc., Crawfordsville (Crittenden County)-----	50,343
Nickey-Eason Plantation, Hughes (Crittenden County)-----	50,025
E. D. McKnight, Parkin (Cross County)-----	83,353
H. P. Sisk, Parkin (Cross County)---	60,729
J. H. Johnston, Jr., Birdeye (Cross County)-----	51,717
Elms Planting Corporation, Altheimer (Jefferson County)-----	90,538
Cornerstone Farm & Gin Co., Pine Bluff (Jefferson County)-----	74,833
B. N. Word Co., Inc., Wabbaseka (Jefferson County)-----	56,431
Lawrence E. Taylor, Bradley (Lafayette County)-----	52,651
Sweet Bros., Widener (Lee County)---	80,404
H. T. Dillahunt & Sons, Hughes (Lee County)-----	78,384
C. E. Yancey & Sons, Marianna (Lee County)-----	75,488
Miller Farms, Inc., Marianna (Lee County)-----	52,437
Holthoff Bros., Gould (Lincoln County)-----	60,802
H. R. Wood & Son, Inc., Grady (Lincoln County)-----	53,614
Price Plantation, Inc., Garland (Miller County)-----	51,993
Ralph Abramson, Holly Grove (Monroe County)-----	54,758
Highland Lake Farm, 46 Waverly Wood, Helena (Phillips County)---	88,748
Alexander Farms, Inc., 46 Waverly Wood, Helena (Phillips County)---	81,758
Wood-Sanderlin Farm, Crumrod (Phillips County)-----	69,647
Buron Griffin, Box 571, Helena (Phillips County)-----	61,868
Tunney Stinnett, Elaine (Phillips County)-----	55,699
A. R. Keese, 326 Walnut, Helena (Phillips County)-----	51,057
Riverside Farm, R.F.D. 1, Box 330D, Helena (Phillips County)-----	50,561
Semmes Farm Corp., Box 205, Joiner (South Mississippi County)-----	73,368
Lowrance Bros. & Co., Driver, (South Mississippi County)-----	72,864
R. D. Hughes, Box 67, Blytheville (South Mississippi County)-----	70,915
H. T. Bonds Sons, Inc., R.F.D. 1, Lepanto (South Mississippi County)-----	59,439
Leonard Ellison, Luxora (South Mississippi County)-----	58,868
M. J. Koehler, Dell (South Mississippi County)-----	58,282
Wesley Stallings, R.F.D. 2, Box 47, Blytheville (South Mississippi County)-----	57,288
J. A. Crosthwait, Box 351, Osceola (South Mississippi County)-----	55,689
Midway Farms, Inc., R.F.D. 1, Joiner (South Mississippi County)-----	55,673
Henry Battle, Box 157, Joiner (South Mississippi County)-----	51,622
Larry Woodard Farms, Inc., Lepanto (South Mississippi County)-----	50,867
Miller Lumber Co., Marianna (St. Francis County)-----	97,174
W. W. Draper, Jr., 402 Mockinbird Lane, Forrest City (St. Francis County)-----	89,389
Shannon Bros. Enterprises, Box 2863 Desota Sta., Memphis, Tenn. (St. Francis County)-----	64,841
M. E. Johnson, Widener (St. Francis County)-----	59,810

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARKANSAS—continued

Chappell & Moore, Box 166, Forrest City (St. Francis County)-----	\$55,649
John T. Higgins & Son, Forrest City (St. Francis County)-----	55,340
L. E. Burch, Jr., Hughes (St. Francis County)-----	52,866

CALIFORNIA

M & T, Inc., P.O. Box 308, Chico (Butte County)-----	57,793
Giusti Farms, Suite 904, 2220 Tulare, Fresno (Fresno County)-----	95,712
Weeth Ranches, Inc., Box 924, Coalinga (Fresno County)-----	90,078
O'Neill Farms, Inc., P.O. Box 5, Huron (Fresno County)-----	86,938
Wolfson Bros., P.O. Box 311, Los Banos (Fresno County)-----	86,606
Pappas & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 477, Mendota (Fresno County)-----	84,070
M. L. Dudley & Co., 515 N. Harrison, Fresno (Fresno County)-----	83,871
Rabb Bros., Box 736, San Joaquin (Fresno County)-----	83,095
S. E. Lowrance Ranch, Box 36, Tranquillity (Fresno County)-----	78,887
Gordon Bros., P.O. Box 366, Tranquillity (Fresno County)-----	74,821
Deavenport Ranches, Inc., 910 E. Swift, Fresno (Fresno County)---	73,882
J & J Ranch, P.O. Box 155, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	73,091
Hogue Produce Co., Box 66, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	71,796
Sam & D. M. Biancucci, P.O. Box 337, Firebaugh (Fresno County)---	71,184
J. C. Anderson, 10610 W. Whitesbridge, Fresno (Fresno County)---	70,973
Poso Dairy Farms, Inc., 38282 W. Silaxo, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	70,834
Goodman Traction Ranch, Box 427 Tranquillity (Fresno County)---	66,635
Sierra Dawn Farms, 45949 W. Shields, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	64,127
Drew Farms, Inc., 50860 W. Herndon, Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	62,680
S & S Ranch, Inc., Box 22, Mendota (Fresno County)-----	62,595
Wood & Gragnani, P. O. Box 333, Tranquillity (Fresno County)-----	61,821
J. B. Hawkins, P.O. Box 566, Fresno (Fresno County)-----	61,768
Starkey & Erwin, P.O. Box 669, Avenal (Fresno County)-----	61,453
Vincent Kovacevich, 8580 W. Whitesbridge, Fresno (Fresno County)-----	60,341
Willson Farms, Inc., Fresno (Fresno County)-----	59,589
Kriesant Operating Co., Inc., Mendota (Fresno County)-----	58,854
Griffin & Griffin, Coalinga (Fresno County)-----	57,882
Pucheu Ranch, Mendota (Fresno County)-----	57,356
Robert Cardwell, Fresno (Fresno County)-----	56,436
Marchini Bros., Tranquillity (Fresno County)-----	56,032
Aladdin Ranch, Fresno (Fresno County)-----	52,805
W. A. Klepper & Son, Caruthers (Fresno County)-----	52,749
Ed Wilkins, Tranquillity (Fresno County)-----	52,096
Davis Drier & Elevator, Inc., Firebaugh (Fresno County)-----	51,464
Claremont Farms, Huron (Fresno County)-----	51,374
Vierhus Farms, Coalinga (Fresno County)-----	51,312
BTV Farms, Tranquillity (Fresno County)-----	51,216
Rusconi Farms, San Joaquin (Fresno County)-----	51,203

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

W. F. McFarlane, Clovis (Fresno County)-----	\$51,106
Coelho Farms, Riverdale (Fresno County)-----	50,939
Frank Ayerza, Tranquillity (Fresno County)-----	50,186
Williams & Quick, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	95,083
Chas. Vonderahe, San Diego (Imperial County)-----	87,698
Griset Bros., Santa Ana (Imperial County)-----	87,319
George B. Willoughby, El Centro (Imperial Valley)-----	86,156
Jack Bros. & McBurney, Inc., Brawley (Imperial County)-----	85,059
Reese & Krepla, Westmorland (Imperial County)-----	79,701
Johnson & Drysdale, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	78,824
Fifield Farms, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	76,062
California Sturges Ginning Co., Arizona (Imperial County)-----	75,451
Ed Wiest, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	75,120
Hugh Hudson Ranches, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	74,331
Hawk & Sperber, Holtville (Imperial County)-----	72,926
John Baretta, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	68,578
Abatti Bros., El Centro (Imperial County)-----	68,279
Harry Schmidt Farms, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	66,426
Dessert Seed Co., Inc., El Centro (Imperial Valley)-----	65,784
J. N. Osterkamp Rches, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	62,719
J. M. Bryant, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	61,173
House & Haskell, El Centro (Imperial County)-----	59,690
Kenneth Reynolds, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	59,621
Dearborn & Maraccini, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	56,892
Davis Beauchamp, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	56,589
Robert C. Brown, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	56,564
Correll Farms, Inc., Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	54,784
Jake Brown, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	54,112
Jeankins Farms, El Centro (Imperial County)-----	51,616
Opal Fry & Son, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	99,114
L. I. Rhodes & Sons, Wasco (Kern County)-----	90,280
M & I Farms, Delano (Kern County)-----	96,830
Coberly West Co., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	95,766
Twin Farms, Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	92,168
Kern Valley Farms, Arvin (Kern County)-----	91,566
Sanders & Sanders, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	88,696
The Mirasol Co., Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	87,817
Willis & Kurtz, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	87,542
Rossi Bros. Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	87,149
G. Mendiburu & Son, Oildale (Kern County)-----	38,347
Tracy Fanch, Inc., Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	85,034
Milham Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	83,234
Campco Farming Co., Shafter (Kern County)-----	79,744
Paul Pilgrim, Shafter (Kern County)-----	78,869

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Sill Prop, Inc., Bakersfield (Kern County)	\$78,427
E. O. Mitchell, Inc., Arvin (Kern County)	78,096
W. A. Banks, Bakersfield (Kern County)	73,442
L. A. Robertson Farms, Inc., Shafter (Kern County)	73,281
John Kovacevich, Arvin (Kern County)	71,794
C. Mettler, Bakersfield (Kern County)	70,569
Ridgeside Farms, Arvin (Kern County)	70,169
Kennedy & Stephens, Bakersfield (Kern County)	68,605
Sanders Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County)	68,580
Voth Farms, Inc., Wasco (Kern County)	68,549
Cerros Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)	66,980
Barnard Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)	66,796
South Lake Ranch, Bakersfield (Kern County)	64,185
Porter Land Co., Bakersfield (Kern County)	63,191
B. S. Baldwin, Bakersfield (Kern County)	62,512
C. R. Wedel Estate, Wasco (Kern County)	62,008
Marvin Lane, Shafter (Kern County)	61,881
Garone Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)	61,833
Henson & Sons, Bakersfield (Kern County)	60,288
Robert T. Johnson, Bakersfield (Kern County)	60,208
Jimmie Icardo, Bakersfield (Kern County)	59,990
Joe G. Fanucchi & Sons, Bakersfield (Kern County)	59,630
S. K. Farms, Buttonwillow (Kern County)	59,233
W. B. Camp, Jr., Inc., Bakersfield (Kern County)	59,187
S. Chernabaeff, Wasco (Kern County)	55,736
Antongiovanni Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)	55,615
John Valpredo, Bakersfield (Kern County)	54,858
Bloemhof May Co., Buttonwillow (Kern County)	53,816
Parsons Ranch, Buttonwillow (Kern County)	53,175
I & M Sheep Co., Oildale (Kern County)	52,795
Little & Hanes, Wasco (Kern County)	52,473
H. Buller Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County)	51,718
J. Kroeker Sons, Shafter (Kern County)	51,366
Barling Bros., Wasco (Kern County)	50,888
Schwartz Farms, Inc., Stratford (Kings County)	93,510
Wedderburn Bros., Lemoore (Kings County)	91,675
Harp & Hansen, Corcoran (Kings County)	83,444
Newton Bros., Stratford (Kings County)	80,963
Loan Oak Ranch, Corcoran (Kings County)	77,151
Jones Farms, Stratford (Kings County)	71,605
F. Hansen Ranch, Corcoran (Kings County)	68,561
Peterson Farms, Corcoran (Kings County)	62,582

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Inco Farms, Inc., Bonsall (Kings County)	\$58,274
W. W. Boswell, Jr., Corcoran (Kings County)	58,188
R. S. Barlow, Lemoore (Kings County)	54,110
John Fuson, Lebec (Los Angeles County)	88,755
Godde & Ritter, Lancaster (Los Angeles County)	58,083
Schuh Bros., Chowchilla (Madera County)	95,365
Dave Mendrin & Sons, Madera (Madera County)	93,740
Hooper Farms, Inc., Chowchilla (Madera County)	62,759
A. K. Baker, Madera (Madera County)	62,587
San Juan Ranching Co., Dos Palos (Merced County)	86,286
Wolfsen Land & Cattle, Los Banos (Merced County)	74,745
Mesa Farms, Inc., King City (Monterey County)	68,028
Rummonds Bros. Ranches, Thermal (Riverside County)	68,356
George Arakelian, Blythe (Riverside County)	67,250
George T. Scott, Blythe (Riverside County)	63,692
Delta Ranches, Inc., Blythe (Riverside County)	52,335
Pl-Land & Cattle Co., Blythe (Riverside County)	51,185
Rey Brothers, Paicines (San Benito County)	55,116
Salzer Victoria, Inc., Hanford (San Joaquin County)	67,347
Jackson & Reinert, Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo County)	51,493
R. L. Calhoun, Taft (Santa Barbara County)	58,613
Arnold Collier, Dixon (Salano County)	51,038
Newhall Land & Farming, El Nido (Sutter County)	74,418
F. J. McCarthy & Sons, Tulare (Tulare County)	95,890
G. L. Pratt, Visalia (Tulare County)	88,783
Roy D. Murray, Earlimart (Tulare County)	86,809
Lesley W. Smith, Pixley (Tulare County)	76,011
Jack Phillips, Delano (Tulare County)	70,132
Porter Estate Co., San Francisco (Tulare County)	65,550
Correia Bros., Visalia (Tulare County)	62,928
E. W. Merritt Est., Porterville (Tulare County)	58,825
Roberts Farms, Inc., Porterville (Tulare County)	58,120
J & J Farms, Tulare (Tulare County)	57,630
Di Giorgio Fruit Corp., Delano (Tulare County)	56,100
Baker Bros., Earlimart (Tulare County)	54,844
Mitchellinda Ranches, Alpaugh (Tulare County)	52,303
A.T. & J.R. Villard, Delano (Tulare County)	51,138
McCallister Bros., Visalia (Tulare County)	50,472
Doe Cattle & Land Co., Visalia (Tulare County)	50,464
C. Bruce Mace Ranch, Inc., Davis (Yola County)	88,017
Layton Knaggs, Woodland (Yola County)	64,940
Chew Bros., Sacraments (Yola County)	52,772
Heidrick Bros., Woodland (Yola County)	51,763

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

COLORADO

Monaghan Farms Co., Commerce City (Adams County)	\$51,427
Spady Bros., Las Animas (Bent County)	51,626
Jake Broyles, Lamar (Bent County)	50,084
John Kriss, Kansas (Cheyenne County)	64,214
Profit Sharing TR 3-D, Inc., Denver (Crowley County)	86,575
Delmer Zwegardt, Burlington (Kit Carson County)	90,154
Penny Ranch, Burlington (Kit Carson County)	58,333
Hinkhouse Bros., Burlington (Kit Carson County)	51,826
X Y Ranch Co., in care of Ray Jameson, Granada (Prowers County)	87,884
C. H. Fletcher, Lycan (Prowers County)	50,909
Jean Eichheim, Nunn (Weld County)	50,815

FLORIDA

John Tiedtke, Clewiston (Glades County)	79,230
Sugarcane Farms, Palm Beach (Palm Beach County)	98,065
S. N. Knight Sons, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	95,699
S. D. Sugar Corp., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	80,999
Wedgeworth Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	73,772
Vinegar Bend Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	71,022
New Hope Sugar Co., Palm Beach (Palm Beach County)	68,564
Sam Senter Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	65,890
Billy Rogers Farms, South Bay (Palm Beach County)	64,839
Hatton Bros., Inc., Pahokee (Palm Beach County)	62,984
J. Allen Baker Farms, Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	58,441
South Bay Growers, Inc., South Bay (Palm Beach County)	55,463
Eastgate Farms, Inc., Orlando (Palm Beach County)	51,880

GEORGIA

Quinton Rogers, Waynesboro (Burke County)	60,213
Roy Barefield, Alexander (Burke County)	55,300
Singletary Farms, Blakely (Early County)	63,994
Hubert Cheek, Jr., Bowersville (Hart County)	53,091
W. A. Rountree, Dublin (Laurens County)	54,866
W. J. Estes, Haralson (Meriwether County)	51,670
D. W. Malcom, Bostwick (Morgan County)	64,594
Rufus Peede, Ellaville (Schley County)	60,249
Millhaven Co., J. K. Boddiford, manager, Millhaven (Screven County)	51,555
W. K. Jones, Dawson (Terrell County)	53,530
Guy H. Shivers, Sr., Norwood (Warren County)	62,529
Fred C. Evans, Bartow (Washington County)	54,496

HAWAII

Waimea Sugar Mill Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	54,731
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IDAHO

J. Walt Vanderford, Aberdeen (Bingham County)	52,166
Heclar Ranch, Inc., Burley (Cassia County)	80,329
Vernon B. Clinton, Rupert (Minidoka County)	61,897

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

IDAHO—continued

Ruby Co. Farms, Inc., Burley (Minidoka County)-----	\$57,568
Morgan Shillington Farms Co., Rupert (Minidoka County)-----	55,570
Wagner Brothers, Inc., Lewiston (Nez Perce County)-----	65,500
Ira McIntosh and Sons, Lewiston (Nez Perce County)-----	59,205

ILLINOIS

C. H. Moore Trust Est., Clinton (De Witt County)-----	65,447
Meadowlark Farms, I. H. Reiss, Fisher Building, Sullivan (Fulton County)-----	60,915
Edward C. Sumner, Jr., Milford (Iroquois County)-----	56,818
Midlane Farm Ct. Club, Dennis Gent, Wadsworth (Lake County)-----	70,177
Martin Bros. Implement Co., Roanoke (Woodford County)-----	77,965

INDIANA

Pinelands N A, Fort Wayne (Allen County)-----	68,235
Dale Armbruster, Woodburn (Allen County)-----	67,820
Interstate Industrial Pk., Fort Wayne (Allen County)-----	67,820
Savich Farms, Rensselaer (Jasper County)-----	56,895
Robert A. Churchill, Lake Village (Newton County)-----	65,247
Mary Jo Hegarty, Newport (Parke County)-----	75,030
Overmyer Farms, care of Lee Overmyer, Francesville (Pulaski County)-----	74,364
Arthur P. Gumz, North Judson (Pulaski County)-----	66,118
E. Gumz, Inc., North Liberty (St. Joseph County)-----	57,320
Richard Gumz, North Judson (Starke County)-----	85,802

IOWA

Garst Co., Coon Rapids (Carroll County)-----	70,923
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KANSAS

First National Bank Trust, M. Lewis, First National Bank, Kansas City (Comanche County)-----	64,873
Andrew E. Larson, Garden City (Finney County)-----	53,813
A. Sell Estate, Aurora, Colo. (Greeley County)-----	65,250
O. Steele, Ford (Greeley County)-----	59,807
Kleymann Bros., care of F. J. Kleymann, Tribune (Greeley County)-----	50,038
Vernon G. Kropp, Winfield (Kearney County)-----	67,553
W. R. Cottrell, Meade (Meade County)-----	56,263
J. Edmond Ely, Garden City (Scott County)-----	65,885
Lloyd Kontny, Goodland (Sherman County)-----	50,962
G H J Farms, Ltd., Johnson (Stanton County)-----	75,285
Paul E. Plummer & Sons, Johnson (Stanton County)-----	68,183
Clarence Winger, Johnson (Stanton County)-----	58,192
Walter Herrick, Johnson (Stanton County)-----	51,121
James S. Garvey, Colby (Thomas County)-----	97,267
Willard W. Garvey, Colby (Thomas County)-----	59,846
Herman Bott, Palmer (Washington County)-----	50,508

KENTUCKY

Lambert Scott, Ledbetter (Livingston County)-----	94,331
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Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

LOUISIANA

Churchill & Thibaut, Inc., Donaldsonville (Ascension County)-----	\$51,062
Rosedale Planting Co., Inc., Benton (Bossier County)-----	50,214
Clyde Clements, Clements Bros., Ida (Caddo County)-----	78,790
Stinson & Stinson, Gilliam (Caddo County)-----	59,660
R. G. Smitherman, Jr., Shreveport (Caddo County)-----	58,906
Cecilia L. Ellerbe, Shreveport (Caddo County)-----	54,795
L. R. Kirby, Jr., Belcher (Caddo County)-----	53,159
G. A. Frierson, Shreveport (Caddo County)-----	50,273
Carrol Rice, Sicily Island (Catahoula County)-----	55,437
Hollybrook Land Co., Inc., Lake Providence (E. Carroll County)-----	86,949
Russell Fleeman, Lake Providence (E. Carroll County)-----	53,803
Shepherd & Shepherd, Lake Providence (E. Carroll County)-----	51,610
A. Wilberts Sons L/S Co., Plaquemine (Iberville County)-----	74,559
Ashly Plantation, Tallulah (Madison County)-----	64,148
Barham, Inc., care of Joe Barham, Oak Ridge (Morehouse County)-----	96,902
James U. Yeldell, Jr., Mer Rouge (Morehouse County)-----	61,567
Mason & Goodwin, Monroe (Ouachita County)-----	77,098
W. A. Calloway, Boxco (Ouachita County)-----	65,587
L. H. Woodruff, McDade (Red River County)-----	57,257
R. R. Rhymes Farm, Rayville (Richland County)-----	54,211
C. L. Morris, Rayville (Richland County)-----	54,134
Rodrigue Planting Co., Vacherie (St. Charles County)-----	72,235
E. R. McDonald & Sons, Newellton (Tensas County)-----	73,466
Milliken & Farwell, Inc., Port Allen (West Baton Rouge County)-----	75,904
Harry L. Laws, Co., Inc., Brusly (West Baton Rouge County)-----	53,129
Louisiana State Penitentiary, Angola (West Feliciana County)-----	92,135

MISSISSIPPI

J. A. Howarth, Jr., Cleveland (Bolivar County)-----	98,744
Allen Gray Estate, Benoit (Bolivar County)-----	97,955
Brooks Cotton Co., Shelby (Bolivar County)-----	90,090
McMurphy Farms, Duncan (Bolivar County)-----	77,193
Lewis Barksdale, Jr., Deeson (Bolivar County)-----	67,200
Carr Planting Co., D. C. Carr, Jr., Clarksdale (Bolivar County)-----	65,818
H. B. Hood, Duncan (Bolivar County)-----	64,440
J. R. Smith, Merigold (Bolivar County)-----	62,296
W. L. Smith, Cleveland (Bolivar County)-----	60,906
Dossett Plantation, Inc., Beulah (Bolivar County)-----	59,923
H. H. Lawler, Rosedale (Bolivar County)-----	53,927
Warfield Bros., Gunnison (Bolivar County)-----	52,630
J. E. Bobo, Gunnison (Bolivar County)-----	51,989
Charles A. Russell, Beulah (Bolivar County)-----	51,007
Cloverdale Planting Co., Alligator (Bolivar County)-----	50,505

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued

W. H. Howarth, Skene (Bolivar County)-----	\$50,389
W. J. Linn, Houston (Chickasaw County)-----	51,974
King & Anderson, Inc., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	96,525
J. & M. McKee, Friars Point (Coahoma County)-----	82,112
Garrett & Son, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	81,225
H. H. Twiford, Alligator (Coahoma County)-----	71,579
Fox Bros., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	71,573
Mohead Planting Co., Lula (Coahoma County)-----	70,455
W. S. Heaton, Jr., Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	68,399
J. R. Weeks, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	65,504
P. F. Williams & Son, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	63,605
Leon C. Bramlett, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	62,974
Graydon Flowers, Matson (Coahoma County)-----	62,068
Connell & Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	58,805
Johnson Bros., Friars Point (Coahoma County)-----	56,562
Wheeler-Graham, Coahoma (Coahoma County)-----	55,868
Carr-Mascott Planting, Inc., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	55,812
J. H. Pruett, Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	54,832
Simmons Planting Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	54,390
W. E. Young, Bobo (Coahoma County)-----	53,232
Maryland Planting Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	52,843
Allen & Ritch, Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	51,237
C. E. Rhett, Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	50,069
Banks & Co., Hernando (De Soto County)-----	96,124
Howard & Blythe Plant, Lake Cormorant (De Soto County)-----	86,780
R. L. Sullivan, Walls (De Soto County)-----	64,127
R. S. Jarratt, Walls (De Soto County)-----	53,157
Gaddis Farms, Inc., Raymond (Hinds County)-----	57,361
C. D. Noble, Edwards (Hinds County)-----	51,289
Egypt Planting Co., Cruger (Holmes County)-----	92,444
Stonewall Planting Co., Thornton (Holmes County)-----	62,616
Wayne Watkins, Cruger (Holmes County)-----	59,669
Lynchfield Planting Co., Tchula (Holmes County)-----	54,525
Pluto Planting Co., Thornton (Holmes County)-----	51,703
James E. Colman, Yazoo City (Humphreys County)-----	88,769
C. B. Box Co., Midnight (Humphreys County)-----	79,403
Nerren Brothers, Isola (Humphreys County)-----	75,306
Spencer H. Barret, Belzoni (Humphreys County)-----	73,164
Cordon & Partridge, Louise (Humphreys County)-----	68,975
R. D. Hines, Yazoo City (Humphreys County)-----	52,718
A. B. Jones, Jr., Belzoni (Humphreys County)-----	52,551
Hagan and Bruton, Hollandale (Issaquena County)-----	87,220

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued

Loyd M. Heigle, Mayersville (Issaquena County)-----	63,692
Johnson Brithers, Valley Park (Issaquena County)-----	51,221
Twenty Miles Planting, Inc., Tupelo (Lee County)-----	82,462
Race Track Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)-----	96,755
O. F. Bledsoe Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)-----	83,570
Roebuck Plantation, Sidon (Leflore County)-----	81,024
L. W. Wade Farms, Inc., Greenwood (Leflore County)-----	79,133
New Hope Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)-----	77,605
H. C. McShan, Schlater (Leflore County)-----	70,239
Joe Pugh, Itta Bena (Leflore County)-----	66,899
Reynolds Planning Co., Glendora (Leflore County)-----	63,575
Ruby Planting Co., In care of J. F. Shaw, Money (Leflore County)-----	63,426
Ed Hunter Steele, Morgan City (Leflore County)-----	62,809
Runnymede Plantation, Itta Bena (Leflore County)-----	60,778
Maloney Farms, Itta Bena (Leflore County)-----	60,667
T. J. Carter, Money (Leflore County)-----	58,652
Hobson Gary, Schlater (Leflore County)-----	56,656
Elmwood Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)-----	55,903
Sturdivant & Bishop, Minter City (Leflore County)-----	54,119
W. L. Craig, Greenwood (Leflore County)-----	51,771
Roberson Plantation, Minter City (Leflore County)-----	50,541
B. G. McGeary, Sidon (Leflore County)-----	50,141
George H. Moore, Canton (Madison County)-----	51,056
Hays Bros. & Hall, Sardis (Panola County)-----	63,297
J. H. Magee, Batesville (Panola County)-----	59,647
W. S. Taylor, Jr., Como (Panola County)-----	51,803
F. R. Wright, Jr., Lambert (Quitman County)-----	79,533
Dalmar Plantation, Marks (Quitman County)-----	65,173
Roger Davidson, Marks (Quitman County)-----	63,404
Wise Bros., Jonestown (Quitman County)-----	54,502
J. W. Patrick, Jr., Brandon (Rankin County)-----	57,819
Murphy Jones, Nitita Yuma (Sharkey County)-----	89,967
H. G. Carpenter, Rolling Fork (Sharkey County)-----	84,126
Raymond Brown & J. M. Brown, Anguilla (Sharkey County)-----	83,419
Moore Planting Co., Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)-----	65,381
Realty Plantation, Inc., Rolling Fork (Sharkey County)-----	60,722
Powers Co., Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)-----	59,404
Evanna Plantation, Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)-----	59,086
Baconla Plantation, Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)-----	57,557
Little Panther Plantation, Leland (Sharkey County)-----	52,346
S. M. Montgomery, Rolling Fork (Sharkey County)-----	51,023
J. B. Dunaway & Sons, Anguilla (Sharkey County)-----	50,009
Brooks Farms, Drew (Sunflower County)-----	96,784

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued

W. D. Patterson, Rome (Sunflower County)-----	\$93,751
Bridwell Farms, care of Grady Todd, Shelby (Sunflower County)-----	79,652
Millups Plantation, Inc., Indianola (Sunflower County)-----	58,894
Allen & Brashler Planting Co., Indianola (Sunflower County)-----	69,511
V. A. Johnson, Indianola (Sunflower County)-----	69,245
William M. Pitts, Indianola (Sunflower County)-----	67,600
Mateele M. Brewer, Inverness (Sunflower County)-----	66,760
W. P. Scruggs, Doddsville (Sunflower County)-----	66,325
M. W. Jefcoat, Sunflower (Sunflower County)-----	65,077
Mrs. Virginia Polk, care of J. G. Prichard, Inverness (Sunflower County)-----	64,436
Douglas Mallette, Indianola (Sunflower County)-----	63,690
Shurden and Owens, Drew (Sunflower County)-----	62,762
Philip Fratesl, Indianola (Sunflower County)-----	62,687
J. Livingston Estate, Ruleville (Sunflower County)-----	56,665
C. S. Simmons, Jr., Inverness (Sunflower County)-----	56,665
W. O. Shurden, Drew (Sunflower County)-----	56,034
George Lipe, Indianola (Sunflower County)-----	55,903
Brewer Morgan, Sunflower (Sunflower County)-----	55,887
Mateele M. Brewer, Inverness (Sunflower County)-----	51,920
J. B. Baird, Inverness (Sunflower County)-----	51,376
J. L. Hill, Jr., Webb (Tallahatchie County)-----	71,185
Annapeg, Inc., Minter City (Tallahatchie County)-----	75,842
T. C. Buford, Glendora (Tallahatchie County)-----	74,600
Jerry Falls, Webb (Tallahatchie County)-----	71,079
Equen Plantation, care of W. F. Darnell, Minter City (Tallahatchie County)-----	67,092
Twilight Plantation, Swan Lake (Tallahatchie County)-----	65,239
Rainbow Planting Co., care of W. W. Pearson, Webb (Tallahatchie County)-----	\$61,075
E. C. Fedric, Glendora (Tallahatchie County)-----	59,706
Ralph T. Hand, Jr., Glendora (Tallahatchie County)-----	59,549
Hoparka Plantation, care of F. M. Mitchener, Sumner (Tallahatchie County)-----	58,499
J. A. Townes, Minter City (Tallahatchie County)-----	57,584
E. D. Graham, Sumner (Tallahatchie County)-----	56,573
T. B. Abbey, Jr., Webb (Tallahatchie County)-----	53,207
Triple M. Planting Co., Sumner (Tallahatchie County)-----	52,526
J. R. Flaunt & Sons, Swan Lake (Tallahatchie County)-----	52,423
Cotton Dixie, Inc., care of J. B. Baker, Webb (Tallahatchie County)-----	52,380
Frank Sayle, Charleston (Tallahatchie County)-----	52,273
S. M. Fewell & Co., Vance, Talahatche County)-----	50,238
B. F. Harbert Co., Robinsonville (Tunica County)-----	99,294
Parker Farms, Tunica (Tunica County)-----	91,143
U. O. Bibb, Jr., Tunica (Tunica County)-----	88,804

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued

M. L. Earnheart Co., Tunica (Tunica County)-----	\$85,812
S. C. Wilson & Son, care of Shelby T. Wilson, Dundee (Tunica County)-----	84,869
Owen Brothers, Tunica (Tunica County)-----	84,477
Abbey and Leatherman, Inc., Robinsonville (Tunica County)-----	82,509
Hood Farms, Inc., Tunica (Tunica County)-----	77,078
Paul Battle, Tunica (Tunica County)-----	76,176
Arnold Farms, Inc., Tunica (Tunica County)-----	75,662
Cilnton P. Owen, Robinsonville (Tunica County)-----	73,363
R. W. Owen, Inc., Tunica (Tunica County)-----	71,030
S. A. Arnold, Jr., Tunica (Tunica County)-----	65,594
M. P. Moore, Senatobia (Tunica County)-----	63,655
Oaklawn Plantation, Inc., Dundee (Tunica County)-----	61,320
T. O. Earnheart Co., Tunica (Tunica County)-----	60,550
Carl C. May, West Helena, Ark. (Tunica County)-----	60,375
A. S. Perry & Sons, Tunica (Tunica County)-----	60,065
Withers & Seabrook, Tunica (Tunica County)-----	50,504
Hugh Stephens, New Albany (Union County)-----	81,328
Aden Brothers, Inc., Valley Park (Warren County)-----	77,035
H. K. Hammett & Sons, Greenville (Washington County)-----	95,858
I. D. Nunnery, Arcola (Washington County)-----	92,361
Walker Farms, Inc., Care of George R. Walker, Stoneville (Washington County)-----	92,117
Clyde V. Gault, Leland (Washington County)-----	82,520
Gilnockie Planting Co., Leland (Washington County)-----	77,013
Baker Plant Co., Leland (Washington County)-----	75,308
Fairfax Plantation, Ben Walker, Tribett (Washington County)-----	72,606
Hiram W. Hill, Indiannola (Washington County)-----	70,477
Alex Curtis, Leland (Washington County)-----	63,414
Dogwood Plantation, W. E. Taylor, Greenville (Washington County)-----	59,378
Refuge Plantation, Inc., Greenville (Washington County)-----	58,770
J. C. Reed, Leland (Washington County)-----	57,896
Lakeland Farms, Hollandale (Washington County)-----	57,383
Montgomery & Grissom, Leland (Washington County)-----	57,139
John T. Dillard, Leland (Washington County)-----	56,742
E. J. Ganier, Percy (Washington County)-----	55,784
Andrews Bros., A. L. Andrews, Leland (Washington County)-----	54,872
Dan L. Smythe, Leland (Washington County)-----	53,715
Billy Joe & Franklin Trotter, Hollandale (Washington County)-----	50,167
J. C. Sides, Sr., Coffeeville (Yalobusha County)-----	86,349
Lakeview Planting Co., Yazoo City (Yazoo County)-----	95,442
H. S. Swayze, Benton (Yazoo County)-----	92,241
E. T. Jordan & Sons, Yazoo City (Yazoo County)-----	87,514
Roby Walker, Bentonla (Yazoo County)-----	65,730
D. H. Dew, Eden (Yazoo County)-----	61,003

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued

Johnson & Simmons, Bentonla (Yazoo County)	\$59,975
E. T. Schaefer, Yazoo City (Yazoo County)	51,874
Seward & Harris, Midnight (Yazoo County)	50,622
S. C. Coleman, Yazoo City (Yazoo County)	50,431

MISSOURI

J. F. Ward, Gilman City (Davies County)	69,029
Donald E. Morris, Fortescue (Holt County)	52,574
Rlds Church, care of Don Elison Rlds Audit, Independence (Jackson County)	69,430
East Fork Ranch, care of Tony Lolli, Macon (Macon County)	69,316
Wolf Island Farms, Wolf Island (Mississippi County)	85,857
Marshall Lands, Inc., Charleston (Mississippi County)	81,913
Harland Maxwell, East Prairie (Mississippi County)	54,243
W. C. Bryant, East Prairie (Mississippi County)	51,194
A. C. Riley, New Madrid (New Madrid County)	56,101
Acom Farms, Inc., Wardell (New Madrid County)	52,509
Swiney & Sons, Morehouse (New Madrid County)	51,391
Green Top Farms, Inc., Richmond (Ray County)	52,986
E. P. Coleman, Jr., Sikeston, (Scott County)	53,068
W. P. Hunter, care of Blair Dalton, Bell City (Stoddard County)	73,162
Taylor Bros., Essex (Stoddard County)	59,345

MONTANA

V. R. Crazier & Sons, Toston (Broadwater County)	56,465
Nash Brothers, Redstone (Sheridan County)	65,806
S. A. Adaskavich, Shelby (Toole County)	61,727

NEBRASKA

Hundahl Farms, care of Ernest Hundahl, Tekamah (Burt County)	68,614
Fred Horne, Jr. Atkinson (Holt County)	58,043

NEW MEXICO

A. W. Langenegger, Hagerman (Chaves County)	73,140
H. C. Berry, Dexter (Chaves County)	51,590
C. Elton Green, Clovis (Curry County)	99,702
Garrett Corporation, Clovis (Curry County)	96,334
Verney Towns, Muleshoe, Tex. (Curry County)	85,983
Bert Williams, Farwell, Tex. (Curry County)	85,952
James E. & Garrett, Clovis (Curry County)	82,495
Leon Marks, Clovis (Curry County)	81,979
Lockmiller and Son, Clovis (Curry County)	81,771
L. R. Talley, Texico (Curry County)	78,000
Dale Elliot, Clovis (Curry County)	74,751
F. L. Ashley Estate, Melrose (Curry County)	70,473
O. H. Pattison, Clovis (Curry County)	58,996
John H. Spearman, Clovis (Curry County)	57,243
Dave Thompson, Friona, Tex. (Curry County)	53,873
Albert Matlock, Clovis (Curry County)	53,799
John Garrett, Jr., Clovis (Curry County)	50,283

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

NEW MEXICO—continued

Snodgrass & Carlisle, Roswell (Eddy County)	\$72,420
Moutray Bros., Carlsbad (Eddy County)	53,201
M. R. Jones, Lovington (Lea County)	87,617
John K. Burns, Lovington (Lea County)	65,209

NORTH CAROLINA

A. D. Swindell, Pantego (Beaufort County)	60,413
M. C. Braswell Farms, Battleboro (Nash County)	74,813
R. E. Parnell, Parkton (Robeson County)	56,206
D. D. McCoil, St. Pauls (Robeson County)	55,833
McNair Investment Co., Laurinburg (Scotland County)	86,802
Sou. Natl. Bank Agt., Annie V. J. Watkins, Laurinburg (Scotland County)	72,886
Z. V. Pate, Inc., Gibson (Scotland County)	65,108

NORTH DAKOTA

Bert Olson and Sons, Glasston (Pembina County)	59,019
Otto Engen, Minot (Ward County)	55,461

OKLAHOMA

Wm. J. Schulte, El Reno (Canadian County)	62,233
F. E. Motley, Hollis (Harmon County)	78,776
Wayne Q. Winsett, Altus (Jackson County)	69,515
Murray R. Williams, Altus (Jackson County)	50,422

OREGON

Tulana Farms, Klamath Falls (Klamath County)	69,070
Tucker Ottmar Farms, Inc., Echo (Morrow County)	54,030
Joe Heater, Mord (Sherman County)	83,160
H. A. Main, Pilot Rock (Umatilla County)	70,270
Key Bros., Milton Freewater (Umatilla County)	52,576

PUERTO RICO

R. Gonzalez Hernandez, Aguirre (Mayaguez County)	94,395
Carlos F. Quiles Trust, Hormigueros (Mayaguez County)	91,707
Mario Mercado E. Hijos, Guayanilla (Mayaguez County)	85,841
M. H. Soldervilla, executor, Ponce (Mayaguez County)	79,134
W. Bravo Monagas, Mayaguez (Mayaguez County)	79,045
Coop Azucarera Los Canos, Arecibo (Mayaguez County)	73,940
Agric Del Monte, Cayey (Mayaguez County)	70,540
E. Quinones Sambolin, San German (Mayaguez County)	63,477
R. Sefton Wallace, Ensenada (Mayaguez County)	60,492
H. L. Brund, Guayama (Mayaguez County)	60,486
Wirshing & Co., Mercedita (Mayaguez County)	58,098

SOUTH CAROLINA

Kirkland & Best, Ulmers (Allendale County)	58,981
C. P. Polston Jr., Blenheim, (Dillon County)	69,862
Lawrence E. Pence, McColl (Marlboro County)	78,675
Charles E. Lynch, Bville (Marlboro County)	64,164
J. A. McDonald, Bville (Marlboro County)	51,275
J. F. Bland, Jr., Mayesville (Sumter County)	83,014

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

SOUTH DAKOTA

Stanley Asmussen, Agar (Sully County)	\$52,166
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TENNESSEE

Cowan Bros., La Grange (Fayette County)	65,932
W. T. Jamison, Jr., Tiptonville (Lake County)	56,248
Jim Fullen, Ashport (Lauderdale County)	66,542
H. S. Mitchell, Millington, (Shelby County)	57,897
E. F. Crenshaw, Memphis (Shelby County)	51,688

TEXAS

Carl C. Bamert, Muleshoe (Bailey County)	67,342
Horace Hutton, Muleshoe (Bailey County)	65,018
W. B. Little, Muleshoe (Bailey County)	59,098
W. T. Millen, Muleshoe (Bailey County)	56,442
J. G. Arnn, Muleshoe (Bailey County)	50,557
Bentley Johnston, De Kalb (Bowie County)	75,524
William H. Farris, De Kalb (Bowie County)	55,039
J. P. Terrell & Son, Navasota (Brazos County)	72,999
Brazos A. Varisco, Bryan (Brazos County)	68,275
Joe Varisco, Bryan (Brazos County)	50,427
Porter Bros., Caldwell (Burleson County)	85,737
Holland Porter, Caldwell (Burleson County)	78,692
H. H. & Edgar Baker, Somerville (Burleson County)	77,058
Roy Smith, Corpus Christi (Calhoun County)	54,278
Oscar Mayfield & Sons, Taft (Cameron County)	90,587
Elijah B. Adams, Harlingen (Cameron County)	67,883
Henry V. Macomb, Los Fresnos (Cameron County)	63,235
John A. Abbott, Harlingen (Cameron County)	59,862
Texas Technological Research F. R. M., Pantex (Carson County)	64,984
Frank Robinson, Panhandle (Carson County)	60,283
G. L. Willis, Jr., Dimmitt (Castro County)	94,213
Homer Hill, Hart (Castro County)	90,211
Milton Bagwell, Dimmitt (Castro County)	87,361
F. O. Masten, Sudan (Castro County)	83,733
Chas. E. Armstrong, Dimmitt (Castro County)	64,389
Dulaney Brothers, Dimmitt (Castro County)	64,381
Clements Corp., Plainview (Castro County)	58,140
Homer A. Hill, Hart (Castro County)	54,167
Jerry Cluck, Hart (Castro County)	53,573
Travis Campbell, Dimmitt (Castro County)	51,979
C. C. Slaughter Farms, Morton (Cochran County)	99,647
R. L. Polvado, Morton (Cochran County)	79,477
D. E. Benham, Morton (Cochran County)	77,751
J. E. Polvado, Morton (Cochran County)	67,021
Slaughter Hill Co., Levelland (Cochran County)	58,707
Erma Griffith, Morton (Cochran County)	58,507

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—continued

T. Cattle Co., care of B. B. Wegen-	
hoff, Eagle Lake (Colorado	
County) -----	\$54,856
Leslie Mitchell, Crosbyton (Crosby	
County) -----	97,640
The McLaughlins, Ralls (Crosby	
County) -----	74,472
Luis Garcia/Sons, Inc., Spur (Crosby	
County) -----	61,590
J. P. Beck, Ralls (Crosby County) --	59,926
G. J. Parkhill, Jr., Crosbyton (Crosby	
County) -----	53,761
Delton Caddell, Ralls (Crosby	
County) -----	50,925
Carl Archer, Spearman (Dallam	
County) -----	58,505
E Bar S Ranch, care of Jas. Ratcliff,	
R.R. 2, Mesquite (Dallas County) --	55,081
Sam C. Jenkins, Lamesa (Dawson	
County) -----	90,561
R. M. Middleton, O'Donnell (Dawson	
County) -----	56,693
Woodward Farms, Inc., Lamesa	
(Dawson County) -----	55,351
Carson Echols, Lamesa (Dawson	
County) -----	53,993
Gordon V. Waldrop, Lamesa (Daw-	
son County) -----	51,147
W. H. Gentry, Hereford (Deaf Smith	
County) -----	76,624
Virgil F. Marsh, Hereford (Deaf	
Smith County) -----	74,008
White Farms & Cattle Co., Canyon	
(Deaf Smith County) -----	69,002
B. T. Spear, Wildorado (Deaf Smith	
County) -----	68,623
Delmar R. Durrett, Amarillo (Deaf	
Smith County) -----	66,733
A. R. Dillard, Hereford (Deaf Smith	
County) -----	62,740
R. K. Brooks, Tulla (Deaf Smith	
County) -----	59,351
Clarence D. Carnahan, Hereford	
(Deaf Smith County) -----	57,085
O. D. Bingham, Fridna (Deaf Smith	
County) -----	55,322
James Overstreet, Hereford (Deaf	
Smith County) -----	55,136
Cruce G. Richardson, Vega (Deaf	
Smith County) -----	51,147
Billy Wayne Sisson, Hereford (Deaf	
Smith County) -----	50,524
Don Kimball, Wildorado (Deaf	
Smith County) -----	50,285
G. B. Morris, Crosbyton (Dickens	
County) -----	50,285
L. R. Allison Co., Tornillo (El Paso	
County) -----	54,834
Basil Abate, Bremond (Falls	
County) -----	58,764
R. A. Harling AG, Telephone	
(Fannin County) -----	69,847
Marble Brothers, South Plains	
(Floyd County) -----	92,974
J. E. Franklin, Lubbock (Floyd	
County) -----	92,249
John C. Alford, Petersburg (Floyd	
County) -----	72,607
William S. Poole, Dougherty (Floyd	
County) -----	68,919
R. I. Bennett, Lockney (Floyd	
County) -----	66,773
Dorris Jones, Floydada (Floyd	
County) -----	58,197
Thomas Bros., Lockney (Floyd	
County) -----	55,957
J. S. Hale, Jr., Floydada (Floyd	
County) -----	55,145
Vernon Goodwin, Seagraves (Gaines	
County) -----	79,709
John Henry Jones, Welch (Gaines	
County) -----	69,051
Fred Barrett, Jr., Seminole (Gaines	
County) -----	58,997
Verlon Hilburn, Lovington, N. Mex.	
(Gaines County) -----	58,333
Nix & Norman, Lamesa (Gaines	
County) -----	56,577

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—continued

Wheeler Robertson, Idalou (Gaines	
County) -----	\$56,224
Earl Layman, Loop (Gaines	
County) -----	53,487
C. E. Hilburn, Lovington, N.M.	
(Gaines County) -----	51,668
Marion C. Bowers, Brownfield	
(Gaines County) -----	50,917
J. C. Miller, Abernathy (Hale	
County) -----	94,008
Elmo Stephens, Plainview (Hale	
County) -----	84,721
James Cannon, Plainview (Hale	
County) -----	71,836
Grady Shepard, Hale Center (Hale	
County) -----	65,221
Frank Moore, Plainview (Hale	
County) -----	65,093
H. D. Smith, Hart (Hale County) --	64,317
Jason H. Allen, Lubbock (Hale	
County) -----	61,214
Raymond Akin, Plainview (Hale	
County) -----	55,738
I. F. Lee, Hale Center (Hale	
County) -----	54,599
Swann Pettit, Hale Center (Hale	
County) -----	54,063
Ballard and Hurt, Plainview (Hale	
County) -----	53,328
John Trimmier, Jr., Hale Center	
(Hale County) -----	52,864
Ralph Wheeler, Edmonson (Hale	
County) -----	52,686
A. J. Givens, Plainview (Hale	
County) -----	52,391
E. A. Houston, Abernathy (Hale	
County) -----	52,008
J. H. Kirby and Sons, Hale Center	
(Hale County) -----	50,685
R. L. Porter Est., Spearman (Hans-	
ford County) -----	87,218
Jack Hart, Gruver (Hansford	
County) -----	68,372
R. E. and Rue Sanders, Spearman	
(Hansford County) -----	52,009
Texas Farming Corporation, Hartley	
(Hartley County) -----	78,801
Shary Farms, Inc., Mission (Hidalgo	
County) -----	94,889
Bryon Campbell, Raymondsville	
(Hidalgo County) -----	87,096
Bill Burns, Raymondsville (Hidalgo	
County) -----	77,211
Sam Sparks, Santa Rosa (Hidalgo	
County) -----	62,408
Guerra Bros., Linn (Hidalgo	
County) -----	57,777
Beckwith Farms, Progreso (Hidalgo	
County) -----	55,347
J. B. Pollock, Hargis (Hidalgo	
County) -----	51,763
White Face Farms, Inc., Levelland	
(Hockley County) -----	94,533
Post Montgomery, Levelland (Hock-	
ley County) -----	82,667
Cobleland Farms, Levelland (Hock-	
ley County) -----	61,646
J. Walter Hobgood, Anton (Hockley	
County) -----	61,436
Spade Farms, Inc., Lubbock (Hock-	
ley County) -----	50,825
B. E. Walker, Fort Hancock (Hud-	
speth County) -----	53,120
Grady E. Miller, Jr., Fort Hancock	
(Hudspeth County) -----	52,248
Claude Higley, Stinnett (Hutchin-	
son County) -----	67,803
E. K. Angeley, Muleshoe (Lamb	
County) -----	83,958
W. C. Stout, Muleshoe (Lamb	
County) -----	75,066
K. B. Parish, Springlake (Lamb	
County) -----	70,743
Clayton Farms, Springlake (Lamb	
County) -----	70,754
J. D. Smith, Littlefield (Lamb	
County) -----	61,274
T. V. Murrell, Earth (Lamb County) -	53,304

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—continued

J. B. James, Olton (Lamb County) --	\$52,667
William E. Armstrong, Lubbock	
(Lubbock County) -----	99,369
Smith Brothers, Slaton (Lubbock	
County) -----	73,076
Standefer-Gray, Inc., Lubbock (Lub-	
bock County) -----	73,020
A. L. Cone, Lubbock (Lubbock	
County) -----	70,426
Lubbock Irrigation Co., Lubbock	
(Lubbock County) -----	68,636
Carson Farms Pts., care of A. L.	
Cone, Lubbock (Lubbock	
County) -----	63,992
J. Carter Caldwell, Slaton (Lubbock	
County) -----	58,499
Annette O. Martin, Lubbock (Lub-	
bock County) -----	54,556
Wendell D. Vardeman, Slaton (Lub-	
bock County) -----	52,670
L. L. Lawson, Lubbock (Lubbock	
County) -----	52,202
Davis-Son, care of Don E. Davis,	
Ropesville (Lubbock County) -----	52,067
W. C. Huffaker Jr., Tahoka (Lynn	
County) -----	97,360
John Saleh, O'Donnell Lynn	
County) -----	62,400
Wm. G. Lumsden, Wilson (Lynn	
County) -----	59,496
J. W. Gardenhire, O'Donnell (Lynn	
County) -----	58,053
Cecil Dorman, O'Donnell (Lynn	
County) -----	55,235
Glen Cox, Lenorah (Martin	
County) -----	74,776
James M. Warner, Waco (McLen-	
nan County) -----	53,127
Bob Evans, Midland (Midland	
County) -----	58,789
Louie Koonce, Midland (Midland	
County) -----	53,275
James Brooks, Midland (Midland	
County) -----	50,435
E. Martin Gossett, Jr., Dumas	
(Moore County) -----	62,099
Lloyd Beauchamp, Dumas (Moore	
County) -----	56,659
Marshall Cator, Sunray (Moore	
County) -----	54,493
James Fortson, Corsicana (Navarro	
County) -----	72,000
Herbert L. Williams, Roscoe (Nolan	
County) -----	55,388
Clarence Martin, Friona (Parmer	
County) -----	77,081
J. C. Mills, Abernathy (Parmer	
County) -----	63,693
Ralph W. Shelton, Friona (Parmer	
County) -----	60,037
Fangman Farms, Inc., Friona (Par-	
mer County) -----	58,501
Mike Allen, Friona (Parmer	
County) -----	57,016
Bill St. Clair, Muleshoe (Parmer	
County) -----	50,991
J. D. Kirkpatrick, Bovina (Parmer	
County) -----	50,434
A. B. Foster, Pecos (Pecos County) --	87,634
Lakeside Farms, Fort Stockton	
(Pecos County) -----	62,159
Harral and Marable, Fort Stockton	
(Pecos County) -----	50,734
W. T. Lattner and Son, Pecos	
(Reeves County) -----	99,967
W. W. Hill, Pecos (Reeves County) --	98,960
Walter B. Shaw, Pecos (Reeves	
County) -----	88,624
Reetex Farms, Pecos (Reeves	
County) -----	87,295
Dingler Farms, Pecos (Reeves	
County) -----	78,479
J. F. Crews, Pecos (Reeves County)	71,167
Davidson Bros., Pecos (Reeves	
County) -----	78,784
Rowe and Turnbough, Toyahvale	
(Reeves County) -----	63,669

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

Broyles Pecos Farm, Fort Stockton (Reeves County)-----	\$62,248
W. R. Sage, Lubbock (Reeves County)-----	60,474
G. G. Passmore, Pecos (Reeves County)-----	57,527
J. W. Bryan, Pecos (Reeves County)-----	56,949
Virgil M. Glenn, Pecos (Reeves County)-----	54,864
Coy Fraley, Pecos (Reeves County)-----	53,998
H. R. Hudson, Jr., Pecos (Reeves County)-----	51,576
J. B. Hopkins, Pecos (Reeves County)-----	51,474
Tom Passmore, Pecos (Reeves County)-----	50,426
Goodland Farms, Inc., Hearne (Robertson County)-----	77,773
Lee Fazzino, Bryan (Robertson County)-----	64,129
Joe Reistino, Hearne (Robertson County)-----	61,015
John C. Reistino, Hearne (Robertson County)-----	59,876
James H. Jones, Hearne (Robertson County)-----	52,115
Sam Degelia, Sr., Hearne (Robertson County)-----	51,809
Heirs of Jos. F. Green, Taft (San Patro County)-----	59,995
Starr Produce Farm Acct., Rio Grande City (Starr County)-----	54,611
M. T. Glenn, Tulla (Swisher County)-----	90,682
Warner Reid, Tulla (Swisher County)-----	87,822
B. Raymond Evans, Tulla (Swisher County)-----	86,152
Miller Farms Co., Tulla (Swisher County)-----	65,464
Alvis Hefley, Tulla (Swisher County)-----	56,045
J. L. Francis, Kress (Swisher County)-----	55,142
S. A. Barrett, Kress (Swisher County)-----	53,187
H. O. Thompson, Plainview (Swisher County)-----	51,185
Howard Hurd, Brownfield (Terry County)-----	79,862
Charlie Caswell, Meadow (Terry County)-----	62,059
Texas Department of Corrections, Bryon W. Firerson, Sargarland (Walker County)-----	62,434
Alazan Farms, Harlingen (Willacy County)-----	73,069
K. L. Morrow, Lyford (Willacy County)-----	62,325
S. R. & C. D. Stone TST, Aransas Pass (Willacy County)-----	51,465
Norment Foley, Uvalde (Zavala County)-----	58,022
Ritchie Bros., Crystal City (Zavala County)-----	51,360

WASHINGTON

D. E. Phillips, Lind (Adams County)-----	72,629
Leonard & Henry Franz, Lind (Adams County)-----	57,528
Hutterian Brethren, Inc., Espanola (Adams County)-----	53,304
Bl County Farms, Prosser (Benton County)-----	63,526
Volmer-Bayne, Prosser (Benton County)-----	55,367
Neil Rasor, Royal City (Grant County)-----	71,141
Lonneker Farms, Inc., Walla Walla (Walla Walla County)-----	77,390
Grote Farms, Inc., care of Ben Grote, Prescott (Walla Walla County)-----	54,189
Cecil R. Anderson, Prescott (Walla Walla County)-----	50,773
Glen Miller, Colfax (Whitman County)-----	92,905
McGregor Land & Livestock Co., Hooper (Whitman County)-----	74,526

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

WISCONSIN

Robert O. Link, Cambria (Columbia County)-----	\$79,706
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WYOMING

Covey & Dayton, care of John Dayton, Cokeville (Lincoln County)---	51,890
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Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH].

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I support the position of the distinguished chairman of the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, the Agricultural Subcommittee, and the full Appropriations Committee, in its position on this agricultural appropriations bill.

I commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for his usual thorough and judicious handling of the bill. The Senator carefully and fairly considers each dollar that is requested. Each year, the agricultural appropriations bill bears the stamp of thorough and just consideration by one of the most knowledgeable agricultural experts in the country. Similarly, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] has done an outstanding job in his first year as the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Mr. President, the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Delaware would slash the heart out of the agricultural appropriations bill.

Periodically, in certain quarters, a great hue and cry is raised to place a limitation on Government payments to producers of agricultural commodities.

This furor usually comes from two main groups: those who believe that payments to farmers should be regulated in such a manner that they mainly benefit only small, family-size farming operations that need help most; and those that look upon all farm payments as some sort of welfare program. To the first I would say that if they seek to aid the family farmer, wrecking a great portion of agriculture will be disastrous in its multiple implications to the family farmer.

Neither group viewpoint is consistent with the facts.

Payments are an integral part of farm programs. They are carefully tailored to specific commodity situations. For diversion of cropland they represent a partial compensation for production adjustment that is made in the national interest. In the case of price support payments, they represent an economy and saving to the taxpayers because in their absence the cost of farm programs would be higher.

I point out that the urban dweller, by the modest price he pays for food and fiber, is getting the benefit of these payments to the agricultural community. The payments are not something for nothing. They are not welfare. They do not represent handouts from the Government. They were adopted as the least costly method of achieving program objectives by a productive agriculture with an abundance of food and fiber.

We look at the vast complex of Russia, with its vast amount of rich land, and we see the accomplishment of our agri-

culture. We are the most successful agricultural nation on earth, with abundances and surpluses that have helped us in our foreign policy at a far less price than more expensive programs would cost us had we attempted the overseas objectives with a more expensive program than an abundance of food. The limitation of Government payments could well be the beginning of the end of voluntary farm programs as we know them.

Some Members have candidly stated today that they want to abolish the farm programs.

Farm programs are designed to achieve a reasonable balance between what farmers produce and what can be used—either domestically or through export channels.

In the dollar balances, agricultural exports bring in more dollars than anything else to help offset the outflow of gold.

Present technology is so advanced and resources are so great that it is essential for these farm programs to be tailored to the prevailing commodity situation.

Payments also are geared to the particularly commodity situation. Under the action farm programs, administered by farmer-elected agricultural stabilization and conservation committees, payments can be grouped in two general categories: First, diversion and price support; and second, conservation.

Diversion payments are used to achieve a balance between production and quantities that can be used; in other words, to induce a producer to hold down his acreage and production. Such payments are made under acreage diversion programs for wheat, cotton, feed grains, and also under the cropland adjustment, cropland conversion and conservation reserve programs. Other provisions of the commodity diversion programs, such as price support payments and certificates, also play an important part in inducing farmers to reduce their production to desirable levels.

Basic to our understanding of diversion payments is the cold, hard fact that it is national agricultural policy to adjust production and supply. We have a choice of two approaches to achieve this. We can insist on a mandatory program with apportioned acreages and production limitations, or we can accomplish the desired objective through voluntary programs with incentives, such as diversion payments. The effort is to adjust the national supply. The size of the payment only reflects the degree of participation or contribution to the total adjustment. Excluding large acreages from participation by denying large-scale farm operators to earn payments would be contrary to the objectives of the program. On the other hand, if we deny large operators an opportunity to participate in the program we certainly would fail in our primary objective of adjusting supply, and total production would increase.

In the case of price support loan operations, if we attempt to deny or limit the loan program to large operators we would only force their production onto the market and into regular commercial channels without any guarantee that such marketings would be conducted in an orderly fashion, and with no assur-

ance that the pressure on prices would not hurt the smaller operators who were unable to protect themselves in the marketplace.

Price support or equivalent payments are made to eligible producers of wheat, cotton, feed grains, wool, mohair, and sugar. The payments in the case of cotton and grains are offsets to reductions in expected returns which farmers could heretofore get for their crops by placing them under loan and turning them over to the Government in settlement of the loans.

Payments on wool and mohair provide an incentive to increased production which is part of our national agricultural policy.

In the case of sugar, the economy of this commodity is rigidly structured. Sugar payments are generally referred to as "conditional" because of the various requirements imposed before they can be issued. Sugar payments are more than offset by taxes imposed on sugar processed, both domestic and imported.

Conservation payments are made under various programs. A common characteristic of all such payments is that they share the costs incurred by owners in carrying out needed and approved conservation practices. Such payments have been appropriately described as reflecting the benefits to the total national economy from needed soil and water conservation.

There appears to be among some people a substantial misunderstanding that Government payments to farmers are "something for nothing." Nothing could be farther from the truth. Payments are part of a stabilizing mechanism in the interest of the national economy.

Payments are made to farmers to take land out of production. It is privately owned or operated land—their land. They have the capital equipment, the know-how, and the inherent right to produce a commodity on it. They forgo the return from this output in return for payments.

Again, payments to farmers are in lieu of income the producer would have received from raising crops on acreage held out of production, or to prevent losses which would occur to our national endowment of soil and water resources for future generations in the absence of needed conservation measures.

In all cases, payments are in direct proportion to the farmer's contribution. Clearly, a payments limitation would prevent participation in programs by the larger producers. No useful purpose would be served; in fact, the supply adjustment mechanism would be seriously jeopardized if we forced large-scale farming operations out of our farm programs. The nonparticipation of these larger farms would result in increased costs to the Government, less effective programs, and quite probably a complete collapse of our present programs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I ask for 5 minutes on the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. We will almost run out of time.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I will limit myself to 2½ minutes.

Mr. President, so much could be said about the lack of wisdom of the proposed amendment that I could take a great deal of time, but I have a special responsibility here with respect to another phase of agriculture.

Last year, as chairman of the Senate Labor Subcommittee, I was the floor manager of the minimum wage bill, which for the first time led to the enactment of a Federal minimum wage in agriculture. That bill applied only to farmers with more than seven employees. The family farmer was not affected.

We have raised the cost of agricultural production by putting a \$1 an hour floor under the wages for the larger farm. If we cut off the payments income, it will be a disaster to agriculture.

For years I have attempted to secure a fair wage for the low-paid agricultural worker. We conducted hearings of the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, under the chairmanship of the Senator from New Jersey, in the Rio Grande Valley, in the closing days of June, and efforts were made to do something for migratory labor. But if we slash the farmers' income, how can he pay a fair wage to the agricultural worker? The

proposed amendment would cut off all payments over \$10,000.

On February 1, the minimum wage for agricultural workers became \$1 an hour, under the Federal program, for the farmer who hired more than seven workers in a quarter. February 1 of next year, it goes to \$1.15, and on February 1, 1969, to \$1.30.

We now have a proposal to cut the heart out of these programs for the group of farmers whom we are asking to raise the wage of farmworkers. Having supported the program to secure a living wage for the agricultural workers, the entire program will be wrecked if the farmer is not allowed an income.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the table which appears on page 8, volume 4 of the hearings, showing the number and the amount of farm employment in the country, the table on page 12, volume 4 of the hearings, showing the number of farms in the country and the number of employees.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—Farm employment: Type of worker and region in 1966, and percentage change, 1950-66

Region	1966			Percentage change, 1950-66		
	Total	Family ¹	Hired	Total	Family ¹	Hired
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands			
Northeast.....	422	308	114	-55	-52	-61
Lake States.....	589	518	71	-40	-38	-51
Corn Belt.....	954	822	132	-44	-43	-50
Northern Plains.....	393	333	60	-42	-41	-43
Appalachian States.....	877	656	221	-48	-52	-30
Southeast.....	435	273	162	-56	-64	-29
Delta States.....	393	262	131	-62	-66	-50
Southern Plains.....	429	301	128	-49	-50	-47
Mountain.....	266	167	99	-36	-37	-34
Pacific.....	456	214	242	-32	-38	-27
United States.....	5,214	3,854	1,360	-47	-49	-42

¹ Family workers include operators and unpaid family workers.

Source: (36).

TABLE 3.—Income per farm-operator family: Realized gross, net, and off-farm income, by value of sales classes, United States, 1965

Value of sales per farm	Number of farms	Realized farm income		Off-farm income ¹	
		Gross ²	Net ³	Amount	Percentage of total
\$20,000 and over.....	499,000	\$54,767	\$13,547	\$2,246	14
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	519,000	15,971	5,952	1,590	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	498,000	8,809	3,741	1,904	34
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	410,000	4,968	2,383	2,220	48
Less than \$2,500 ⁴	1,448,000	2,049	1,095	3,402	76
Total, all farms.....	3,374,000	13,319	4,210	2,587	38

¹ Income of farm-operator families received from sources other than the farm operated.

² Includes cash receipts, Government payments, and nonmoney income such as products consumed directly in farm households.

³ Gross less farm expenses, including depreciation and other capital consumption and interest on farm mortgage debt.

⁴ Includes noncommercial farms.

Source: (35).

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Arizona [Mr. FANNIN].

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Florida for yielding and I wish to commend him for his leadership in connection with this legislation.

Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Delaware. It is seldom that I

am in disagreement with him on an issue but at this time, on this complicated and complex matter, I must oppose him.

Under the Agricultural Act of 1965, farmers are paid to divert to other uses, land normally devoted to the production of cotton. As a result, planting went down from over 15 million acres in 1960 to 10,350,000 acres in 1966, 9,725,000 in 1967. Farmers received payments for di-

verting these acres from cotton to soil conserving uses. All of this was done to bring our cotton surpluses into line. If this amendment is adopted, these diversion payments will be denied to many farmers. This means that they will not divert their land from cotton in order to eliminate the surplus. The full burden of diverting to eliminate the surplus will fall on the smaller farmers while the larger farmers would plant additional cotton.

I do not mean to indicate that the large farmer, per se, is not entitled in the same ratio as is the small farmer. Under our great system we want to be fair and make it possible for the small farmer to become a large farmer. However, in effect, a vote for this bill is really not a vote against the larger farmer, instead it is a vote to force upon the smaller farmers the full burden of correcting surpluses.

Also consider how this amendment will affect this year's crop. The rules under which this year's crop was planted were announced many months ago. Arizona farmers are already harvesting. None of the cotton farmers would have an opportunity to change their operations for this year in order to adjust to the effect of this amendment were it adopted.

Mr. President, a serious matter such as this should not be handled by an amendment to an appropriations bill offered on the floor of the Senate. If the Congress is going to act on a matter such as this, the legislative committee having jurisdiction of the program should hold hearings and study the matter carefully so that its full effects will be known. This has not been done in connection with this amendment.

Finally, I look on any such size discrimination as a very serious matter. Agriculture is probably the one big industry which is at the bottom of our economic ladder. Why consider applying a discriminatory scheme to those individuals who till the soil to feed and clothe us for so small a return? Why should not the shipping industry, for example, be limited in the large subsidies it receives?

Again, I urge the Senate not to accept this amendment because of the untold hardship which it would do to our farmers. In many respects we subsidize their competitors and I do not feel we should at this time adopt an amendment that is so discriminatory to them.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am happy to yield to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The farmers of this country have no better friend than the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Florida. I have been a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry since January 1937, which is now approaching 31 years. I participated in the formulation and enactment of all of our farm programs now on the books.

There is no doubt in my mind that if restrictions are placed on payments to farmers it would actually destroy these farm programs. That fact has been demonstrated on two or three occasions.

As I recall, the committee, over my protest, at one time in the early days did recommend a limitation on payments. But it did not work because whenever we attempted to reduce the production of crops, so as to get a fair price for the crop, it was necessary that all farmers participate. If we limit the payments, it would have the effect of keeping the large farmer out of the program and if those farmers are kept out and they are permitted to produce all they desire, the effect of the farm program would be destroyed.

Mr. President, there are many specific reasons why this amendment should be defeated, and I shall now set forth some of them.

The amendment is directed to establishing eligibility of producers for price-support payments rather than a direct restriction on the use of funds in the appropriation.

The impact of the limitation would fall directly on large producers but would indirectly affect all producers. If large producers were unable to use price-support loans to carry out orderly marketing they would be forced to dispose of crops in such a manner that prices would be depressed thus adversely affecting small producers as well and disrupting the present orderly marketing procedures.

Payments under other than ASCS programs would also be affected. For instance those under the Great Plains conservation program, and possibly Federal crop insurance payments or others.

The cost of establishing administrative controls, procedures and records to assure compliance with such a limitation would be prohibitive. Some means would have to be established to assure that a producer had not already reached the limitation before accepting his offer to participate or enter into a contract for any new program. If a producer failed to carry out an agreement in whole or in part, some means would have to be established to redetermine his eligibility for participation at that time. To assure prompt execution of Department programs the only feasible way to make these determinations promptly would involve the adoption of a huge computer operation probably along the lines used by commercial airlines in determining passenger seating availability.

It has been demonstrated that the success of the farm programs is directly attributable to the contributions made by all producers and that without the participation of the large producers such programs would be ineffective. It is therefore questionable whether an effort should be made to continue the programs at all since they would be very costly and the probability of success practically nil.

The most probable result of an adoption of an amendment of this type would be the collapse of successful farm programs as we know them and a return to the situation of more than 30 years ago with alternating tremendous overproduction or underproduction; extremely high or extremely low prices; a depressed agricultural economy including foreclosures of small farms and a probable national depression.

Limiting payments would encourage

fragmentation and splitting up of bases and allotments.

Economic entities such as the creation of subfarms could be created to circumvent the law. This is similar to holding companies subdividing for economic reasons.

Mr. President, I hope the Senate will defeat this amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am glad to recognize at this time the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE]. I wish to say how happy we are to have him back here smiling, looking none the worse for wear. We are happy to hear again his silver voice—for 3 minutes.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Florida.

I wish to associate myself with the remarks of Senators who have just spoken. I commend my dear friend, the Senator from Florida, for his eloquent statement against the amendment.

I wish to add a footnote by stating that the Sugar Act has been in operation for 30 years, and has been in operation very successfully. The Sugar Act has meant a great deal to the housewives because if they will check the price of sugar before the war and now they will notice that the price increase in sugar has been very minimal in comparison with other commodities.

If the pending amendment were adopted by the Senate it would mean that the Sugar Act would no longer be in operation and that would be a great loss to housewives and consumers.

I hope Senators will seriously consider the arguments presented by the distinguished senior Senator from Florida and reject the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am happy to welcome now a Senator who through fair weather and foul has been one of the finest friends of agriculture that this Nation has ever known, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] who is himself a farmer.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, there is considerable sentiment for an amendment such as this all over the United States, and even in my State. Personally, I would support an amendment such as this one if it were possible to operate farm programs under this kind of restriction. To anyone who is not familiar with farm programs it would seem reasonable to do so. However I wish to mention two programs: Sugar and wool. These are deficit crops. We only produce less than half of our needs. The producers would like nothing better than to do away with price supports and have price protection through tariffs or import quotas.

In the case of wool, price incentives have kept the wool industry alive. The sheep population is the lowest in more than a hundred years. If it were not for the wool production in which incentive payments are a part, the wool industry would be nonexistent and the wool users would be paying exorbitant prices for imports.

The same fact is true with respect to sugar. Those producers would like nothing better than to have protection against dumping by foreign countries rather than this program.

In my own State of North Dakota where sugarbeets are a sizable crop, no farmer could produce sugar with a huge investment in machinery unless he had at least 80 to 100 acres. If he had 100 acres in sugar beets, his payment would have to be around \$10,000 or a little more than that.

Thus, if he were raising only sugarbeets, which is never the case, he would also have other crops, too—wheat, or wheat certificate payments under the new wheat program. The cash price of wheat today is lower than it was 20 years ago. Wheat certificate payments are designed to be a part of the price the farmer receives for his wheat. Accordingly, in a State like mine, where there is such highly diversified farming, a farmer may raise several crops for which there are payments under the present program.

This could also affect the land retirement program. The Farm Bureau, only 4 or 5 years ago, advocated a land retirement program of some 65 million to 75 million acres. All the general farm organizations recommended a somewhat similar program. It is true that we do not need a big land retirement program now, but the time may come when we will. We are paying a sizable amount to our farmers to keep land out of production.

Mr. President, let me say again that if there were some way we could put a small limitation such as this on a program and still make it workable, I would support it. But in order to make the farm programs workable, we have to have the participation of the large farmers as well as the small farmers. For that reason, I must oppose the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, how much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fourteen minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is a gracious opponent. While he and I are not in agreement on this particular amendment, I am glad to yield to him half of my time, and I will speak a little later.

Mr. HOLLAND. Does the Senator from Delaware wish me to use that time now, or later?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Go ahead and use it now.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, I am glad now to yield to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND].

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I wish to thank my distinguished friend, the Senator from Florida.

There is no man in this body whose ability carries our respect more than that of the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. I have the highest regard for Senator JOHN WILLIAMS. However, I cannot agree with him on this amendment because it would have two detrimental results.

One, it would destroy the cotton program; this would result in a tremendous surplus of cotton in this country and chaos would reign so far as cotton is concerned.

Second, it would be disastrous to the textile industry in this country. It would

mean, under the "snap back" provision a return to the two-price cotton system. If that comes about, our mills, which are having a hard time competing now, would have an even harder time just to exist.

NATURE OF COTTON PAYMENT

There are two types of payments made to cotton farmers: First, an income supplement to make up the difference in the 29 to 30-cents-per pound received for cotton under the two-price system and the 20 to 21-cents-per pound he receives for his cotton under the one-price system. Second, a payment to offset the loss of income incurred by diverting land out of cotton in order to reduce the surplus.

EFFECT OF A PAYMENT LIMITATION

There could be two effects from any limitation on price supports on cotton which may be adopted by the Congress. One is an immediate effect and the other is more long range.

THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT UNDER THE SNAPBACK PROVISION

Under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 which establishes the one-price cotton system through the 1969 crop, there is what is known as a "snapback" provision in the event of limitations on price support payments.

This section provides that if limitations prevent cotton farmers from receiving the full amount of price support which they would otherwise be due, price support would be set by the Secretary of Agriculture through loans or purchase at a level between 65 and 90 percent of parity. Price support could be implemented through the simultaneous purchase of cotton at the support price and resale at a lower price; or through loans redeemable at a price lower than the loan rate. These procedures would be designed to keep cotton in normal channels of trade, provide for the orderly marketing of cotton during the harvest season, and keep an adequate share of the market for U.S. cotton.

THE LONG-RANGE EFFECT

Price support and acreage allotment programs must be approved each year in a referendum by the farmers. If limitations on price-support payments are enacted by Congress, it would in all probability lead to rejection of the program by the farmers since it requires two-thirds approval. The farmers feeling the most adverse effects from the lack of a program would be the smaller farmers. The larger, corporate type farms, would be in a better position to compete on the open market in the absence of a cotton program than would the small family-type farm.

For these reasons, Mr. President, I feel that it would be a great mistake for the Williams amendment to be adopted and I hope the Senate will defeat it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am glad now to yield time to the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I have appreciated very much the discussion on the pending amendment which has, I think, been thoroughly discussed from every angle. Of course, I shall oppose it and hope it will be defeated overwhelm-

ingly. I am opposed to it because I think it is unjust and unfair, and would destroy the farm program.

However, I wish to use the 2 to 3 minutes allotted me to express my appreciation to the committee, which reported the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture to the Senate, to its chairman, Senator HOLLAND, and to Senator HRUSKA. The committee has demonstrated its interest in agriculture because in some cases it has increased the budget items submitted by the Budget and also has increased some of the figures over the House figure. That is particularly true when it comes to the Great Plains conservation program which, according to the figures I have, established the full amount requested of \$18,502,000. This is the minimum amount needed to reduce the large backlog of applications under the cost-sharing programs in the Great Plains area.

The committee also changed some of the funds for the watershed protection program and the soil conservation program. The committee made an increase of \$5 million over the House figure for the watershed program. These programs are important to agriculture all over the Nation, particularly in my State of Kansas.

Thus, in the time granted me by the distinguished chairman, I wish to express my deep appreciation to the committee, to the chairman, and to the ranking members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The committee members have a clear vision of the problems of agriculture. Many people in our Nation do not fully understand the problems of agriculture. The farmers of our Nation at this time do not receive a fair share of the national income. Farm parity is down to 72 or 73 percent. It is certainly important that every effort be made to protect and preserve this great industry.

I thank the chairman for yielding to me.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from the Sunflower State, which should be called the Wheat State except for the fact that North Dakota is so close to it in production that I imagine its modesty prevents it from calling itself that.

Mr. President, I now yield the remainder of my time, except for 1 minute, to the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS]. I am saving 1 minute for the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

Mr. STENNIS. How much time is that?

Mr. HOLLAND. Five minutes.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Florida. I do not expect to use all that time.

Mr. President, as a member of the subcommittee I want to express my appreciation and thanks for the splendid work accomplished by the chairman of the committee, as well as by the ranking member, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA]. As usual, they have done a very fine job.

Now, Mr. President, as to the pending amendment, 2 years ago the Senate passed a general agricultural bill. All the facts were set before us. Hearings were held. Recommendations were made on

all the points that were at issue and a definite policy was adopted by a majority of Congress, sent to the White House and signed by the President of the United States. This was a 4-year program and included in that was a policy with reference to cotton.

I will talk about that because I am more familiar with it. We made frank adjustments there in adopting the policy that the basic price of American cotton was going to be the world price. In order to do that, payments were involved in the nature of a subsidy. Not only were they involved, but there were involved the ACP payments, payments for the retirement of land, as well as the price support program.

Anyway, that was the policy adopted for 4 years. There has been no change in that basic law since. But the amendment proposed to this appropriation bill would say, in effect, "Yes, we adopted the policy, but we are not going to pay the account. We are going to repudiate a promise we made here to the American people and to the American farmer." Call it whatever you will, it comes back to that, except it is worse than a repudiation. It is a repudiation as to some, but living up to the promise as to others, which is a compounding of basic unfairness and an abolishment of principle—something we cannot afford to have, however much appeal there may be in the bare, raw amendment itself.

As the Senator from Louisiana said, those of us who have been through this for many years know that if any policy is to work and be successful, it must apply across the board. This amendment would say, "We admit the policy, we admit it is the law, but we are going to repudiate that promise, especially as to some, those that get more."

We can amend that policy any time we wish. We can modify the law any time we wish. But we have no right to repudiate it, as long as the obligation is here, by failing to appropriate the money to carry it out.

I hope the amendment will be overwhelmingly defeated, on its face, on its logic, as well as the principle involved.

I thank the Senator for yielding, and return the time I did not use to him.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I now yield 3 minutes to the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT].

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, this amendment has been offered for about 8 years by the Senator from Delaware. I am not sure there is anything original about it. I am opposed to it. The Senate has defeated it time and time again.

If the matter is to be dealt with, it should be dealt with in an orderly manner, as the Senator from Mississippi has said. In this instance it would be wholly inappropriate to support the amendment.

Just for the record I wish to note some of the programs which would be included under the amendment. I refer to page 656 of the hearings, in which Mr. Godfrey replied:

This includes the acreage diversion payments on cotton, feed grains, and wheat; price-support payments on cotton and feed grains; wheat marketing certificates; cost-share payments under the agricultural conservation program, emergency conservation and Appalachia programs, land retirement and conservation assistance payments under the cropland conversion, cropland adjustment, and the conservation reserve programs, payments under the Sugar Act, the National Wool Act, and the milk indemnity payment program, but does not include any price-support loans or purchases.

The point I would like to emphasize is that it is not just payments to a few large producers that are involved, but a great many activities that are in the national interest, in the sense of conservation of croplands, under the ACP program, which have proved to be of great benefit, and against which there probably is not any opposition. If there is any, there is very little. I do not think that the sponsors of the amendment are against that program.

I think the principle that opposition is to be had because there are a few large payments is an erroneous one. The public is getting benefits under the program, which has proved to be beneficial to the economy as a whole. The immediate beneficiaries have been the farmers, but the overall beneficiaries are the people of this country in assuring to them that the fertility and productivity of this country will continue for many years to come, and to assure an adequate supply of food and fiber for this country. So I trust the Senate will not vote for adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, do I have any time remaining, including the time so generously yielded by the Senator from Delaware?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota such time as he may require.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, referring to the merchant marine, one of the reasons for the high cost of the agricultural bill is that the law requires that 50 percent of the food to be transported under the food-for-peace program has to be carried in American bottoms. Starting in 1955 to date the merchant marine subsidy for that program has cost us \$1.307 billion. This is in addition to the other huge subsidies paid to our merchant marine.

I will be glad to join, when this provision expires about a year from now, in efforts to eliminate this kind of subsidy paid to the merchant marine.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that figures on the subsidy payments to the merchant marine, which appear on page 679 of part 1 of the hearings, be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Extra costs to the Department of Agriculture of using U.S. vessels under the several Public Law 480 programs

(Millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Sales for foreign currency ¹	Foreign donations	Barter ²	Long-term credit sales	Total
1955	9.6	—	0.1	—	9.7
1956	20.2	—	.2	—	20.4
1957	50.6	—	.1	—	50.7
1958	53.8	—	.1	—	53.9
1959	73.8	—	.2	—	74.0
1960	79.6	—	.1	—	79.7
1961	107.7	6.9	1.3	—	115.9
1962	98.4	11.9	.3	0.6	111.2
1963	147.0	11.2	.6	1.4	160.2
1964	141.7	12.0	—	1.8	155.5
1965	148.8	11.1	—	7.3	167.2
1966	82.8	³ 13.7	.3	9.8	106.6
1967 (estimate)	56.1	³ 14.8	.3	13.0	94.2
1968 (estimate)	68.3	³ 14.8	.3	24.8	108.2
Total	⁴ 1,148.4	⁵ 96.4	⁶ 3.9	⁵ 58.7	1,307.4

¹ Total out-of-pocket costs to CCC.

² Shipments of nonagricultural materials on U.S. vessels under barter contracts.

³ Estimated at 17 percent of total costs.

⁴ The U.S. Government required through fiscal year 1966 from the recipient country, foreign currencies equivalent to \$516 million over this same period of years, representing the estimated foreign-flag vessel rate. Some of these currencies have been available for payment of U.S. expenses abroad.

⁵ Reflects costs or ocean transportation on U.S.-flag vessels in excess of foreign-flag vessel rates.

Note.—The above extra costs are due to the Cargo Preference Act, Public Law 664, 83d Cong.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, this morning I received a memorandum from the president of the National Farmers Union explaining that while his organization favors a limitation on benefits from our national farm programs, to encourage family-type agriculture, "the establishment of a limitation on payments without giving full consideration to the varying characteristics of farming within varying agricultural regions and counties simply does not make sense."

The Farmers Union proposes that the Department of Agriculture establish criteria to define family farms county by county throughout the Nation, which would become the basis for any limitation on farm program benefits.

I find myself today in very much the same situation as many others who advocate limitations.

I favor a limitation on Federal program benefits which will assure the continuation of the family farm pattern in American agriculture. I believe that we are approaching a time in the history of production control efforts, which have required that we encourage large farmers as well as small to retire acreage, when it may become practicable to impose a limitation on benefits. If we meet our responsibilities in the world war against hunger, the need for acreage limitation is going to decline very rapidly. When we reach that point, and it is no longer necessary to condition Federal program benefits on acreage retirement, the Federal benefits can be used to adjust income to fairer levels, and there should be no great difficulty in limiting benefits to a reasonable family income level.

Before we enact a limitation, however, or a graduated scale of benefits, or some other device, we need to study very care-

fully various methods, their effect, and their consistency with national agricultural goals.

We certainly should not enact a limitation which will undermine the effectiveness of acreage limitation, or supply management, while that is still necessary, or a limitation which may have very uncertain effect on the structure of farming in the varying areas of the Nation. It should be done carefully, after we have ascertained just as certainly as is possible what the effect of the particular limitation under consideration will be. We need to have hearings and the best analysis and advice we can get.

Under the circumstances, Mr. President, I cannot support a limitation offered as an amendment from the floor, without Agriculture Committee consideration and support, about which there is considerable debate and great uncertainty.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the message which President Tony T. Dechant of the National Farmers Union sent to Senators yesterday, July 12.

There being no objection, the message was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION,
Washington, D.C., July 12, 1967.

URGENT LEGISLATIVE MESSAGE

To: Member of the U.S. Senate.

From: Tony T. Dechant, President, National Farmers Union.

I respectfully urge you to support the Agricultural Appropriations Act which will soon come to the Senate floor.

The comprehensive and detailed position of Farmers Union on various programs of the United States Department of Agriculture for which funds are provided in the Act has been fully documented in hearings before the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee under its capable chairman, Senator Spessard Holland.

While Farmers Union strongly supports in principle a family farm cut-off, we question the arbitrary imposition of a limit on payments at this time without recognition being given to differences between farming operations over the Nation.

The delegates to our 1967 convention reaffirmed and supported the establishment by United States Department of Agriculture a criteria for defining commercial family farms by counties. Farms vary greatly in size between the various agricultural sections of the Nation. Therefore, the establishment of a limitation on payments without giving full consideration to the varying characteristics of farming within varying agricultural regions and counties simply does not make sense.

The definition of commercial family farms on a county-by-county basis would facilitate, in the view of our delegates to our 1967 convention, the administration of the various farm programs—commodity, credit, conservation, cooperative and education.

All of these programs in the United States Department of Agriculture and the programs of other agencies relating to agriculture and forestry should be directed in a positive way toward strengthening a commercial family-farm pattern of agriculture to which nearly everybody in our Nation subscribes but which is falling under programs as currently administered. For example, farm population is one-half of the 1947-49 average and the number of farms has been drastically reduced by 40 percent over the same period. And the trend continues.

The central issue is whether we may be able to maintain the desired commercial

family-farm pattern of agriculture or go down the road toward a factory-in-the-field agriculture. Until such time as the United States Department of Agriculture has established such a criteria as we have outlined above, we ask that you support the concept of limitations on payments coupled with a legislative directive to the United States Department of Agriculture which requires full consideration of the various characteristics of farming within varying agricultural regions and counties.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield back whatever time I may have left, again expressing appreciation for the generosity of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I believe I have 7 minutes remaining. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield myself such time as I may need.

The Senator from North Dakota is right about the merchant marine subsidy. This is another subsidy which I have been unsuccessful in trying to roll back. The American merchant marine subsidy has gone too far. I will join him in cutting it back when the bill is before us. He makes a valid point.

There are many types of subsidies which have outlived their need, but we have got to start somewhere. The agriculture bill happens to be before us today. That is the reason we are making this attempt here.

The question has been asked, What is wrong with large farmers in America? I say there is nothing wrong. This is a part of our capitalistic system. I defend any farmer who wants to expand his operations, be he an individual, in partnership with someone, or a corporation. What I object to is dipping into the Federal Treasury and paying half a million dollar subsidy to help this corporate operation expand. Let him do it on his own initiative.

The question may be raised in the minds of some as to why I, coming from an eastern industrial State, would be interested in agriculture. I am interested in it from the standpoint of cost to the taxpayers and as a member of the Finance Committee which must raise the taxes to pay for these expenditures.

Also, I may point out that while I come from the second smallest State, the county in which I live ranks as the fifth county east of the Rocky Mountains in agricultural production, and it outranks in agricultural production any county in any of the so-called agriculture States of the Senators who have spoken this afternoon. So I come from an agricultural area, and I do understand these programs—what they do, and what they cost, as well as whom they benefit.

The argument has been made that Congress has no right to renege on a law that has been passed and a contract that has been made. They argue that farmers who have planted wheat and other crops have done so under the law passed by Congress, and therefore there is a direct commitment. That is true, but my amendment does not become effective until the 1968 crops for that reason. The adoption of this amendment would not

repudiate outstanding commitments made under the law.

I opposed the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] for that same reason; the expenditures had been made, and we had the obligation to pay the bills. The place to change the expenditures is in the future crops. This amendment would be effective for the crop year 1968.

Much has been said about the wool growers needing this program. I respect that argument. It is one of the strongest arguments that has been made, but I have yet to find a single wool grower who appears on this list of large payments.

Let us not pull the wool over the taxpayers' eyes. I point out that when we figure this program of expenditures, out of the 3-billion-some-odd-million dollars lost in the first 3 months of this year, \$776 million was for cotton, and \$1,302,000,000 was for feed grains. So two-thirds of the losses sustained thus far do not even touch wool; and wool is such an insignificant item in the overall total that it is included at the bottom of the tabulation under the heading "Others," all of which received \$10,675,000.

Earlier today I placed in the RECORD the Department of Agriculture report of May 9, 1967, covering the first 9 months of this fiscal year. This showed the losses sustained broken down by crops.

I say again, you cannot find wool mentioned, it is such a small item.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Does the Senator include wool payments by way of Federal support programs, and wheat payments by way of wheat certificates?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I am including all cash payments as I mentioned before.

The Senator from Hawaii made a rather convincing argument that the sugar processors in Hawaii had paid about \$11 million in taxes on sugar, if I recall correctly, and the producers in Hawaii had collected only \$9 million in subsidy payments during the same year.

Those figures are correct, but what do they prove? I point out that the sugar processors in Hawaii did not pay the tax. They were only collectors of the tax. The tax was paid by the housewives all over America who buy this sugar. They merely collected it and transmitted it to the Government. To say that the processors paid this tax is just as erroneous as to say that the tobacco companies in North Carolina pay the taxes on the cigarettes and all tobacco. The man who buys the cigarettes and the tobacco pays the tax, but it is collected by the manufacturers. If we were to carry that argument to an extreme, we could say that the whisky processors in America, who get no subsidy, are the only ones who are trying to balance the budget. On that basis everybody should go off on a drunken spree, because there is no subsidy.

But let us not get into any such diversionary arguments again. As I pointed out before, if we are not careful Secretary McNamara will be coming down and

saying, "The taxes paid by the corporate taxpayers are enough to pay the cost of the war in Vietnam, and, therefore, no individual taxpayer should complain; this war is not costing him anything." All taxes are collected by the Federal Government, paid into the Treasury, and commingled, and the checks are written out of the Treasury.

Another Senator has argued that these large subsidy payments are not welfare payments. Certainly they are not welfare payments, but neither are the recipients of these large subsidies exactly paupers. Five large operators in 1966 received checks in excess of \$1 million. Two of them each received subsidy checks in excess of \$2 million. There were 11 farming operations in 1966 that received between \$500,000 and \$1 million, and 258 individuals or corporations received between \$100,000 and \$500,000.

Certainly these are not welfare payments, but I call to the attention of Senators again that the recipients are not welfare patients, either. I agree this is not a poverty program. Neither are these poverty-stricken individuals, and in my opinion, we cannot justify going into the Federal Treasury and paying this type of a subsidy to expand these corporate-type operations.

We have all heard that the agricultural program instituted by the late Vice President of the United States, Henry Wallace, was a socialistic program, one which would cost a lot of money, and that he had some wild ideas about farm subsidies. But I should like to read at this point an editorial which appeared in the *Wallace's Farmer* of June 24, 1967.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if I have any more time, I shall be glad to yield it to the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. HOLLAND. How much time does the Senator need?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Five minutes, if I may have it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Five minutes on the bill.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no time left on the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Delaware may have an additional 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thank the Senator. I read now an editorial which appeared in *Wallace's Farmer* for June 24, 1967. It is entitled "No Limit on Payments," and reads as follows:

NO LIMIT ON PAYMENTS

An attempt was made in the House again this year to put a \$25,000 limit on farm program payments. The attempt failed, as similar attempts failed in previous years.

Are there any valid objections to a reasonable ceiling on government payments? We would prefer a ceiling of \$10,000 per year rather than \$25,000, but Congress won't even approve the higher limit.

City newspapers regularly send reporters to ASC offices to get a list of those who got big government checks. The obvious inequity of USDA sending a check to a big corporate farm operator gives all farmers and farm programs a black eye with the general public.

But we shouldn't give up trying to get payment limits enacted. They may help save the commercial family farm some day. We feel the family farmer should get some government help in his coming struggle against the integrated, multimillion dollar, corporate food producer.

Mr. President, this editorial supports my amendment. I will say it points out how far we have gone, that, I as a conservative from the East, would here today be using an editorial from Henry Wallace's paper in support of a conservative amendment on the farm program.

Mr. President, I certainly hope that the amendment will be adopted, and I repeat again, the acceptance of this amendment does not mean that the Government reneges on any commitment made to any farmer anywhere in the United States for the crops he has produced or will produce in the calendar year 1967. We have a perfect right, as every one of the speakers herefore has admitted, to modify that program for the future if Congress sees fit to do so. But we have an obligation, when we do, to modify it for the year in advance.

It will not be long before we shall be asking the American people to consider the question of whether we should or should not increase income taxes. Certainly, if we are going to cut back on government spending, we must start by cutting back on these programs as they are before us for a vote. I simply do not see, as one individual, any basis for continuing to pay these huge subsidies to the large corporate-type operations. I think the strength of the foundation of America is based on the small individual family farm. My amendment would give to that small farmer a direct advantage over the large farmer in that he could collect his \$10,000 cash in benefits of the program, whereas the others would operate on a free market.

I say again, this does not affect one iota the price support programs, because they come under other laws. This amendment does not put a limitation on the price support programs, or the amount that can be loaned for price support programs; it does limit the direct cash subsidy payments for land diversion, and so forth.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. I think the Senator would be correct, so far as some price support programs are concerned; but I think he would have to agree that in order to make this effective on the sugar program, we would have to rewrite the whole program.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The Senator is correct, to the extent that this is looked upon as a price support for the sugar producers. It could be argued that sugar supports are paid as direct cash payments. But why should we not place a limit on the amount we would pay to the sugar producers. The average indi-

vidual producer does not collect more than \$10,000 per year.

I conclude my remarks by saying that while I recognize that the tax on sugar may offset the amount of the subsidy paid to the sugar producers, to me that is no more of an argument than to say that since the income taxes paid by thousands of American farmers more than offset their subsidies that too is a free program. We are merely belaboring the point and dodging the real issue. The real issue here is, do we want to continue paying out Federal Treasury checks for \$500,000, \$1 million, or \$100,000, to these corporate farmers?

This is not a price support program. This is a payment for not producing.

The Senator from Texas argued that these large farmers need the subsidy because they have to pay a higher minimum wage today if they are employing over seven employees.

This provision has nothing to do with the wages they pay. It has to do with what they collect on the portion of the farm which they are not operating. Consequently, there is no way in which work is involved with the exception of the work that is involved when the individual collects the check, takes it to the bank, and cashes it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a list of the cash payments in excess of \$50,000 as compiled by the Department of Agriculture be printed in the *RECORD*.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

Payments of \$1,000,000 and over under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)

CALIFORNIA	
Griffen, Inc., Huron (Fresno County)	\$2,397,073
South Lake Farms, Five Points (Fresno County)	1,468,696
J. G. Boswell Co., Corcoran (Kings County)	2,807,633
Salter Land Co., Corcoran (Kings County)	1,014,860

HAWAII	
Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office) ---	1,236,355

Payments of \$500,000 to \$999,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)

ARIZONA	
Farmers Investment Co., Aguila (Maricopa County)	\$747,547
Youngker Farms, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	508,988

CALIFORNIA	
Vista Del Lland, Firebaugh (Fresno County)	622,840
Boston Ranch Co., Lemoore (Fresno County)	506,061
Kern County Land Co., Bakersfield (Kern County)	652,057
Westlake Farms, Stratford (Kings County)	622,569

FLORIDA	
South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., South Bay (Palm Beach County)	576,433

HAWAII	
Lihue Plantation Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	577,426
Oahu Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)	526,171
Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	516,520

Payments of \$500,000 to \$999,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

PUERTO RICO

Luce & Co., Aguirre (Mayaguez County) ----- \$518,224

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)

ALABAMA

E. F. Mauldin, Town Creek (Lawrence County) ----- \$101,398

ARIZONA

O. L. Hilburn, Bowie (Cochise County) ----- 116,000
 Goodyear Farms, Litchfield Park (Maricopa County) ----- 275,056
 Bogle Farms, Chandler (Maricopa County) ----- 268,584
 D. R. Hiett, Mesa (Maricopa County) ----- 180,887
 Waddell Ranch Co., Waddell (Maricopa County) ----- 139,187
 Fridenmaker Farms, Phoenix (Maricopa County) ----- 130,396
 Abel Bros., Tolleson (Maricopa County) ----- 129,358
 F. C. Layton, Tolleson (Maricopa County) ----- 126,358
 Ben Riggs & Son, Chandler (Maricopa County) ----- 115,602
 Ed Ambrose, Buckeye (Maricopa County) ----- 114,975
 J. L. Hodges Farming Co., Buckeye (Maricopa County) ----- 114,619
 Bkw Farms, Inc., Marana (Pima County) ----- 285,508
 John Kai, Marana (Pima County) ----- 200,411
 John J. and Ola V. Lord, Tucson (Pima County) ----- 118,667
 Kirby Hughes, Marana (Pima County) ----- 112,017
 C & V Sheep & Cattle Co., Inc., Maricopa (Pinal County) ----- 453,328
 Red River Land Co., Stanfield (Pinal County) ----- 362,138
 Hamilton Farms, Eloy (Pinal County) ----- 347,810
 John D. Singh, Casa Grande (Pinal County) ----- 317,742
 Ak Chin Enterprises, Maricopa (Pinal County) ----- 278,422
 Pima Community Farms, Sacaton (Pinal County) ----- 273,303
 Arizona Farming Co., Eloy (Pinal County) ----- 218,523
 L-4 Ranches, Inc., Queen Creek (Pinal County) ----- 213,861
 Coury Bros., Queen Creek (Pinal County) ----- 193,437
 W. T. Golston Farms, Stanfield (Pinal County) ----- 188,873
 Kirby Hughes, Tucson (Pinal County) ----- 185,163
 Thunderbird Farms, Phoenix (Pinal County) ----- 158,880
 J. A. Roberts, Casa Grande (Pinal County) ----- 155,276
 Imperial Valley Cattle Co., Arizona City (Pinal County) ----- 154,243
 Rancho Tierra Prieta, Eloy (Pinal County) ----- 148,291
 Talla Farms, Inc., Stanfield (Pinal County) ----- 142,695
 Ray Farms Co., Litchfield Park (Pinal County) ----- 134,239
 Isom & Isom, Casa Grande (Pinal County) ----- 132,166
 Milton P. Smith, Jr., Maricopa (Pinal County) ----- 125,962
 Santa Cruz Farms, Inc., Eloy (Pinal County) ----- 109,875
 Paul Brophy, Casa Grande (Pinal County) ----- 109,256

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

McCarthy Hilderbrand Farms, Eloy (Pinal County) ----- \$108,315
 McFarland & Hanson Ranches, Coolidge (Pinal County) ----- 107,453
 Anderson Bros., Casa Grande (Pinal County) ----- 105,266
 Glenn Lane, Coolidge (Pinal County) ----- 102,095
 Barkley Co. of Arizona, Somerton (Yuma County) ----- 324,588
 Bruce Church, Inc., Yuma (Yuma County) ----- 260,911
 J. W. Olberg, Yuma (Yuma County) ----- 207,588
 Colorado River Trading Co., Parker (Yuma County) ----- 166,030
 Jones Ranches, Eloy (Yuma County) ----- 151,858
 Texas Hill Farms, Yuma (Yuma County) ----- 138,920
 Ben Simmons, Parker (Yuma County) ----- 128,941
 Sherrill Lafollette, Phoenix (Yuma County) ----- 102,512

ARKANSAS

M. K. Kuhn & B. K. Happell & VKC, (Crittenden County) ----- 215,525
 Bond Pltg. Co., Clarkedale (Crittenden County) ----- 107,674
 Arkansas State Penitentiary, Grady (Lincoln County) ----- 122,090
 George Yarbrough, England (Lonoque County) ----- 126,351
 Howe Lumber Co., Inc., Wabash (Phillips County) ----- 255,822
 Brooks - Griffin, Elaine (Phillips County) ----- 158,405
 Keiser Supply Co., Keiser (southern Mississippi County) ----- 444,654
 Wesson Farms, Inc., Victoria (southern Mississippi County) ----- 177,083
 Rufus C. Branch, Joiner (southern Mississippi County) ----- 118,024
 Armored Planting Co., Armored (southern Mississippi County) ----- 102,405
 J. G. Adams and Son, Hughes (St. Francis County) ----- 136,021

CALIFORNIA

Five Points Ranch, Inc., Five Points (Fresno County) ----- 471,583
 Airway Farms, Inc., Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 364,177
 Jack Harris, Inc., Five Points (Fresno County) ----- 344,672
 Sullivan & Gragnani, Tranquility (Fresno County) ----- 290,914
 McCarthy & Hildebrand, Burrel (Fresno County) ----- 282,946
 Schramm Ranches, Inc., San Joaquin (Fresno County) ----- 270,600
 Timco, Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 250,005
 Redfern Ranches, Inc., Dos Palos (Fresno County) ----- 203,061
 Colt Ranch, Inc., Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 184,625
 W'm H. Noble, Kerman (Fresno County) ----- 166,794
 Frank C. Diener Ranch, Five Points (Fresno County) ----- 161,522
 W. J. Deal, Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 153,560
 Raymond Thomas, Inc., Madera (Fresno County) ----- 153,279
 M. J. & R. S. Allen, Coalinga (Fresno County) ----- 153,037
 Hugh Bennett, Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 149,917
 Pilibos Bros., Inc., Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 140,079
 V. C. Britton, Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 122,216
 J. E. O'Neill, Inc., Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 116,564
 Linneman Ranches, Inc., Dos Palos (Fresno County) ----- 113,742

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Harnish Five Points, Five Points (Fresno County) ----- \$113,291
 Ryan Bros., Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 110,198
 Telles Ranch, Inc., Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 108,398
 Wood Ranches, Lemoore (Fresno County) ----- 104,213
 H. B. Murphy Co., Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 358,079
 Elmore Co., Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 287,026
 Jack Elmore, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 197,219
 Russell Bros. Rches, Inc., Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 189,608
 W. E. Young & W. E. Young, Jr., Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 181,182
 Irvine Co., El Centro (Imperial County) ----- 179,737
 C. T. Dearborn, Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 150,859
 Sinclair Rches, Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 141,045
 J. H. Benson Est., Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 140,576
 Antone Borchard Co., Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 133,201
 Salton Sea Farms, Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 128,762
 Stephen H. Elmore, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 126,243
 Donald H. Cox, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 100,196
 Neil Fifield Co., Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 107,892
 Wynne & Elmore, Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 104,585
 Stafford Hannon, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 101,387
 Adamek & Dessert, Seeley (Imperial County) ----- 100,184
 S. A. Camp Farms Co., Shafter (Kern County) ----- 426,922
 Miller & Lux, Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 299,051
 M & R Sheep Co., Oildale (Kern County) ----- 286,949
 Giumarra Vineyard Corp., Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 246,882
 Houchin Bros. Farming Buttonwillow (Kern County) ----- 245,313
 W. B. Camp & Sons, Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 192,080
 O. M. Bryant, Jr., Pond (Kern County) ----- 180,443
 Mазzie Farms, Arvin (Kern County) ----- 173,014
 C. J. Vignolo, Shafter (Kern County) ----- 169,677
 Reynold M. Mettler, Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 129,743
 Tejon Ranch Co., Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 121,096
 Em. H. Mettler & Sons, Shafter (Kern County) ----- 111,918
 Bidart Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 109,615
 McKittrick Ranch Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 107,247
 Cattani Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 105,318
 Wheeler Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County) ----- 100,259
 West Haven Farming Co., Tulare (Kings County) ----- 289,841
 Vernon L. Thomas, Inc., Huron (Kings County) ----- 285,953
 J. G. Stone Land Co., Stratford (Kings County) ----- 232,851
 Gilkey Farms, Inc., Corcoran (Kings County) ----- 189,048
 Borba Bros., Riverdale (Kings County) ----- 154,573

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Kern River Delta Farms, Wasco (Kern County)	\$153,323
Boyett Farming, Corcoran (Kings County)	117,265
Nichols Farms, Inc., Hanford (Kings County)	112,677
R. A. Rowan Co., Los Angeles (Kings County)	100,778
Red Top Ranch, Red Top (Madera County)	133,555
Bowles Farming Co., Los Banos (Merced County)	141,375
Wilco Produce, Blythe (Riverside County)	296,484
Riverview Farm & Cattle Co., Blythe (Riverside County)	266,654
Clarence Robinson, Blythe (Riverside County)	139,745
John Norton Farms, Blythe (Riverside County)	128,735
Kennedy Brothers, Indio (Riverside County)	107,466
C. J. Shannon & Sons, Tulare (Tulare County)	230,572
E. L. Wallace, Woodland (Yola County)	149,636
E. L. Wallace & Sons, Woodland (Yola County)	105,443
Heldrick Farms, Inc., Woodland (Yola County)	103,722

COLORADO

Olive W. Garvey, Garvey Farms Management Co., Colby, Kans. (Kiowa County)	107,110
Baughman Farms, Inc., Liberal, Kans. (Kit Carson County)	286,358

FLORIDA

Talisman Sugar Corp. Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	362,477
Florida Sugar Corp., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	151,146
A. Duda Sons, Inc., Oviedo (Palm Beach County)	130,064
715 Farms, Ltd., Pahokee (Palm Beach County)	113,336
Closter Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)	100,475

HAWAII

Pioneer Mill Co., Honolulu (State office)	489,369
Ewa Plantation Co., Honolulu (State office)	458,220
Kekaha Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	422,001
Kohala Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)	420,019
Grove Farm Co., Inc., Lihue (State office)	376,678
Laupahoehoe Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)	359,639
Honokaa Sugar Co., Honolulu (State office)	358,627
Hamakua Mill Co., Honolulu (State office)	335,885
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	317,639
Hutchinson Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	312,986
Puna Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)	302,336
Kahuku Plantation Co., Honolulu (State office)	208,135
Gayaud Robinson, Makaweli (State office)	183,761

INDIANA

William Gehring, Inc., Rensselaer (Jasper County)	103,540
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IOWA

Francis Wisor Gooselake (Clinton County)	100,189
Amana Society, Middle-Amana (Iowa County)	155,006

KANSAS

The Garden City Co., Garden City (Kearny County)	100,032
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Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

LOUISIANA

Scopena Plantation, Bossier City (Bossier Parish)	\$118,608
J. P. Brown, Lake Providence (East Carroll Parish)	162,051
Epps Plantation, Epps (East Carroll Parish)	103,962
South Coast Corp., Mathews (Lafourche Parish)	281,823
Southdown, Inc., Thibodaux (Lafourche Parish)	163,868
J. H. Williams, Natchitoches (Natchitoches Parish)	132,285
Sterling Sugars, Inc., Franklin (St. Mary Parish)	116,530

MISSISSIPPI

Delta and Pine Land Co., Scott (Bolivar County)	468,529
Robbins and Long, Rosedale (Bolivar County)	132,609
Dan Seligman, Shaw (Bolivar County)	124,515
Kline Planting Co., Alligator (Coahoma County)	118,618
Roundaway Planting Co., Alligator (Coahoma County)	116,592
Fred Tavoletti & Sons, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)	104,210
John B. & F. B. McKee, Friar Point (Coahoma County)	103,950
Oakhurst Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)	103,561
J. H. Sherard & Son, Sherard (Coahoma County)	103,184
Pal Sanders, Walls (De Soto County)	154,390
Topanco Caine Farm, Lake Cormorant (De Soto County)	106,773
B. W. Smith Planting Co., Louise (Humphreys County)	124,954
Blanche R. Slough, in care of T. L. Reed III, Belzoni (Humphreys County)	124,354
Buckhorn Planting Co., R.R. 2, Greenwood (Laflore County)	161,595
Four Fifths Plantation, R.R. 3, Greenwood (Laflore County)	124,124
West, Inc., R.R. 1, Sidon (Laflore County)	121,014
Wildwood Plantation, R.R. 3, Greenwood (Laflore County)	117,042
The Branw Farm, Schlater (Leflore County)	102,206
Harrison Evans, Shuqualak (Noxubee County)	189,729
Yandell Bros., Vance (Quitman County)	127,923
Pantherburn Co., Panther Burn (Sharkey County)	112,884
Cameta Plantation, Inc., Anguilla (Sharkey County)	105,164
Mrs. E. C. Eastland, Doddsville (Sunflower County)	129,997
Duncan Farms, Inc., No. 2, Inverness (Sunflower County)	115,419
Roy Flowers, Mattson (Tallahatchie County)	162,647
M. T. Hardy, Webb, (Tallahatchie County)	110,625
Mike P. Sturdivant, Giendora (Tallahatchie County)	106,533
H. R. Watson & Sons, Tunica (Tunica County)	109,801
Live Oak Plantation, Arcola (Washington County)	188,455
Potter Bros., Inc., Arcola (Washington County)	154,232
Husbandville Plantation, care of W. T. Robertson, Holly Ridge (Washington County)	123,522
Torrey Wood & Son, Hollandale (Washington County)	118,143
Trail Lake Plantation, Trailake (Washington County)	115,179
W. T. Touchberry, care of Peru Plantation, Glen Allan (Washington County)	114,349

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued

Dean & Co., Tribbett (Washington County)	\$110,646
R. A. Ingram, Leland (Washington County)	110,181

MONTANA

Campbell Farming, Hardin (Big Horn County)	164,351
State of Montana, Helena (Sheridan County)	337,345

NEW MEXICO

John Garrett & Sons, Clovis (Curry County)	143,608
Emma Lawrence, Hobbs (Lea County)	158,261

NORTH CAROLINA

McNair Farms, Inc., T. J. Harris, Red Springs (Hoke County)	195,053
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OHIO

Ward Walton & Associates Inc., Upper Sandusky (Marion County) ..	127,850
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OREGON

Cunningham Sheep Co., Pendleton (Umatilla County)	107,647
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PUERTO RICO

A. Roig Sucrs., Humacao (Mayaguez County)	349,095
C. Brewer P. R. Co., Fajardo (Mayaguez County)	308,294
Suen J. Serralles, Mercedita (Mayaguez County)	274,403
A. Martinez, Jr., trust, Aguadilla (Mayaguez County)	131,385
C. Oppengelmir Admini, Guaganilla (Mayaguez County)	117,900

SOUTH CAROLINA

W. R. Mayes, Mayesville (Sumter County)	167,083
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TEXAS

Three Way Land Co., De Kalb (Bowie County)	192,958
H. H. Moore & Sons, Navosta (Brazos County)	274,719
Est. Geo. C. Chance, Bryan (Burleson County)	112,592
Martha M. Russell, San Benito (Cameron County)	103,134
Edwin P. Carroll, Panhandle (Carson County)	130,093
Hill Farms, Hart (Castro County) ..	142,119
Ware Farms Co., Dimmitt (Castro County)	107,180
Carl Easterwood, Dimmitt (Castro County)	103,461
Jimmie Cluck, Hart (Castro County)	101,778
J. K. Griffith, Morton (Cochran County)	275,921
John A. Wheeler, Lorenzo (Cochran County)	167,922
Bill Weaver, Lamesa (Dawson County)	111,136
Taft McGee, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)	129,080
Perrin Bros., Hereford (Deaf Smith County)	109,488
R. C. Goodwin, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)	109,212
Lee Moor Farms, Clint (El Paso County)	101,494
Texas Department of Corrections, Central Farm 520, Sugarland (Fort Bend County)	288,911
Ercell Givens, Abernathy (Hale County)	152,727
Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr., Houston 2 (Hidalgo County)	152,352
Sebastian Cotton & Grain Corp., Sebastian (Hidalgo County)	138,190
Helen Engelman Stegie, Elsa (Hidalgo County)	121,889
Krenmueller Farms, San Juan (Hidalgo County)	102,879
Rio Farms, Inc., Edcouch (Hidalgo County)	101,801

Payments of \$100,000 to \$499,999 under programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—continued

R. T. Hoover Farms, Fabens (Hudspeth County)	\$240,518
C. L. Ranch, Dell City (Hudspeth County)	119,233
Halsell Estate, Kansas City (Lamb County)	134,586
Busby Farms, Olton (Lamb County)	100,733
Pendell and Roseta Farms, Eagle Pass (Maverick County)	135,048
Sun Valley Farms, Inc., Fort Stockton (Pecos County)	159,810
Clark & Roberts, Pecos (Red River County)	173,407
Worsham Bros., Pecos (Reeves County)	217,126
U-Bar Land and Cattle Co., Pecos (Reeves County)	178,822
Kesey Bros., Pecos (Reeves County)	165,622
Kenneth Lindemann, Pecos (Reeves County)	146,773
Mi Vida Farms, Inc., Pecos (Reeves County)	113,701
John W. Nigliazzo, Hearne (Robertson County)	110,526
F. H. Vahlsing, Inc., Mathias (San Patricio County)	138,880
Fowler E. McDaniel, Tulia (Swisher County)	141,236
W. T. Waggoner trust estate, Vernon (Wilbarger County)	128,007

WASHINGTON

Broughton Land Co., Dayton (Columbia County)	103,545
State of Washington, Department of Natural Resources, Ephrata (Lincoln County)	125,552

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)

ALABAMA

W. L. Corcoran, Eufaula (Barbour County)	\$54,666
Ben F. Bowden, Eufaula (Barbour County)	51,227
Joe I. McHugh, Orrville (Dallas County)	90,554
G. T. Hamilton, Hillsboro (Lawrence County)	65,449
Grady Windle Parker, Courtland (Lawrence County)	55,974
T. J. Jones, Sprott (Perry County)	55,330

ARIZONA

Luckett Farms, Bowie (Cochise County)	88,884
M. H. Barnes, San Simon (Cochise County)	70,660
Eaton Fruit Co., Inc., Willcox (Cochise County)	63,152
Gus Arzberger, Willcox (Cochise County)	50,372
H. L. Anderson, Peoria (Maricopa County)	96,915
Southmountain Farms, Inc., Laveen (Maricopa County)	94,381
A. J. Lewis, Scottsdale (Maricopa County)	92,852
Hardesty Bros., Buckeye (Maricopa County)	92,520
Morrison Bros., Higley (Maricopa County)	92,072
Wallace Bales, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	85,210
Harris Cattle Co., Chandler (Maricopa County)	84,639
Sutton Bros., Phoenix (Maricopa County)	82,705
Woodrow Lewis, Chandler (Maricopa County)	79,080
Henry L. Voss, Phoenix (Maricopa County)	77,989
H. C. McGarity, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	77,053

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

King Farms, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	\$73,116
Power Ranches, Inc., Higley (Maricopa County)	72,627
James A. Wilson, Phoenix (Maricopa County)	71,568
S. L. Narramore, Phoenix (Maricopa County)	71,039
Vantex Land & Development (Maricopa County)	68,938
Don H. Bennett, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	68,775
Robert B. Coplen, Laveen (Maricopa County)	65,698
Leyton Woolf, Glendale (Maricopa County)	64,888
Raymond D. Schnepf, Queen Creek (Maricopa County)	63,971
Dougherty Ranch, Phoenix (Maricopa County)	63,287
Gilbert Turner, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	63,128
Phelps & Palmer, Mesa (Maricopa County)	62,501
James M. Hamilton, Chandler (Maricopa County)	60,852
Arena Co. of Arizona, Glendale (Maricopa County)	60,437
S & P Farms, Inc., Gila Bend (Maricopa County)	59,122
W. H. Haggard, Jr., Buckeye (Maricopa County)	58,686
D. L. Hadley, Chandler (Maricopa County)	58,654
Jacob S. Stephens, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	58,127
Barney-Mecham, Queen Creek (Maricopa County)	57,470
M. I. Vance & J. A. Mortensen, Jr., Tempe (Maricopa County)	57,359
R. D. Beebe & Sons, Mesa (Maricopa County)	56,920
F. M. Gorrell, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	56,854
J. S. Hoopes, Chandler (Maricopa County)	55,592
Chico Farms, Peoria (Maricopa County)	55,306
Enterprise Ranch, Buckeye (Maricopa County)	53,835
Dobson & Patterson, Mesa (Maricopa County)	53,098
Arthur E. Price, Chandler (Maricopa County)	52,570
Bob Stump, Phoenix (Maricopa County)	52,361
Salt River Farms, Mesa (Maricopa County)	51,646
Kempton & Snedigar, Tempe (Maricopa County)	51,512
Ted Siek, Glendale (Maricopa County)	50,966
Eldon K. Parish, Phoenix (Mohave County)	74,885
Argee Farms, Inc., Tuscon (Pima County)	92,541
C. & W. Ranches, Inc., Marana (Pima County)	86,358
Avra Land & Cattle, Tuscon (Pima County)	75,268
Luckett Farms, Cortaro, Tucson (Pima County)	65,813
Claude Hughes, Marana (Pima County)	53,147
Watson Farms, Marana (Pima County)	50,023
Fred Enke, Casa Grande (Pinal County)	95,536
Diwan Ranches, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)	93,281
L Z Farms, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)	92,119
Sunset Ranches, Inc., Elroy (Pinal County)	91,171
Empire Farms, Eloy (Pinal County)	90,905
Bud Antl, Inc., Red Rock (Pinal County)	88,205

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

Edward Pretzer, Eloy (Pinal County)	\$84,779
P. S. Thompson, Eloy (Pinal County)	84,599
H. L. Holland, Coolidge (Pinal County)	83,572
Combs & Clegg Ranches, Inc., Queen Creek (Pinal County)	82,019
McFaddin Ranches, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)	80,943
Wilbur Wuertz, Casa Grande (Pinal County)	80,866
Anderson-Palmisand Fms, Maricopa (Pinal County)	80,137
Grant E. Peterson, Coolidge (Pinal County)	78,998
Jack Ralson, Maricopa (Pinal County)	78,618
M. M. Alexander, Eloy (Pinal County)	78,030
C. Ray Robinson, Eloy (Pinal County)	75,902
Chas. Urrea & Sons, Mesa (Pinal County)	74,709
Rex Neely, Chandler (Pinal County)	74,655
Pinal Farms, Inc., Stanfield (Pinal County)	74,077
K. K. Skousen, Chandler (Pinal County)	73,507
Duane Ellsworth, Queen Creek (Pinal County)	72,612
C. J. & L. Farms, Inc., Casa Grande (Pinal County)	71,355
Emmett Jobe, Queen Creek (Pinal County)	70,814
Independent Gin Co., Casa Grande (Pinal County)	69,815
Saguaro Farms, Florence (Pinal County)	69,635
Dunn Farms, Maricopa (Pinal County)	67,587
Crouch Bros., Maricopa (Pinal County)	65,637
N. S. Cooper, Casa Grande (Pinal County)	64,653
Alex & Norman Pretzer, Eloy (Pinal County)	64,162
Finley Bros., Gilbert (Pinal County)	63,453
Marathon Farms, Casa Grande (Pinal County)	61,768
J. H. Farms, Coolidge (Pinal County)	60,772
M. H. Montgomery, Casa Grande (Pinal County)	60,711
Telles Ranch, Inc., Eloy (Pinal County)	60,288
Robert D. Bechtel, Coolidge (Pinal County)	59,613
Bud Blum, Casa Grande (Pinal County)	59,428
J. B. Johnston, Phoenix (Pinal County)	56,210
Kortsen & Kortsen, Stanfield, (Pinal County)	55,057
Buckshot Farms, Inc., Stanfield (Pinal County)	55,048
Roy Wales, Queen Creek (Pinal County)	54,786
Gilbert Bros., Casa Grande (Pinal County)	54,391
John Smith, Maricopa (Pinal County)	54,118
R. P. Anderson, Coolidge (Pinal County)	53,665
Attaway Ranches Trust, Coolidge (Pinal County)	52,971
Otice Self, Stanfield (Pinal County)	52,770
R. W. Neely, Florence (Pinal County)	52,534
Sunshine Valley Ranches, Eloy (Pinal County)	51,342
C. V. Hanna, Coolidge (Pinal County)	50,640
Hamilton Farms, Inc., Florence (Pinal County)	50,279
Earl Hughes, Gadsden (Yuma County)	99,410

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARIZONA—continued

Woods Co., Yuma (Yuma County) -- \$81,953
James A. Wilson, Phoenix (Yuma County) ----- 76,929
C and V Growers, Inc., Maricopa (Yuma County) ----- 75,526
Wm. M. Harrison, Yuma (Yuma County) ----- 70,132
M and V Farms, Ehrenberg (Yuma County) ----- 65,509
Glen Holt, Parker (Yuma County) -- 64,849
Clayton Farms, Ehrenberg (Yuma County) ----- 53,613

ARKANSAS

Alpe Bros., Crawfordville (Crittenden County) ----- 90,621
J. F. Twist Plantation, Twist (Crittenden County) ----- 89,412
Allen Helms, Clarkedale (Crittenden County) ----- 88,385
Carlson Bros., Marion (Crittenden County) ----- 80,109
N. S. Garrett & Sons, Proctor (Crittenden County) ----- 74,174
Mallory Farms, Chatfield (Crittenden County) ----- 73,489
Pacco, Inc., Turrell (Crittenden County) ----- 73,000
Pirani & Sons, Turrell (Crittenden County) ----- 72,129
Bruins Ping Co., Hughes (Crittenden County) ----- 71,569
J O E Beck Trust, Hughes (Crittenden County) ----- 71,341
Carter Planting Co., Clarkedale (Crittenden County) ----- 67,581
Richland Plan, Inc., Hughes (Crittenden County) ----- 63,720
O. W. Rodgers, West Memphis (Crittenden County) ----- 63,324
Lake Plantation, care of L. Taylor, Jr., Hughes (Crittenden County) -- 62,879
H. E. Cupples, Hughes (Crittenden County) ----- 55,999
Bloodworth Co., Crawfordville (Crittenden County) ----- 54,887
E. H. Clarke & Co., Hughes (Crittenden County) ----- 51,492
William B. Rhodes Co., Marion (Crittenden County) ----- 51,181
James W. Young, Jr., Crawfordville (Crittenden County) ----- 51,134
Ragland Plant, Inc., care of C. G. Morgan, Hughes (Crittenden County) ----- 50,558
D & J, Inc., Crawfordville (Crittenden County) ----- 50,532
O'Neal & Son, Inc., Crawfordville (Crittenden County) ----- 50,343
Nickey-Eason Plantation, Hughes (Crittenden County) ----- 50,025
E. D. McKnight, Parkin (Cross County) ----- 83,353
H. P. Sisk, Parkin (Cross County) -- 60,729
J. H. Johnston, Jr., Birdeye (Cross County) ----- 51,717
Elms Planting Corp., Althelmer (Jefferson County) ----- 90,538
Cornerstone Farm & Gin Co., Pine Bluff (Jefferson County) ----- 74,833
B. N. Word Co., Inc., Wabbaseka (Jefferson County) ----- 56,431
Lawrence E. Taylor, Bradley (Lafayette County) ----- 52,651
Sweet Bros., Widener (Lee County) -- 80,404
H. T. Dillahunt & Sons, Hughes (Lee County) ----- 78,384
C. E. Yancey & Sons, Marianna (Lee County) ----- 75,488
Miller Farms, Inc., Marianna (Lee County) ----- 52,437
Holthoff Bros., Gould (Lincoln County) ----- 60,802
H. R. Wood & Son, Inc., Grady (Lincoln County) ----- 53,614
Price Plantation, Inc., Garland (Miller County) ----- 51,993

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

ARKANSAS—continued

Ralph Abramson, Holly Grove (Monroe County) ----- \$54,758
Highland Lake Farm, 46 Waverly Wood, Helena (Phillips County) -- 88,748
Alexander Farms, Inc., 46 Waverly Wood, Helena (Phillips County) -- 81,758
Wood-Sanderlin Farm, Crumrod (Phillips County) ----- 69,647
Buron Griffin, Box 571, Helena (Phillips County) ----- 61,868
Tunney Stinnett, Elaine (Phillips County) ----- 55,699
A. R. Keesee, 326 Walnut, Helena (Phillips County) ----- 51,057
Riverside Farm, R. 1, Box 330D, Helena (Phillips County) ----- 50,561
Semmes Farm Corp., Box 205, Joiner (South Mississippi County) ----- 73,368
Lowrance Bros. & Co., Driver, (South Mississippi County) ----- 72,864
R. D. Hughes, Box 67, Blytheville (South Mississippi County) ----- 70,915
H. T. Bonds Sons, Inc., R. R. 1, Lepanto (South Mississippi County) ----- 59,439
Leonard Ellison, Luxora (South Mississippi County) ----- 58,868
M. J. Koehler, Dell (South Mississippi County) ----- 58,282
Wesley Stallings, R.R. 2, Box 47, Blytheville (South Mississippi County) ----- 57,288
J. A. Crosthwait, Box 351, Osceola (South Mississippi County) ----- 55,689
Midway Farms, Inc., R.R. 1, Joiner (South Mississippi County) ----- 55,673
Henry Battle, Box 157, Joiner (South Mississippi County) ----- 51,622
Larry Woodard Farms, Inc., Lepanto (south Mississippi County) ----- 50,867
Miller Lumber Co., Marianna (St. Francis County) ----- 97,174
W. W. Draper, Jr., 402 Mockinbird Lane, Forrest City (St. Francis County) ----- 89,389
Shannon Bros. Enterprises, Box 2863 Desota Sta., Memphis, Tenn. (St. Francis County) ----- 64,841
M. E. Johnson, Widener (St. Francis County) ----- 59,810
Chappell & Moore, Box 166, Forrest City (St. Francis County) ----- 55,649
John T. Higgins & Son, Forrest City (St. Francis County) ----- 55,340
L. E. Burch, Jr., Hughes (St. Francis County) ----- 52,866

CALIFORNIA

M. & T., Inc., P.O. Box 308, Chico (Butte County) ----- 57,793
Gusti Farms, Suite 904, 2220 Tulare, Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 95,712
Weeth Ranches, Inc., Box 924, Coalinga (Fresno County) ----- 90,078
O'Neill Farms, Inc., P.O. Box 5, Huron (Fresno County) ----- 86,938
Wolfson Bros., P.O. Box 311, Los Banos (Fresno County) ----- 86,606
Pappas & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 477, Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 84,070
M. L. Dudley & Co., 515 N. Harrison, Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 83,871
Rabb Bros., Box 736, San Joaquin (Fresno County) ----- 83,095
S. E. Lowrance Ranch, Box 36, Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 78,887
Gordon Bros., P.O. Box 366, Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 74,821
Deavenport Ranches, Inc., 910 E. Swift, Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 73,882
J & J Ranch, P.O. Box 155, Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 73,091
Hogue Produce Co., Box 66, Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 71,796
Sam & D. M. Bianucci, P.O. Box 337, Firebaugh (Fresno County) -- 71,184

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

J. C. Andresen, 10610 W. Whitesbridge, Fresno (Fresno County) -- \$70,973
Poso Dairy Farms, Inc., 38282 W. Silaxo, Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 70,834
Goodman Traction Ranch, Box 427 Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 66,635
Sierra Dawn Farms, 45949 W. Shields, Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 64,127
Drew Farms, Inc., 50860 W. Herndon, Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 62,680
S & S Ranch, Inc., Box 22, Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 62,595
Wood & Gragnani, P.O. Box 333, Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 61,821
J. B. Hawkins, P.O. Box 566, Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 61,768
Starkey & Erwin, P.O. Box 669, Avenal (Fresno County) ----- 61,453
Vincent Kovacevich, 8580 W. Whitesbridge, Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 60,341
Willson Farms, Inc., Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 59,589
Kriesant Operating Co., Inc., Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 58,854
Griffin & Griffin, Coalinga (Fresno County) ----- 57,882
Pucheu Ranch, Mendota (Fresno County) ----- 57,356
Robert Cardwell, Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 56,436
Marchini Bros., Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 56,032
Aladdin Ranch, Fresno (Fresno County) ----- 52,805
W. A. Klepper & Son, Caruthers (Fresno County) ----- 52,749
Ed Wilkins, Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 52,096
Davis Drier & Elevator, Inc., Firebaugh (Fresno County) ----- 51,464
Claremont Farms, Huron (Fresno County) ----- 51,374
Vierhus Farms, Coalinga (Fresno County) ----- 51,312
BTV Farms, Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 51,216
Rusconi Farms, San Joaquin (Fresno County) ----- 51,203
W. F. McFarlane, Clovis (Fresno County) ----- 51,106
Coelho Farms, Riverdale (Fresno County) ----- 50,939
Frank Ayerza, Tranquillity (Fresno County) ----- 50,186
Williams & Quick, Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 95,083
Chas. Vonderahe, San Diego (Imperial County) ----- 87,698
Griset Bros., Santa Ana (Imperial County) ----- 87,319
George B. Willoughby, El Centro (Imperial Valley) ----- 86,156
Jack Bros. & McBurney, Inc., Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 85,059
Reese & Krepla, Westmorland (Imperial County) ----- 79,701
Johnson & Drysdale, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 78,824
Fifield Farms, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 76,062
California Sturges Ginning Co., Arizona (Imperial County) ----- 75,451
Ed Wiest, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 75,120
Hugh Hudson Ranches, Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 74,331
Hawk & Sperber, Holtville (Imperial County) ----- 72,926
John Baretta, Calipatria (Imperial County) ----- 68,578
Abatti Bros., El Centro (Imperial County) ----- 68,279
Harry Schmidt Farms, Brawley (Imperial County) ----- 66,426

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Dessert Seed Co., Inc., El Centro (Imperial Valley)-----	\$65,784
J. N. Osterkamp Rches, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	62,719
J. M. Bryant, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	61,173
House & Haskell, El Centro (Imperial County)-----	59,690
Kenneth Reynolds, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	59,621
Dearborn & Maraccini, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	56,892
Davis Beauchamp, Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	56,589
Robert C. Brown, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	56,564
Correll Farms, Inc., Calipatria (Imperial County)-----	54,784
Jake Brown, Brawley (Imperial County)-----	54,112
Jeankins Farms, El Centro (Imperial County)-----	51,616
Opal Fry & Son, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	99,114
L. I. Rhodes & Sons, Wasco (Kern County)-----	90,280
M & I Farms, Delano (Kern County)-----	96,830
Coberly West Co., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	95,766
Twin Farms, Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	92,168
Kern Valley Farms, Arvin (Kern County)-----	91,566
Sanders & Sanders, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	88,696
The Mirasol Co., Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	87,817
Willis & Kurtz, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	87,542
Rossi Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	87,149
G. Mendiburu & Son, Oildale (Kern County)-----	85,347
Tracy Fanch, Inc., Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	85,034
Milham Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	83,234
Campeo Farming Co., Shafter (Kern County)-----	79,744
Paul Pilgrim, Shafter (Kern County)-----	78,869
Sill Prop, Inc., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	78,427
E. O. Mitchell, Inc., Arvin (Kern County)-----	78,096
W. A. Banks, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	73,442
L. A. Robertson Farms, Inc., Shafter (Kern County)-----	73,281
John Kovacevich, Arvin (Kern County)-----	71,794
C. Mettler, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	70,569
Ridgeside Farms, Arvin (Kern County)-----	70,169
Kennedy & Stephens, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	68,605
Sanders Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	68,580
Voth Farms, Inc., Wasco (Kern County)-----	68,549
Cerro Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	66,980
Barnard Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	66,796
South Lake Ranch, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	64,185
Porter Land Co., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	63,191
B. S. Baldwin, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	62,512
C. R. Wedel Estate, Wasco (Kern County)-----	62,008
Marvin Lane, Shafter (Kern County)-----	61,881

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Garone Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	\$61,833
Henson & Sons, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	60,288
Robert T. Johnson, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	60,208
Jimmie Icardo, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	59,990
Joe G. Fanucchi & Sons, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	59,630
S. K. Farms, Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	59,233
W. B. Camp, Jr., Inc., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	59,187
S. Chernabaeff, Wasco (Kern County)-----	55,736
Antongiovanni Bros., Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	55,615
John Valpredo, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	54,858
Bloemhof May Co., Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	53,816
Parsons Ranch, Buttonwillow (Kern County)-----	53,175
I & M Sheep Co., Oildale (Kern County)-----	52,795
Little & Hanes, Wasco (Kern County)-----	52,473
H. Buller Farms, Bakersfield (Kern County)-----	51,718
J. Kroeker Sons, Shafter (Kern County)-----	51,366
Barling Bros., Wasco (Kern County)-----	50,888
Schwartz Farms, Inc., Stratford (Kings County)-----	93,510
Wedderburn Bros., Lemoore (Kings County)-----	91,675
Harp & Hansen, Corcoran (Kings County)-----	83,444
Newton Bros., Stratford (Kings County)-----	80,963
Loan Oak Ranch, Corcoran (Kings County)-----	77,151
Jones Farms, Stratford (Kings County)-----	71,605
F. Hansen Ranch, Corcoran (Kings County)-----	68,561
Peterson Farms, Corcoran (Kings County)-----	62,582
Inco Farms, Inc., Bonsall (Kings County)-----	58,274
W. W. Boswell, Jr., Corcoran (Kings County)-----	58,188
R. S. Barlow, Lemoore (Kings County)-----	54,110
John Fuson, Lebec (Los Angeles County)-----	88,755
Godde & Ritter, Lancaster (Los Angeles County)-----	58,083
Schuh Bros., Chowchilla (Madera County)-----	95,365
Dave Mendrin & Sons, Madera (Madera County)-----	93,740
Hooper Farms, Inc., Chowchilla (Madera County)-----	62,759
A. K. Baker, Madera (Madera County)-----	62,587
San Juan Ranching Co., Dos Palos (Merced County)-----	86,286
Wolfsen Land & Cattle, Los Banos (Merced County)-----	74,745
Mesa Farms, Inc., King City (Monterey County)-----	68,028
Rummonds Bros. Ranches, Thermal (Riverside County)-----	68,356
George Arakelian, Blythe (Riverside County)-----	67,250
George T. Scott, Blythe (Riverside County)-----	63,692
Delta Ranches, Inc., Blythe (Riverside County)-----	52,335
Pi-Land & Cattle Co., Blythe (Riverside County)-----	51,185
Rey Brothers, Paicines (San Benito County)-----	55,116

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

CALIFORNIA—continued

Salzer Victoria, Inc., Hanford (San Joaquin County)-----	\$67,347
Jackson & Reinert, Paso Robles (San Luis Obispo County)-----	51,493
R. L. Calhoun, Taft (Santa Barbara County)-----	58,613
Arnold Collier, Dixon (Solano County)-----	51,038
Newhall Land & Farming, El Nido (Sutter County)-----	74,410
F. J. McCarthy & Sons, Tulare (Tulare County)-----	95,890
G. L. Pratt, Visalia (Tulare County)-----	88,783
Roy D. Murray, Earlimart (Tulare County)-----	86,809
Lesley W. Smith, Pixley (Tulare County)-----	76,011
Jack Phillips, Delano (Tulare County)-----	70,132
Porter Estate Co., San Francisco (Tulare County)-----	65,550
Correia Bros., Visalia (Tulare County)-----	62,928
E. W. Merrit Est., Porterville (Tulare County)-----	58,825
Roberts Farms, Inc., Porterville (Tulare County)-----	58,120
J & J Farms, Tulare (Tulare County)-----	57,630
Di Giorgio Fruit Corp., Delano (Tulare County)-----	56,100
Baker Bros., Earlimart (Tulare County)-----	54,844
Mitchellinda Ranches, Alpaugh (Tulare County)-----	52,303
A.T. & J.R. Villard, Delano (Tulare County)-----	51,138
McCallister Bros., Visalia (Tulare County)-----	50,472
Doe Cattle & Land Co., Visalia (Tulare County)-----	50,464
C. Bruce Mace Ranch, Inc., Davis (Yolo County)-----	88,017
Layton Knaggs, Woodland (Yolo County)-----	64,940
Chew Bros. Sacramento (Yolo County)-----	52,772
Heidrick Bros., Woodland (Yolo County)-----	51,763

COLORADO

Monaghan Farms Co., Commerce City (Adams County)-----	51,427
Spady Bros., Las Animas (Bent County)-----	51,626
Jake Broyles, Lamar (Bent County)-----	50,084
John Kriss, Kansas (Cheyenne County)-----	64,214
Profit Sharing TR3-D, Inc., Denver (Crowley County)-----	86,575
Deimer Zwegardt, Burlington (Kit Carson County)-----	90,154
Penny Ranch, Burlington (Kit Carson County)-----	58,333
Hinkhouse Bros., Burlington (Kit Carson County)-----	51,826
XY Ranch Co., in care of Ray Jameson, Granada (Prowers County)-----	87,884
C. H. Fletcher, Lycan (Prowers County)-----	50,909
Jean Eichheim, Nunn (Weld County)-----	50,815

FLORIDA

John Tiedtke, Clewiston (Glades County)-----	79,230
Sugarcane Farms, Palm Beach (Palm Beach County)-----	98,065
S. N. Knight Sons, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	95,699
S. D. Sugar Corp., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	80,999
Wedgworth Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	73,772
Vinegar Bend Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	71,022
New Hope Sugar Co., Palm Beach (Palm Beach County)-----	68,564

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued.

FLORIDA—continued

San Senter Farms, Inc., Belle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	\$66,890
Billy Rogers Farms, South Bay (Palm Beach County)-----	64,839
Hatton Brothers, Inc., Pahokee (Palm Beach County)-----	62,984
J. Allen Baker Farms, Gelle Glade (Palm Beach County)-----	58,441
South Bay Growers, Inc., South Bay (Palm Beach County)-----	55,463
Eastgate Farms, Inc., Orlando (Palm Beach County)-----	51,880

GEORGIA

Quinton Rogers, Waynesboro (Burke County)-----	60,213
Roy Barefield, Alexander (Burke County)-----	55,300
Singletary Farms, Blakely (Early County)-----	63,994
Hubert Cheek, Jr., Bowersville (Hart County)-----	53,091
W. A. Rountree, Dublin (Laurens County)-----	54,866
W. J. Estes, Haralson (Meriwether County)-----	51,670
D. W. Malcom, Bostwick (Morgan County)-----	64,594
Rufus Peede, Ellaville (Schley County)-----	60,249
Millhaven Co., J. K. Boddiford, Mgr., Millhaven (Screven County)-----	51,555
W. K. Jones, Dawson (Terrell County)-----	53,530
Guy H. Shivers, Sr., Norwood (Warren County)-----	62,529
Fred C. Evans, Bartow (Washington County)-----	54,496

HAWAII

Waimea Sugar Mil Co., Ltd., Honolulu (State office)-----	54,731
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IDAHO

J. Walt Vanderford, Aberdeen (Bingham County)-----	52,166
Heclar Ranch, Inc., Burley (Cassia County)-----	80,329
Vernon B. Clinton, Rupert (Minidoka County)-----	61,897
Ruby Co. Farms, Inc., Burley (Minidoka County)-----	57,568
Morgan Shillington Farms Co., Rupert (Minidoka County)-----	55,570
Wagner Brothers, Inc., Lewiston (Nez Perce County)-----	65,500
Ira McIntosh and Sons, Lewiston (Nez Perce County)-----	59,205

ILLINOIS

C. H. Moore Trust Est., Clinton (De Witt County)-----	65,447
Meadowlark Farms, I. H. Reiss, Fisher Building, Sullivan (Fulton County)-----	60,915
Edward C. Sumner, Jr., Milford (Iroquois County)-----	56,818
Midlane Farm Ct. Club, Dennis Gent, Wadsworth (Lake County)-----	70,177
Martin Bros. Implement Co., Roanoke (Woodford County)-----	77,965

INDIANA

Pinelands N A, Fort Wayne (Allen County)-----	68,325
Dale Armbruster, Woodburn (Allen County)-----	67,820
Interstate Industrial Pk., Fort Wayne (Allen County)-----	67,820
Savich Farms, Rensselaer (Jasper County)-----	56,895
Robert A. Churchill, Lake Village (Newton County)-----	65,247
Mary Jo Hegarty, Newport (Parke County)-----	75,030
Overmyer Farms, care of Lee Overmyer, Francesville (Pulaski County)-----	74,964

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

INDIANA—continued

Arthur P. Gumz, North Judson (Pulaski County)-----	\$66,118
E. Gumz, Inc., North Liberty (St. Joseph County)-----	57,320
Richard Gumz, North Judson (Starke County)-----	85,802

MISSISSIPPI

J. A. Howarth, Jr., Cleveland (Bolivar County)-----	98,744
Allen Gray Estate, Benoit (Bolivar County)-----	97,955
Brooks Cotton Co., Shelby (Bolivar County)-----	90,090
McMurehy Farms, Duncan (Bolivar County)-----	77,193
Lewis Barksdale, Jr., Deeson (Bolivar County)-----	67,200
Carr Planting Co., D. C. Carr, Jr., Clarksdale (Bolivar County)-----	65,818
H. B. Hood, Duncan (Bolivar County)-----	64,440
J. R. Smith, Merigold (Bolivar County)-----	62,296
W. L. Smith, Cleveland (Bolivar County)-----	60,906
Dossett Plantation, Inc., Beulah (Bolivar County)-----	59,923
H. H. Lawler, Rosedale (Bolivar County)-----	53,927
Warfield Bros., Gunnison (Bolivar County)-----	52,630
J. E. Bobo, Gunnison (Bolivar County)-----	51,989
Charles A. Russell, Beulah (Bolivar County)-----	51,007
Cloverdale Planting Co., Alligator (Bolivar County)-----	50,505
W. H. Howarth, Skene (Bolivar County)-----	50,389
W. J. Linn, Houston (Chickasaw County)-----	51,974
King & Anderson, Inc., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	96,525
J. & M. McKee, Friars Point (Coahoma County)-----	82,112
Garrett & Son, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	81,225
H. H. Twiford, Alligator (Coahoma County)-----	71,579
Fox Bros., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	71,573
Mohead Planting Co., Lula (Coahoma County)-----	70,455
W. S. Heaton, Jr., Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	68,399
J. R. Weeks, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	65,504
P. F. Williams & Son, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	63,605
Leon C. Bramlett, Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	62,974
Graydon Flowers, Matson (Coahoma County)-----	62,068
Connell & Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	58,805
Johnson Bros., Friars Point (Coahoma County)-----	56,562
Wheeler-Graham, Coahoma (Coahoma County)-----	55,868
Carr-Mascot Planting, Inc., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	55,812
J. H. Pruett, Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	54,832
Simmons Planting Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	54,390
W. E. Young, Bobo (Coahoma County)-----	53,232
Maryland Planting Co., Clarksdale (Coahoma County)-----	52,843
Allen & Ritch, Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	51,237
C. E. Rhett, Lyon (Coahoma County)-----	50,069
Banks & Co., Hernando (De Soto County)-----	96,124

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—continued

Howard & Blythe Plant, Lake Cormorant (De Soto County)-----	\$86,780
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IOWA

Garst Co., Coon Rapids (Carroll County)-----	70,923
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KANSAS

First National Bank Trust, M. Lewis, First National Bank, Kansas City (Comanche County)-----	64,873
Andrew E. Larson, Garden City (Finney County)-----	53,813
A. Seli Estate, Aurora, Colo. (Greeley County)-----	65,250
O. Steele, Ford (Greeley County)-----	59,807
Kleymann Bros., care of F. J. Kleymann, Tribune (Greeley County)-----	50,038
Vernon G. Kropp, Winfield (Kearney County)-----	67,553
W. R. Cottrell, Meade (Meade County)-----	56,263
J. Edmond Ely, Garden City (Scott County)-----	65,885
Lloyd Kontny, Goodland (Sherman County)-----	50,962
G H J Farms, Ltd., Johnson (Stanton County)-----	75,285
Paul E. Plummer & Sons, Johnson (Stanton County)-----	68,183
Clarence Winger, Johnson (Stanton County)-----	58,192
Walter Herrick, Johnson (Stanton County)-----	51,121
James S. Garvey, Colby (Thomas County)-----	97,267
Willard W. Garvey, Colby (Thomas County)-----	59,846
Herman Bott, Palmer (Washington County)-----	50,508

KENTUCKY

Lambert Scott, Ledbetter (Livingston County)-----	94,331
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LOUISIANA

Miliken & Farwell, Inc., Port Allen (West Baton Rouge County)-----	75,904
Harry L. Laws Co., Inc., Brusly (West Baton Rouge County)-----	53,129
Louisiana State Penitentiary, Angola (West Feliciana County)-----	92,135
Churchill & Thibaut, Inc., Donaldsonville (Ascension County)-----	51,062
Rosedale Planting Co., Inc., Benton (Bossier County)-----	50,214
Clyde Clements, Clements Bros., Ida (Caddo County)-----	78,790
Stinson & Stinson, Gilliam (Caddo County)-----	59,660
R. G. Smitherman, Jr., Shreveport (Caddo County)-----	58,906
Cecilia L. Ellerbe, Shreveport (Caddo County)-----	54,795
L. R. Kirby, Jr., Belcher (Caddo County)-----	53,159
G. A. Frierson, Shreveport (Caddo County)-----	50,273
Carrol Rice, Slolly Island (Catahoula County)-----	55,437
Hollybrook Land Co., Inc., Lake Providence (E. Carroll County)-----	86,949
Russel Fleeman, Lake Providence (E. Carroll County)-----	53,803
Shepherd & Shepherd, Lake Providence (E. Carroll County)-----	51,610
A. Wilberts Sons L/S Co., Plaquemine (Iberville County)-----	74,559
Ashly Plantation, Tallulah (Madison County)-----	64,148
Barham, Inc., care of Joe Barham, Oak Ridge (Morehouse County)-----	96,902
James U. Yeldell, Jr., Mer Rouge (Morehouse County)-----	61,567
Mason & Godwin, Monroe (Quachita County)-----	77,098
W. A. Calloway, Boxco (Quachita County)-----	65,587

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

LOUISIANA—continued

L. H. Woodruff, McDade (Red River County)	\$57,257
R. R. Rhymes Farm, Rayville (Richland County)	54,211
C. L. Morris, Rayville (Richland County)	54,134
Rodrigue Planting Co., Vacherie (St. Charles County)	72,235
E. R. McDonald & Sons, Newellton (Tensas County)	73,466
R. L. Sullivan, Walls (De Soto County)	64,127
R. S. Jarratt, Walls (De Soto County)	53,157
Gaddis Farms, Inc., Raymond (Hinds County)	57,361
C. D. Noble, Edwards (Hinds County)	51,289
Egypt Planting Co., Cruger (Holmes County)	92,444
Stonewall Planting Co., Thornton (Holmes County)	62,616
Wayne Watkins, Cruger (Holmes County)	59,669
Lynchfield Planting Co., Tchula (Holmes County)	54,525
Pluto Planting Co., Thornton (Holmes County)	51,703
James E. Colman, Yazoo City (Humphreys County)	88,769
C. B. Box Co., Midnight (Humphreys County)	79,403
Nerren Brothers, Isola (Humphreys County)	75,306
Spencer H. Barret, Belzoni (Humphreys County)	73,164
Cordon & Partridge, Louise (Humphreys County)	68,975
R. D. Hines, Yazoo City (Humphreys County)	52,718
A. B. Jones, Jr., Belzoni (Humphreys County)	52,551
Hagan and Bruton, Hollandale (Issaquena County)	87,220
Loyd M. Heigle, Mayersville (Issaquena County)	63,692
Johnson Brithers, Valley Park (Issaquena County)	51,221
Twenty Miles Planting, Inc., Tupelo (Lee County)	82,462
Race Track Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)	96,755
O. F. Bledsoe Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)	83,570
Roebuck Plantation, Sidon (Leflore County)	81,024
L. W. Wade Farms, Inc., Greenwood (Leflore County)	79,133
New Hope Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)	77,605
H. C. McShan, Schlater (Leflore County)	70,239
Joe Pugh, Itta Bena (Leflore County)	66,899
Reynolds Planning Co., Glendora (Leflore County)	63,575
Ruby Planting Co., In care of J.F. Shaw, Money (Leflore County)	63,426
Ed Hunter Steele, Morgan City (Leflore County)	62,809
Runnymede Plantation, Itta Bena (Leflore County)	60,778
Maloney Farms, Itta Bena (Leflore County)	60,667
T. J. Carter, Money (Leflore County)	58,652
Hobson Gary, Schlater (Leflore County)	56,656
Elmwood Plantation, Greenwood (Leflore County)	55,903
Sturdivant & Bishop, Minter City (Leflore County)	54,119
W. L. Craig, Greenwood (Leflore County)	51,771
Roberson Plantation, Minter City (Leflore County)	50,541

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

LOUISIANA—continued

B. G. McGeary, Sidon (Leflore County)	\$50,141
George H. Moore, Canton (Madison County)	51,056
Hays Bros. & Hall, Sardis (Panola County)	63,297
J. H. Magee, Batesville (Panola County)	59,647
W. S. Taylor, Jr., Como (Panola County)	51,803
F. R. Wright, Jr., Lambert (Quitman County)	79,533
Daimar Plantation, Marks (Quitman County)	65,173
Roger Davidson, Marks (Quitman County)	63,404
Wise Bros., Jonestown (Quitman County)	54,502
J. W. Patrick, Jr., Brandon (Rankin County)	57,819
Murphy Jones, Nitta Yuma (Sharkey County)	89,967
H. G. Carpenter, Rolling Fork (Sharkey County)	84,126
Raymond Brown & J. M. Brown, Anguilla (Sharkey County)	83,419
Moore Planting Co., Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)	65,381
Realty Plantation, Inc., Rolling Fork (Sharkey County)	60,722
Powers Company, Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)	59,404
Evanna Plantation, Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)	59,086
Evanna Plantation, Inc., Cary (Sharkey County)	57,557
Little Panther Plantation, Leland (Sharkey County)	52,346
S. M. Montgomery, Rolling Fork (Sharkey County)	51,023
J. B. Dunaway & Sons, Anguilla (Sharkey County)	50,009
Brooks Farms, Drew (Sunflower County)	96,784
W. D. Patterson, Rome (Sunflower County)	93,751
Bridwell Farms, care of Grady Todd, Shelby (Sunflower County)	79,652
Millups Pltn, Inc., Indianola (Sunflower County)	58,894
Allen & Brashier Planting Co., Indianola (Sunflower County)	69,511
V. A. Johnson, Indianola (Sunflower County)	69,245
William M. Pitts, Indianola (Sunflower County)	67,600
Mateele M. Brewer, Inverness (Sunflower County)	66,760
W. P. Scruggs, Doddsville (Sunflower County)	66,325
M. W. Jefcoat, Sunflower (Sunflower County)	65,077
Mrs. Virginia Polk, care of J. G. Prichard, Inverness (Sunflower County)	64,436
Douglas Mallette, Indianola (Sunflower County)	63,690
Shurden and Owens, Drew (Sunflower County)	62,762
Philip Fratesi, Indianola (Sunflower County)	62,687
J. Livingston Estate, Ruleville (Sunflower County)	56,665
C. S. Simmons, Jr., Inverness (Sunflower County)	56,665
W. O. Shurden, Drew (Sunflower County)	56,034
George Lipe, Indianola (Sunflower County)	55,903
Brewer Morgan Sunflower (Sunflower County)	55,887
Mateele M. Brewer, Inverness (Sunflower County)	51,920
J. B. Baird, Inverness (Sunflower County)	51,376

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

LOUISIANA—continued

J. L. Hill, Jr., Webb (Talahatche County)	\$71,185
Annapeg, Inc., Minter City (Talahatche County)	75,842
T. C. Buford, Glendora (Talahatche County)	74,600
Jerry Falls, Webb (Talahatche County)	71,079
Equen Plantation, care of W. F. Darnell, Minter City (Talahatche County)	67,092
Twilight Plantation, Swan Lake (Talahatche County)	65,239
Rainbow Planting Co., care of W. W. Pearson, Webb (Talahatche County)	61,075
E. C. Fedric, Glendora (Talahatche County)	59,706
Ralph T. Hand, Jr., Glendora (Talahatche County)	59,549
Hoparka Plantation, care of F. M. Mitchener, Sumner (Talahatche County)	58,499
J. A. Townes, Minter City (Talahatche County)	57,584
E. D. Graham, Sumner (Talahatche County)	56,573
T. B. Abbey, Jr., Webb (Talahatche County)	53,207
Triple M. Planting Co., Sumner (Talahatche County)	52,526
J. R. Flautt & Sons, Swan Lake (Talahatche County)	52,423
Cotton Dixie, Inc., care of J. B. Baker, Webb (Talahatche County)	52,380
Frank Sayie, Charleston (Talahatche County)	52,273
S. M. Fewell & Co., Vance (Talahatche County)	50,238
B. F. Harbert Co., Robinsonville (Tunica County)	99,294
Parker Farms, Tunica (Tunica County)	91,143
U. O. Bibb, Jr., Tunica (Tunica County)	88,804
M. L. Earnheart Co., Tunica (Tunica County)	85,812
S. C. Wilson & Son, care of Shelby T. Wilson, Dundee (Tunica County)	84,869
Owen Brothers, Tunica (Tunica County)	84,477
Abbey and Leatherman, Inc., Robinsonville (Tunica County)	82,509
Hood Farms, Inc., Tunica (Tunica County)	77,078
Paul Battle, Tunica (Tunica County)	76,176
Arnold Farms, Inc., Tunica (Tunica County)	75,662
Clinton P. Owen, Robinsonville (Tunica County)	73,363
R. W. Owen, Inc., Tunica (Tunica County)	71,030
S. A. Arnold, Jr., Tunica (Tunica County)	65,594
M. P. Moore, Senatobia (Tunica County)	63,655
Oaklawn Plantation, Inc., Dundee (Tunica County)	61,320
T. O. Earnheart Co., Tunica (Tunica County)	60,550
Carl C. May, West Helena, Ark. (Tunica County)	60,375
A. S. Perry & Sons, Tunica (Tunica County)	60,065
Withers & Seabrook, Tunica (Tunica County)	50,504
Hugh Stephens, New Albany (Union County)	81,328
Aden Brothers, Inc., Valley Park (Warren County)	77,035
H. K. Hammett & Sons, Greenville (Washington County)	95,858

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

LOUISIANA—continued

I. D. Nunnery, Arcola (Washington County) -----	\$92,361
Walker Farms, Inc., Care of George R. Walker, Stoneville (Washington County) -----	92,117
Clyde V. Gault, Leland (Washington County) -----	82,520
Gilnockie Planting Co., Leland (Washington County) -----	77,013
Baker Plant Co., Leland (Washington County) -----	75,308
Fairfax Plantation, Ben Walker, Tribett (Washington County) -----	72,606
Hiram W. Hill, Indiannola (Washington County) -----	70,477
Alex Curtls, Leland (Washington County) -----	63,414
Dogwood Plantation, W. E. Taylor, Greenville (Washington County) -----	59,378
Refuge Plantation, Inc., Greenville (Washington County) -----	58,770
J. C. Reed, Leland (Washington County) -----	57,896
Lakeland Farms, Hollandale (Washington County) -----	57,383
Montgomery & Grissom, Leland (Washington County) -----	57,139
John T. Dillard, Leland (Washington County) -----	56,742
E. J. Ganier, Percy (Washington County) -----	55,784
Andrews Bros., A. L. Andrews, Leland (Washington County) -----	54,872
Dan L. Smythe, Leland (Washington County) -----	53,715
Billy Joe & Franklin Trotter, Hollandale (Washington County) -----	50,167
J. C. Sides, Sr., Coffeerville (Yalobusha County) -----	86,349
Lakeview Planting Co., Yazoo City (Yazoo County) -----	95,442
H. S. Swayze, Benton (Yazoo County) -----	92,241
E. T. Jordan & Sons, Yazoo City (Yazoo County) -----	87,514
Roby Walker, Benton (Yazoo County) -----	65,730
D. H. Dew, Eden (Yazoo County) -----	61,003
Johnson & Simmons, Benton (Yazoo County) -----	59,975
E. T. Schaefer, Yazoo City (Yazoo County) -----	51,874
Seward & Harris, Midnight (Yazoo County) -----	50,622
S. C. Coleman, Yazoo City (Yazoo County) -----	50,431

MISSOURI

J. F. Ward, Gilman City (Davies County) -----	69,029
Donald E. Morris, Fortescue (Holt County) -----	52,574
Rids Church, care of Don Elefson Rids Audlt, Independence (Jackson County) -----	69,430
East Fork Ranch, care of Tony Lolli, Macon (Macon County) -----	69,316
Wolf Island Farms, Wolf Island (Mississippi County) -----	85,857
Marshall Lands, Inc., Charleston (Mississippi County) -----	81,913
Harland Maxwell, East Prairie (Mississippi County) -----	54,243
W. C. Bryant, East Prairie (Mississippi County) -----	51,194
A. C. Riley, New Madrid (New Madrid County) -----	56,101
Acom Farms, Inc., Wardell (New Madrid County) -----	52,509
Swiney & Sons, Morehouse (New Madrid County) -----	51,391
Green Top Farms, Inc., Richmond (Ray County) -----	52,986
E. P. Coleman, Jr., Sikeston, (Scott County) -----	53,068
W. P. Hunter, care of Blair Dalton, Bell City (Stoddard County) -----	73,162

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

MISSOURI—continued

Taylor Bros., Essex (Stoddard County) -----	\$59,345
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MONTANA

V. R. Crazier & Sons, Toston (Broadwater County) -----	56,465
Nash Brothers, Redstone (Sheridan County) -----	65,806
S. A. Adaskavich, Shelby (Toole County) -----	61,727

NEBRASKA

Hundahl Farms, care of Ernest Hundahl, Tekamah (Burt County) -----	68,614
Fred Horne, Jr., Atkinson (Holt County) -----	58,043

NEW MEXICO

A. W. Langenegger, Hagerman (Chaves County) -----	73,140
H. C. Berry, Dexter (Chaves County) -----	51,590
C. Elton Green, Clovis (Curry County) -----	99,702
Garrett Corp., Clovis (Curry County) -----	96,334
Verney Towns, Muleshoe, Tex. (Curry County) -----	85,983
Bert Williams, Farwell, Tex. (Curry County) -----	85,952
James E. & Garrett, Clovis (Curry County) -----	82,495
Leon Marks, Clovis (Curry County) -----	81,979
Lockmiller & Son, Clovis (Curry County) -----	81,771
L. R. Talley, Texico (Curry County) -----	78,000
Dale Elliot, Clovis (Curry County) -----	74,751
F. L. Ashley Estate, Melrose, (Curry County) -----	70,473
O. H. Pattison, Clovis (Curry County) -----	58,996
John H. Spearman, Clovis (Curry County) -----	57,243
Dave Thompson, Friona, Tex. (Curry County) -----	53,873
Albert Matlock, Clovis (Curry County) -----	53,799
John Garrett, Jr., Clovis (Curry County) -----	50,283
Snodgrass & Carlisle, Roswell (Eddy County) -----	72,420
Moutray Bros., Carlsbad (Eddy County) -----	53,201
M. R. Jones, Lovington (Lea County) -----	87,617
John K. Burns, Lovington (Lea County) -----	65,209

NORTH CAROLINA

A. D. Swindell, Pantego (Beaufort County) -----	60,413
M. C. Braswell Farms, Battleboro (Nash County) -----	74,813
R. E. Parnell, Parkton (Robeson County) -----	56,206
D. D. McColl, St. Pauls (Robeson County) -----	55,833
McNair Investment Co., Laurinburg (Scotland County) -----	86,802
Sou. Natl. Bank Agt., Annie V. J. Watkins, Laurinburg (Scotland County) -----	72,886
Z. V. Pate, Inc., Gibson (Scotland County) -----	65,108

NORTH DAKOTA

Bert Olson and Sons, Glasston (Pembina County) -----	59,019
Otto Engen, Minot (Ward County) -----	55,461

OKLAHOMA

Wm. J. Schulte, El Reno (Canadian County) -----	62,233
F. E. Motley, Hollis (Harmon County) -----	78,776
Wayne Q. Winsett, Altus (Jackson County) -----	69,515
Murray R. Williams, Altus (Jackson County) -----	50,422

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

OREGON

Tulana Farms, Klamath Falls (Klamath County) -----	\$69,070
Tucker Ottmar Farms, Inc., Echo (Morrow County) -----	54,030
Joe Heater, Mord (Sherman County) -----	83,160
H. A. Maln, Pilot Rock (Umatilla County) -----	70,270
Key Bros., Milton Freewater (Umatilla County) -----	52,576

PUERTO RICO

R. Gonzalez Hernandez, Aguirre (Mayaguez County) -----	94,395
Carlos F. Gules Trust, Hormigueros (Mayaguez County) -----	91,707
Mario Mercado E. Hijos, Guayanilla (Mayaguez County) -----	85,841
M. H. Soldervilla, executor, Ponce (Mayaguez County) -----	79,134
W. Bravo Monagas, Mayaguez (Mayaguez County) -----	79,045
Co-op Azucarera Los Canos, Arecibo (Mayaguez County) -----	73,940
Agric Del Monte, Cayey (Mayaguez County) -----	70,540
E. Quilones Sambolin, San German (Mayaguez County) -----	63,477
R. Sefton Wallace, Ensenada (Mayaguez County) -----	60,492
H. L. Brund, Guayama (Mayaguez County) -----	60,486
Wirshing & Co., Mercedita (Mayaguez County) -----	58,098

SOUTH CAROLINA

Kirkland & Best, Ulmers (Allendale County) -----	58,981
C. P. Polston, Jr., Blenheim, (Dillon County) -----	69,862
Lawrence E. Pence, McColl (Marlboro County) -----	78,675
Charles E. Lynch, Bville (Marlboro County) -----	64,164
J. A. McDonald, Bville (Marlboro County) -----	51,275
J. F. Bland, Jr., Mayesville (Sumter County) -----	83,014

SOUTH DAKOTA

Stanley Asmussen, Agar (Sully County) -----	52,166
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TENNESSEE

Cowan Bros., La Grange (Fayette County) -----	65,932
W. T. Jamison, Jr., Tiptonville (Lake County) -----	56,248
Jim Fullen, Ashport (Lauderdale County) -----	66,542
H. S. Mitchell, Millington (Shelby County) -----	57,897
E. F. Crenshaw, Memphis (Shelby County) -----	51,688

TEXAS

Carl C. Bamert, Muleshoe (Bailey County) -----	67,342
Horace Hutton, Muleshoe (Bailey County) -----	65,018
W. B. Little, Muleshoe (Bailey County) -----	59,098
W. T. Millen, Muleshoe (Bailey County) -----	56,442
J. G. Arnn, Muleshoe (Bailey County) -----	50,557
Bentley Johnston, De Kalb (Bowie County) -----	75,524
William H. Farris, De Kalb (Bowie County) -----	55,039
J. P. Terrell & Son, Navasota (Brazos County) -----	72,999
Brazos A. Varisco, Bryan (Brazos County) -----	68,275
Joe Varisco, Bryan (Brazos County) -----	50,427
Porter Bros., Caldwell (Burleson County) -----	85,737
Holland Porter, Caldwell (Burleson County) -----	78,692

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—Continued

H. H. & Edgar Baker, Somerville (Burleson County)-----	\$77,058
Roy Smith, Corpus Christi (Calhoun County)-----	54,278
Oscar Mayfield & Sons, Taft (Cameron County)-----	90,587
Elijah B. Adams, Harlingen (Cameron County)-----	67,883
Henry V. Macomb, Los Fresnos (Cameron County)-----	63,235
John A. Abbott, Harlingen (Cameron County)-----	59,862
Texas Technological Research F. R. M., Pantex (Carson County)-----	64,984
Frank Robinson, Panhandle (Carson County)-----	60,283
G. L. Willis, Jr., Dimmitt (Castro County)-----	94,213
Homer Hill, Hart (Castro County)-----	90,211
Milton Bagwell, Dimmitt (Castro County)-----	87,361
F. O. Masten, Sudan (Castro County)-----	83,733
Chas. E. Armstrong, Dimmitt (Castro County)-----	64,389
Dulaney Brothers, Dimmitt (Castro County)-----	64,381
Clements Corp., Plainview (Castro County)-----	58,140
Homer A. Hill, Hart (Castro County)-----	54,167
Jerry Cluck, Hart (Castro County)-----	53,573
Travis Campbell, Dimmitt (Castro County)-----	51,979
C. C. Slaughter Farms, Morton (Cochran County)-----	99,647
R. L. Polvado, Morton (Cochran County)-----	79,477
D. E. Benham, Morton (Cochran County)-----	77,751
J. E. Polvado, Morton (Cochran County)-----	67,021
Slaughter Hill Co., Levelland (Cochran County)-----	58,707
Erma Griffith, Morton (Cochran County)-----	58,507
T. Cattle Co., care of B. B. Wegenhoff, Eagle Lake (Colorado County)-----	54,856
Leslie Mitchell, Crosbyton (Crosby County)-----	97,640
The McLaughlins, Ralls (Crosby County)-----	74,472
Luis Garcia/Sons, Inc., Spur (Crosby County)-----	61,590
J. P. Beck, Ralls (Crosby County)-----	59,926
G. J. Parkhill, Jr., Crosbyton (Crosby County)-----	53,761
Delton Caddell, Ralls (Crosby County)-----	50,925
Carl Archer, Spearman (Dallam County)-----	58,505
E Bar S Ranch, care of Jas. Ratcliff, R.R. 2, Mesquite (Dallas County)-----	55,081
Sam C. Jenkins, Lamesa (Dawson County)-----	90,561
R. M. Middleton, O'Donnell (Dawson County)-----	56,693
Woodward Farms, Inc., Lamesa (Dawson County)-----	55,351
Carson Echols, Lamesa (Dawson County)-----	53,993
Gordon V. Waldrop, Lamesa (Dawson County)-----	51,147
W. H. Gentry, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)-----	76,624
Virgil F. Marsh, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)-----	74,008
White Farms & Cattle Co., Canyon (Deaf Smith County)-----	69,002
B. T. Spear, Wildorado (Deaf Smith County)-----	68,623
Delmar R. Durrett, Amarillo (Deaf Smith County)-----	66,733
A. R. Dillard, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)-----	62,740

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—continued

R. K. Brooks, Tulla (Deaf Smith County)-----	\$59,351
Clarence D. Carnahan, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)-----	57,085
O. D. Bingham, Fridna (Deaf Smith County)-----	55,322
James Overstreet, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)-----	55,136
Cruce G. Richardson, Vega (Deaf Smith County)-----	51,147
Billy Wayne Sisson, Hereford (Deaf Smith County)-----	50,524
Don Kimball, Wildorado (Deaf Smith County)-----	50,285
G. B. Morris, Crosbyton (Dickens County)-----	50,285
L. R. Allison Co., Tornillo (El Paso County)-----	54,834
Basil Abate, Bremond (Falls County)-----	58,764
R. A. Harling AG, Telephone (Fannin County)-----	69,847
Marble Bros., South Plains (Floyd County)-----	92,974
J. E. Franklin, Lubbock (Floyd County)-----	92,249
John C. Alford, Petersburg (Floyd County)-----	72,607
William S. Poole, Dougherty (Floyd County)-----	68,919
R. I. Bennett, Lockney (Floyd County)-----	66,773
Dorris Jones, Floydada (Floyd County)-----	58,197
Thomas Bros., Lockney (Floyd County)-----	55,957
J. S. Hale, Jr., Floydada (Floyd County)-----	55,145
Vernon Goodwin, Seagraves (Gaines County)-----	79,709
John Henry Jones, Welch (Gaines County)-----	69,051
Fred Barrett, Jr., Seminole (Gaines County)-----	58,997
Verlon Hilburn, Lovington, N. Mex. (Gaines County)-----	58,333
Nix & Norman, Lamesa (Gaines County)-----	56,577
Wheeler Robertson, Idalou (Gaines County)-----	56,224
Earl Layman, Loop (Gaines County)-----	53,487
C. E. Hilburn, Lovington, N. Mex. (Gaines County)-----	51,668
Marion C. Bowers, Brownfield (Gaines County)-----	50,917
J. C. Miller, Abernathy (Hale County)-----	94,008
Elmo Stephens, Plainview (Hale County)-----	84,721
James Cannon, Plainview (Hale County)-----	71,836
Grady Shepard, Hale Center (Hale County)-----	65,221
Frank Moore, Plainview (Hale County)-----	65,093
H. D. Smith, Hart (Hale County)-----	64,317
Jason, H. Allen, Lubbock (Hale County)-----	61,214
Raymond Akin, Plainview (Hale County)-----	55,738
I. F. Lee, Hale Center (Hale County)-----	54,599
Swann Pettit, Hale Center (Hale County)-----	54,063
Ballard and Hurt, Plainview (Hale County)-----	53,328
John Trimmer, Jr., Hale Center (Hale County)-----	52,864
Ralph Wheeler, Edmonson (Hale County)-----	52,686
A. J. Givens, Plainview (Hale County)-----	52,391
E. A. Houston, Abernathy (Hale County)-----	52,008
J. H. Kirby and Sons, Hale Center (Hale County)-----	50,685
R. L. Porter Est., Spearman (Hansford County)-----	87,218

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued.

TEXAS—continued

Jack Hart, Gruver (Hansford County)-----	\$68,372
R. E. and Rue Sanders, Spearman (Hansford County)-----	52,009
Texas Farming Corporation, Hartley (Hartley County)-----	78,801
Shary Farms, Inc., Mission (Hidalgo County)-----	94,889
Bryon Campbell, Raymondsville (Hidalgo County)-----	87,096
Bill Burns, Raymondsville (Hidalgo County)-----	77,211
Sam Sparks, Santa Rosa (Hidalgo County)-----	62,408
Guerra Bros., Linn (Hidalgo County)-----	57,777
Beckwith Farms, Progreso (Hidalgo County)-----	55,347
J. B. Pollock, Hargill (Hidalgo County)-----	51,763
White Face Farms, Inc., Levelland (Hockley County)-----	94,533
Post Montgomery, Levelland (Hockley County)-----	82,667
Cobleland Farms, Levelland (Hockley County)-----	61,646
J. Walter Hobgood, Anton (Hockley County)-----	61,436
Spade Farms, Inc., Lubbock (Hockley County)-----	50,325
B. E. Walker, Fort Hancock (Hudspeth County)-----	53,120
Grady E. Miller, Jr., Fort Hancock (Hudspeth County)-----	52,248
Claude Higley, Stinnett (Hutchinson County)-----	67,803
E. K. Angeley, Muleshoe (Lamb County)-----	83,958
W. C. Stout, Muleshoe (Lamb County)-----	75,066
K. B. Parish, Springlake (Lamb County)-----	70,743
Clayton Farms, Springlake (Lamb County)-----	70,754
J. D. Smith, Littlefield (Lamb County)-----	61,274
T. V. Murrell, Earth (Lamb County)-----	53,304
J. B. James, Olton (Lamb County)-----	52,667
William E. Armstrong, Lubbock (Lubbock County)-----	99,369
Smith Brothers, Slaton (Lubbock County)-----	73,076
Standefer-Gray, Inc., Lubbock (Lubbock County)-----	73,020
A. L. Cone, Lubbock (Lubbock County)-----	70,426
Lubbock Irrigation Co., Lubbock (Lubbock County)-----	68,636
Carson Farms Pts., care of A. L. Cone, Lubbock (Lubbock County)-----	63,992
J. Carter Caldwell, Slaton (Lubbock County)-----	58,499
Annette O. Martin, Lubbock (Lubbock County)-----	54,556
Wendell D. Vardeman, Slaton (Lubbock County)-----	52,670
L. L. Lawson, Lubbock (Lubbock County)-----	52,202
Davis-Son, care of Don E. Davis, Ropesville (Lubbock County)-----	52,067
W. C. Huffaker Jr., Tahoka (Lynn County)-----	97,360
John Saleh, O'Donnell (Lynn County)-----	62,400
Wm. G. Lumsden, Wilson (Lynn County)-----	59,496
J. W. Gardenhire, O'Donnell (Lynn County)-----	58,053
Cecil Dorman, O'Donnell (Lynn County)-----	55,235
Glen Cox, Lenorah (Martin County)-----	74,776
James M. Warner, Waco (McLennan County)-----	53,127
Bob Evans, Midland (Midland County)-----	58,789

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued.

TEXAS—continued

Louis Koonce, Midland (Midland County)	\$53, 275
James Brooks, Midland (Midland County)	50, 435
E. Martin Gossett, Jr., Dumas (Moore County)	62, 099
Lloyd Beauchamp, Dumas (Moore County)	56, 659
Marshall Cator, Sunray (Moore County)	54, 493
James Fortson, Corsicana (Navarro County)	72, 000
Herbert L. Williams, Roscoe (Nolan County)	55, 388
Clarence Martin, Friona (Parmer County)	77, 081
J. C. Mills, Abernathy (Parmer County)	63, 693
Ralph W. Shelton, Friona (Parmer County)	60, 037
Fangman Farms, Inc., Friona (Parmer County)	58, 501
Mike Allen, Friona (Parmer County)	57, 016
Bill St. Clair, Muleshoe (Parmer County)	50, 991
J. D. Kirkpatrick, Bovina (Parmer County)	50, 434
A. B. Foster, Pecos (Pecos County)	87, 634
Lakeside Farms, Fort Stockton (Pecos County)	62, 159
Harral and Marable, Fort Stockton (Pecos County)	50, 734
W. T. Latner and Son, Pecos (Reeves County)	99, 967
W. W. Hill, Pecos (Reeves County)	98, 906
Walter B. Shaw, Pecos (Reeves County)	88, 624
Reetex Farms, Pecos (Reeves County)	87, 295
Dingler Farms, Pecos (Reeves County)	78, 479
J. F. Crews, Pecos (Reeves County)	71, 167
Davidson Bros., Pecos (Reeves County)	78, 784
Rowe and Turnbough, Toyahvale (Reeves County)	63, 669
Broyles Pecos Farm, Fort Stockton (Reeves County)	62, 248
W. R. Sage, Lubbock (Reeves County)	60, 474
G. G. Passmore, Pecos (Reeves County)	57, 527
J. W. Bryan, Pecos (Reeves County)	56, 949
Virgil M. Glenn, Pecos (Reeves County)	54, 864
Coy Fraley, Pecos (Reeves County)	53, 998
H. R. Hudson, Jr., Pecos (Reeves County)	51, 576
J. B. Hopkins, Pecos (Reeves County)	51, 474
Tom Passmore, Pecos (Reeves County)	50, 426
Goodland Farms, Inc., Hearne (Robertson County)	77, 773
Lee Fazzino, Bryan (Robertson County)	64, 129
Joe Reistino, Hearne (Robertson County)	61, 015
John C. Reistino, Hearne (Robertson County)	59, 876
James H. Jones, Hearne (Robertson County)	52, 115
Sam Degelia, Sr., Hearne (Robertson County)	51, 809
Heirs of Jos. F. Green, Taft (San Patro County)	59, 995
Starr Produce Farm Acct., Rio Grande City (Starr County)	54, 611
M. T. Glenn, Tulla (Swisher County)	90, 682
Warner Reid, Tulla (Swisher County)	87, 822
B. Raymond Evans, Tulla (Swisher County)	86, 152
Miller Farms Co., Tulla (Swisher County)	65, 464

Payments of \$50,000 to \$99,999 under USCS programs, 1966 (excluding price-support loans)—Continued

TEXAS—continued

Alvis Hefley, Tulla (Swisher County)	\$56, 045
J. L. Francis, Kress, (Swisher County)	55, 142
S. A. Barrett, Kress (Swisher County)	53, 187
H. O. Thompson, Plainview (Swisher County)	51, 185
Howard Hurd, Brownfield (Terry County)	79, 862
Charlie Caswell, Meadow (Terry County)	62, 059
Texas Department of Corrections, Byron W. Firerson, Sugarland (Walker County)	62, 434
Alazan Farms, Harlingen (Willacy County)	73, 069
K. L. Morrow, Lyford (Willacy County)	62, 325
S. R. & C. D. Stone TST, Aransas Pass (Willacy County)	51, 465
Norment Foley, Uvalde (Zavala County)	58, 022
Ritchie Bros., Crystal City (Zavala County)	51, 360

WASHINGTON

D. E. Phillips, Lind (Adams County)	72, 629
Leonard & Henry Franz, Lind (Adams County)	57, 528
Hutterian Brethern, Inc., Espanola (Adams County)	53, 304
Bi County Farms, Prosser (Benton County)	60, 520
Vollmer-Bayne, Prosser (Benton County)	55, 367
Neil Rasor, Royal City (Grant County)	71, 141
Lonneker Farms, Inc., Walla Walla (Walla Walla County)	77, 390
Grote Farms, Inc., care of Ben Grote, Prescott (Walla Walla County)	54, 189
Cecil R. Anderson, Prescott (Walla Walla County)	50, 773
Glen Miller, Colfax (Whitman County)	92, 905
McGregor Land & Livestock Co., Hooper (Whitman County)	74, 526

WISCONSIN

Robert O. Link, Cambria (Columbia County)	79, 706
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WYOMING

Covey & Dayton, care of John Dayton, Cokeville (Lincoln County)	51, 890
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The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time having expired, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Flor-

ida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 14, nays 76, as follows:

[No. 185 Leg.]

YEAS—14

Boggs	Griffin	Ribicoff
Brewster	Hartke	Scott
Case	Hatfield	Smith
Clark	Javits	Williams, Del.
Cotton	Lausche	

NAYS—76

Aiken	Harris	Morse
Allott	Hart	Moss
Baker	Hayden	Mundt
Bartlett	Hickenlooper	Murphy
Bayh	Hill	Nelson
Bennett	Holland	Pastore
Bible	Hollings	Pearson
Brooke	Hruska	Pell
Byrd, Va.	Inouye	Percy
Byrd, W. Va.	Jackson	Prouty
Cannon	Jordan, N.C.	Proxmire
Carlson	Jordan, Idaho	Randolph
Church	Kennedy, Mass.	Russell
Cooper	Kennedy, N.Y.	Sparkman
Curtis	Kuchel	Spong
Dirksen	Long, La.	Stennis
Dominick	Magnuson	Symington
Eastland	Mansfield	Talmadge
Ellender	McCarthy	Thurmond
Ervin	McClellan	Tower
Fannin	McGee	Williams, N.J.
Fong	McGovern	Yarborough
Fulbright	McIntyre	Young, N. Dak.
Gore	Miller	Young, Ohio
Gruening	Montdale	
Hansen	Montoya	

NOT VOTING—10

Anderson	Metcalf	Smathers
Burdick	Monroney	Tydings
Dodd	Morton	
Long, Mo.	Muskie	

So the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware was rejected.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I have one more amendment, and, for the information of the Senate, I would be willing to limit the time on this amendment to 15 minutes for each side if the Senator from Florida wishes.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have no objection, if it is agreeable to the other Members of the Senate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware take no more than 30 minutes, the time to be equally divided between each side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLINGS in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 23, line 2, strike out "\$220,000,000" and insert "\$120,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Who yields time?

Mr. STENNIS. A point of order, Mr. President. Will the Chair have the Senate come to order, so that we may hear?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The bill before us provides for \$220 million to meet the obligations of the Federal Government to pay the ACP payments which accrue in calendar year 1967. Those are obligations, and we cannot change this figure. However, the bill also provides on page 23 for \$220 million new obligational authority for the calendar year beginning January 1968—that is, for the next farming year. It is customary that each year we very properly provide the authorization to the Department as to how high it can go in the next crop year.

In his budget message to Congress the President asked for only \$100 million with respect to this item. The bill has raised this to \$220 million. The amendment I offer will reduce the \$220 million to \$120 million, which is a \$100 million saving; and if the amendment is adopted the administration would still be given \$20 million more than it is asking.

Personally, I would be in favor of the full reduction, but some argue that to roll it all the way back to the President's request would be too low. My amendment would roll it back to a figure that would still leave \$20 million more than the budget request. I do not see why the Senate would not accept this amendment in the interest of economy. Its acceptance would save \$100 million in the next calendar year.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, at the hearing on this matter, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska took a leading part; and while I am strongly and sturdily against the proposed amendment, I recognize his great interest in the matter, and ask him to speak first, yielding to him such part of the time as he may wish to take.

Mr. HRUSKA. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Mr. President, we have considered this matter over a long period of time. I believe it has been some 9 or 10 years that the Bureau of the Budget has come forward with its estimate for a cut of \$100 million to \$120 million for this purpose. Just as religiously and persistently Congress has upped the amount by \$100 million, and the result has been the same for a great number of years. The same thing has happened this year.

The agricultural conservation program is a matching proposition—50 percent by the farmer and 50 percent by these payments. It is a popular and broadly based program.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HRUSKA. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I might add that the President's request of \$100 million would be sufficient to pay all the personnel involved in this program, but would not leave much for the farmers.

Mr. HRUSKA. That would be on a par with some of the personnel practices of some of the other departments.

It is a popular and widely based program, Mr. President. The requests in 1966 were about 170 percent of the available funds. In that year a little more than one million farmers participated. Over a 3-year period, more than 2 million farmers participated at least one time.

There is a limitation that has been imposed of \$2,500 payment to any one farmer, thereby reducing by \$7,500 the limitation that the Senator from Delaware sought in his first amendment. As a matter of fact some of the States have voluntarily set limits below the \$2,500 to make the dollars available to more farmers and to stretch them further.

Perhaps after these many years at a \$220 million level, a thorough study should be made to determine whether the program should be continued at the present level or whether it should be increased or decreased. However, on the basis of our findings the evidence before us now, and it is a program that should be continued at \$220 million.

Each year we get requests for increases but have not gone above that figure for a long time.

We believe, having considered the matter carefully and on quite a bit of evidence, that the figure should stay at \$220 million. This is the same figure which was approved by the other body.

We express the hope that the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, may we have order? We cannot hear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, in line with the statement of the Senator from Nebraska, I agree that this is one of the most popular of the agricultural programs. It is popular in my area. However, I point out that if we are going to reduce the size of the budget we are going to have to reduce the cost of some of the programs which are popular in our own States as well as in other areas.

Yes, it is true that this is a popular program, and as has been pointed out, over the years Congress has a way of upping it annually. Congress has been increasing these various programs until we are now spending about \$1.5 billion per month more than we are taking in. That is why we have a deficit of \$20 million confronting us next year. That is the reason we are told we shall not only have to cut back the spending on some programs but possibly even have to raise taxes. If the Congress is going to cut back on spending let us start with all of these programs, even though some of them may be popular and in times of budget surplus be fully justified.

Mr. President, in this instance much has been said about the administration spending money too freely under its Great Society programs. In this instance the bill before us would increase the President's budget request by over 100 percent. Even if this amendment to roll the amount of \$220 million back to \$120 million were adopted, it would still give the administration \$20 million more than the Budget Bureau recommended as being the amount that could be advan-

tageously spent for the benefit of the farmer.

I appeal for the support of those who are concerned that within the next few weeks we may be asked to raise taxes on all taxpayers. I believe that this is one area where we can save \$100 million. I say to the Senate that the place to start cutting expenditures is when the issue is before us. If the Senate votes for this amendment it would save \$100 million and still be appropriating \$20 million over the Budget Bureau request.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes, if I have that much time remaining.

First, I wish to pay my respects to the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] because he led most of the questioning in this field when witnesses appeared before the committee and he did a splendid job.

The Senator from Nebraska read a part of his exchange with Mr. Godfrey. I wish to make it clear that from that exchange it is shown that no less than 2 million farmers out of the 3 million farmers in the Nation have participated in this program over a period of years.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the listing which appears on page 94 of the subcommittee print of the budget of the Department of Agriculture, showing the appropriation request and the congressional action on this program going back to 1959.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Advance authorizations

Program year	Estimates	Enacted
1959	\$125,000,000	\$250,000,000
1960	100,000,000	250,000,000
1961	100,000,000	250,000,000
1962	150,000,000	250,000,000
1963	150,000,000	250,000,000
1964	150,000,000	250,000,000
1965	120,000,000	220,000,000
1966	120,000,000	220,000,000
1967	100,000,000	220,000,000
1968	100,000,000	

¹ Excludes administrative expenses.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the list shows that for the first 6 years in that period \$250 million a year was granted for this program and for the last 3 years \$220 million a year was granted. The first years included the administrative expense and the last 3 years have not excluded administrative expense.

Mr. President, probably the group who would be the worst hurt of our agricultural producers are the dairy people. If any group has gotten help from this program for the improvement of pastures, necessary to care for and produce cows, or restoring those that are non-productive, it is the dairy people.

The President has just recognized the hardship under which that sector of industry is proceeding, by cutting down to about one-fourth the amount of dairy imports which are coming in from overseas in an effort to keep more of these hard-working people in the business of producing milk and milk products for our people. Mr. President, when I say "hard-working people," I mean it because when computed on an hour-wage basis, the dairy farmer probably has the

smallest return per hour of any of the farmers we have.

This amendment would not only hit a blow at the dairy farmers but it also would hit a blow at the producers of meat. When I go through my part of the country and see improved pastures that have resulted from the program, one can see it has helped them to get underway. That is true not only in my State. I do not like to speak so often of my State. However, it is also true in the State represented by the Senators from Mississippi. There are literally hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of improved acres as a result of the ACP program that have been developed, and I am sure that the Senators from Mississippi will say so.

Mr. President, I could repeat that statement for Senators from practically every other State because practically every State in the Nation, to some degree, produces meat and milk. However, I am not limiting my remarks to those two elements of agriculture. This is important to all elements of agriculture.

If Senators will look at the list I have just placed in the RECORD, they will see what the Bureau of the Budget has done in connection with this program. Every year, down through the years, they have cut the advance authorization requests of the Department of Agriculture, sometime by amounts ranging from \$100 to \$130 million. For some reason they seem to think this money is wasted. If there is any place money is not wasted, it is in this ACP program. It has made our country more fertile and it has made our country more productive and it has helped those in agriculture who needed help. The Congress has repeatedly, year after year, declared its own judgment rather than follow the dictates of the Bureau of the Budget, which in no instance followed the request of the Department of Agriculture.

Senators who are in touch with their own people, and Representatives who know farmers, know perfectly well that this increased fertility of the soil increases the productivity of farms from one end of the Nation to the other. This is an important factor in the total farm program, although it represents a small part of our investment in improving the life and the lot of the farmer.

The distinguished Senator from Delaware comes from a fine county in his State which, in my judgment, is next in greatness to the county in which I live, because it is one of the highest producing counties in America. His county I generally consider to be in the South, and we do like to consider Delaware as being part of the South.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Florida has expired.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield myself 1 more minute.

My own county, for instance, has been on the banner list of the 25 highest producing counties printed every year by the Department of Agriculture since that list has been printed.

My county has usefully employed its allocation of funds from this particular source. It has not been wasted. It has gone to good result. It has made for

better farming. It has made for greater productivity and greater fertility of the soil. I do not believe that the Senate would even think about granting the request, which I think has been made rather facetiously by my good friend from Delaware, because he does not look nearly so determined or so serious about this amendment as he generally does about his amendments.

I hope that the amendment will be soundly defeated.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I assure the Senator from Florida that I am just as serious on this amendment as I was on the other. However, I find myself on the losing end so often when we try to reduce expenditures that I have learned to take it all in good grace.

Seriously speaking, Mr. President, I shall not for one moment argue that this program is not meritorious. I do not know of a single program that has been recommended or mentioned by any of the preceding administrations—or by the Johnson administration under the Great Society—which when taken by itself could not be described as having merit. But I repeat what I said earlier, that if we are going to cut the budget down to a realistic level we must reduce expenditures under programs which are popular in some quarters. This happens to be very popular in many other States as well as my own. But let us not overlook this point, the basic purpose of this program is to increase the fertility of the soil and increase the productive capacity of the farms.

The basic purpose of the program involved in the preceding amendment was to pay over \$1 billion annually to leave this same acreage out of production.

Two hundred and twenty million dollars for the stated purpose of increasing production on farms and \$1 billion to reduce production—all in the same bill.

Who said that this Great Society does not have imagination?

Who will claim that makes sense? The amendment just rejected means that Congress will continue wide open a program of paying as much as \$1 million to certain corporate operations. For what? Not to cultivate the soil. Then we pay \$220 million to increase the fertility, oftentimes of the same soil.

We have not got money enough in the Federal Treasury to finance these contradictory programs. The taxpayers cannot afford the continuation of such expenditures.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Delaware yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, each year when this issue has been before the Senate, I have stated that I could not subscribe to a paradoxical program, on the one hand to pay the farmer not to put his fields into production and on the other hand to pay him to increase the fertility of the soil.

I know of no rationalization that can bring those two conclusions to a com-

patible end. Approximately \$1.6 billion is spent to induce the farmers not to produce. Under the issue now before us, \$220 million will be spent to induce the farmer to produce more.

I cannot subscribe to that kind of Government policy. I cannot do so especially in these times when we will soon have before us the proposal to increase taxes.

Constantly we hear arguments about the need to reduce Government expenditures. However, when the time comes that an opportunity is available, we fail to heed the warning that unless we reduce expenditures we will have to increase taxes.

I do not propose to vote for an increase in taxes. I cannot sustain that position of mine if, in voting against taxes, I vote for increased expenditures. The two courses do not go hand in hand. One is inconsistent with the other.

I shall vote with the Senator from Delaware because I believe that his rationalization of this issue is sound.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has now been yielded back. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 82, as follows:

[No. 186 Leg.]

YEAS—10

Boggs
Brewster
Byrd, Va.
Case

Dirksen
Griffin
Lausche
Percy

Ribicoff
Williams, Del.

NAYS—82

Aiken
Allott
Baker
Bartlett
Bayh
Bennett
Bible
Brooke
Byrd, W. Va.
Cannon
Carlson
Church
Clark
Cooper
Cotton

Curtis
Dominick
Eastland
Ellender
Ervin
Fannin
Fong
Fulbright
Gore
Gruening
Hansen
Harris
Hart
Hartke
Hatfield

Hayden
Hickenlooper
Hill
Holland
Hollings
Hruska
Inouye
Jackson
Javits
Jordan, N.C.
Jordan, Idaho
Kennedy, Mass.
Kennedy, N.Y.
Kuchel
Long, Mo.

Long, La.	Moss	Sparkman
Magnuson	Mundt	Spong
Mansfield	Murphy	Stennis
McCarthy	Nelson	Symington
McClellan	Pastore	Talmadge
McGee	Pearson	Thurmond
McGovern	Pell	Tower
McIntyre	Prouty	Williams, N.J.
Miller	Proxmire	Yarborough
Mondale	Randolph	Young, N. Dak.
Monroney	Russell	Young, Ohio
Montoya	Scott	
Morse	Smith	

NOT VOTING—8

Anderson	Metcalfe	Smathers
Burdick	Morton	Tydings
Dodd	Muskie	

So the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware was rejected.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there are no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, agriculture has always been an important concern to Americans. From the apple orchards of New England to the wheat fields of Iowa, farmers have contributed to the American way of life.

Because farmers have always been and always will be an essential part of American life and economy, we should have a farm program based on present realities and necessities. As America changes, careful and responsible reexamination of our past programs is necessary. Today, we need an agriculture program suited to the need of a growing, dynamic economy in modern America.

The bill before us today is geared to the farm problems of the depression years. It is geared to the problems of the 1930's, not the 1960's. It continues the expensive dike plugging program which has characterized recent Federal agriculture programs rather than anticipating the future directions and requirements of America.

This bill provides an increase of \$2 billion more than the bill passed by the House. It provides \$1¾ billion more than the budget estimate. It totals almost \$7 billion.

There is no excuse for the Senate to increase this bill by almost \$2 billion and I am opposed to it. I have voted against the increase and I will vote against the bill.

I recognize the problems of agriculture. But I feel that we must begin to fight our way out of the morass the Federal agricultural program has become. We must begin a thorough and responsible reappraisal of these massive programs. We must take a more realistic and long-sighted approach than that embodied in the proposed bill.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND]

again this year has done a masterly job of bringing before the Senate a bill which provides appropriations to operate the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year which began on July 1, 1967.

I commend the distinguished Senator from Florida for the ability, imagination, and devotion he has brought to his task. By diligently preparing the document which we are considering today, he has simplified the work for the rest of us.

I particularly wish to single out one section of the Senate Hearings on the Agricultural Appropriations Bill, the section dealing with poultry inspection. Poultry is a major agricultural enterprise in my State of Georgia. During the hearings on the bill which is before us, the Senator from Florida carefully—and in detail—questioned officials from the U.S. Department of Agriculture on two matters which are of deep concern to the Georgia poultry industry and, indeed, to the poultry industry of the entire Nation.

The first of these is the absolute necessity of keeping the USDA's poultry inspection service separate in all important respects from their red meat inspection service. The second is the right of poultry plant owners to operate their plants free of the fear that the USDA may summarily shut down a plant for reasons other than those contained in present law.

The good work of the Senator from Florida in keeping these matters in proper perspective before the Department of Agriculture has been reported in an excellent article in the NBC Bulletin for July 7, 1967, a publication of the National Broiler Council. The article, entitled "Senator Holland Holds USDA's Feet to the Fire," includes this statement:

NBC salutes Senator Holland for his constructive and continuing surveillance of USDA's actions in the field of poultry inspection, even though the specific issues of merger and withdrawal of inspection services have, fortunately, not arisen in recent months. NBC is mindful that the colloquies cited above (in the published Senate hearings) are legislative history and thus express the intent of Congress in guiding the activities of the Administrative Agencies.

I assure my friend from Florida that I share the sentiments of the National Broiler Council in their well-justified salute to him.

Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATOR HOLLAND HOLDS USDA'S FEET TO THE FIRE

The Senate hearings on H.R. 10509, the Bill which provides Agricultural Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1968, released a few days ago, contain a colloquy of particular interest to the broiler industry. The key section is a dialogue between the Committee Chairman Senator Spessard L. Holland (D. Fla.) and S. R. Smith, Administrator of USDA's Consumer and Marketing Service, on poultry inspection.

After Smith testified as to USDA's budget request for poultry inspection for the next fiscal year and outlined accomplishments of

the program during 1966, this exchange took place:

Senator HOLLAND. You remember that last year the Senate committee stated in its report that it expected the Department to maintain separate supervisory inspection standards, separate working level inspection standards and service between the red meat inspection and the poultry inspection services. Would you please tell this committee if you have carried out these instructions?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, we have, Mr. Chairman. As I recall, following the position expressed by the committee, the Secretary addressed a letter to the chairman, dated May 18, 1966, detailing the action proposed and which we believe was in keeping with the position of the committee. We have tried religiously to follow that course of action, and we believe that we have.

Senator HOLLAND. As I remember it, our reaction was after the receipt of that letter rather than before it. Did the letter outline the same action that was outlined by the request of this committee?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Senator HOLLAND. Do you have a copy of that letter of May 18?

Mr. SMITH. I have a copy of that letter with me; yes, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. Will you insert it in the record at this point?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

The letter outlining the changes which USDA proposed and subsequently put into effect was thereupon placed in the record, and Senator Holland then placed in the record also an excerpt from his committee's report of last year "so that the similarity or differences between the letter of the Secretary and the request of the committee may be apparent."

A key portion of the excerpt from the committee report reads:

"... The letter from the Secretary further asserts that day-to-day inspection functions of mandatory poultry inspection would not be changed by the realignment of common service activities announced last December 7 (1965).

"The Committee expects the Secretary and the Department to abide by the statements contained in the letter and expects the Department to maintain independent supervisory inspection standards where required and separate working level inspection standards and services for these two important industries."

Senator Holland also questioned Smith on the issue of withdrawal of inspection services, which was such a bone of contention last year. Here is the key exchange on this issue, as printed in the Senate hearings:

Senator HOLLAND. You will recall that last year the committee contacted you regarding the proposed changes in the poultry inspection regulations which would have allowed the Department to withdraw inspection service without a public hearing. Have these proposed changes been put into effect?

Mr. SMITH. They have not, sir.

Senator HOLLAND. In other words, you still allow public hearings?

Mr. SMITH. No change has been made in the regulations, Mr. Chairman. The matter is still under study. Just how we will work it out, I am not sure at this point. But, in view of the strong objections voiced by the industry, we have held that matter in abeyance.

Senator HOLLAND. Your present regulations provide for an appeal procedure by the aggrieved plant owner if he disagrees with your reasons for withdrawing service.

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Senator HOLLAND. No change in that old regulation has been effected?

Mr. SMITH. No. The issue revolved around withdrawal of service under conditions where the inspector or inspectors in the plant were subject to abuse or bodily harm. Our original

thinking was that this was a reasonable measure of the position to be taken in behalf of our employees. But the industry, as I see it, probably misconstrued our intention and were very critical of any precipitous withdrawal of the service. So, as I stated earlier, we have not processed that one to conclusion. The regulations previously in effect still apply.

Senator HOLLAND. Have you had any more than the one incident which you related to us last year, in which an inspector was subjected to bodily harm?

Mr. SMITH. To my recollection, no. Fortunately, these instances are few and far between.

NBC salutes Senator Holland for his constructive and continuing surveillance of USDA's actions in the field of poultry inspection, even though the specific issues of merger and withdrawal of inspection services have, fortunately, not arisen in recent months. NBC is mindful that the colloquies cited above are legislative history and thus express the intent of Congress in guiding the activities of the Administrative Agencies.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES IN MONTANA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, there is one item in the Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies that is in need of some legislative clarification. This is the item listed in the budget as "Emergency Conservation Measures." The bill now before the Senate recommends \$5 million for emergency conservation measures.

Last month we experienced a flood emergency situation in Montana. The Secretary of Agriculture declared eight counties in Montana as disaster counties because of flood damage. Funds appropriated last year for "Emergency Conservation Measures" were allocated by the Secretary of Agriculture to these eight counties.

The point in need of legislative clarification is this. The Congress has never indicated to what extent the funds appropriated for emergency conservation measures can be used to reimburse the Soil Conservation Service for technical services in restoring to production land damaged by natural disaster.

The Congress has provided legislative history for transferring regular ACP funds to SCS for necessary technical services. In this instance the Appropriation Act permits up to 5 percent of the regular ACP funds to be transferred to SCS.

This year in Montana the flood damage which has occurred is of such a nature that it will require extensive engineering services to restore the land to production. It is estimated that these engineering services will cost at least 10 percent of the emergency conservation measures funds allotted to the Montana counties.

It is my purpose today to seek legislative clarification to the point that whatever the cost of needed technical services, such costs should be financed in full from funds appropriated for emergency conservation measures. If 3 percent of the funds are needed by the SCS technical services, then 3 percent should be transferred. If 15 percent are required for technical services, then 15 percent should be transferred. The Montana situation can be taken care of if 10 percent of the

emergency conservation measures funds allotted to Montana counties could be transferred to SCS to pay for the needed technical services.

If the able chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations and the Senate will agree, funds appropriated for emergency conservation measures can then be used to finance in full the needed technical services as well as sharing the cost of installing emergency conservation measures.

This additional assistance will be of tremendous aid to this part of Montana, which has suffered from unusual and exceedingly heavy rains. To date most of the necessary aid has been made available through existing programs designed to aid in unnatural disasters.

I discussed this matter with my colleague, Senator METCALF, before he went to Montana for a judicial conference, and he shares my concern and supports this clarification of the intent of the emergency conservation measures program. We hope some clarification will be forthcoming.

"BAREBONES" FOR THE SMALL WATERSHED PROGRAM

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, the small watershed projects, a part of one of the most important Federal programs to provide the United States with an adequate water supply for the future, will move slowly again this year, in spite of efforts by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Public Law 566 program—small watersheds is in such bad shape that the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee even had to help the executive branch by calling to the Senate's attention "the failure of the budget estimate to include sufficient funds under 'Watershed Protection' to balance the construction work on approved watershed projects with the planning activity." This year the committee has made an additional \$5,000,000 available from the Farmers Home Administration loan funds for financing construction of these watersheds. In other words, the Soil Conservation Service and the Bureau of the Budget would have our people continue planning watersheds without insuring them of adequate funds to proceed with construction.

My own State of Indiana has 89 applications for the Public Law 566 for small watersheds to help Hoosiers with an adequate water supply for the future. Out of these 89 applications only four have been completed and only nine are under construction. This is not a good record. We are requiring people to plan for 20 years rather than to go ahead and build the watersheds.

I had hoped that the committee of Congress would appropriate \$10,000,000 additional funds for construction of watersheds. However, the United States is financing a war in Vietnam which costs, on a conservative estimate, some \$2.5 billion a month. To keep the budget deficit down we, the Congress, can only provide the bare bones for these worthwhile programs like the Small Watersheds. We can only hope that our people who have worked for years to bring soil

conservation and water resources planning projects to their local area will keep their interest in these projects.

I commend the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations for providing the additional \$5,000,000 to be used from the loan fund to construct some of these "well-planned" watersheds. At least Senator HOLLAND is thinking about the good people in Indiana who have been waiting a long time.

I also wish to point out to Senators that the \$242,284,000 nationwide for the Soil Conservation Service budget for 12 months to provide watersheds, soil surveys and land management is less than 10 percent of the cost of 1 month of the war in Vietnam.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I would like to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. HOLLAND] for his usual thorough and judicious handling of this bill. The Senator carefully and fairly considers each and every dollar which is requested. Each year the agriculture appropriations bill bears the stamp of thorough and just consideration by one of the most knowledgeable agricultural experts in the country.

Likewise the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] has done an outstanding job in his first year as ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

As one of the largest agricultural States, Texas has a great interest in this bill. Several items of importance to Texas have been added in the Senate bill. The Agriculture Department has been requested to make a feasibility study on additional construction for the Soil and Water Research Laboratory at Weslaco for acceleration of the remote sensing research program. This research is badly needed.

The committee has also added \$40,000 for transportation research on handling and packaging in Texas.

As the largest REA State, Texas has benefited immeasurably from rural electrification, which has changed the nature of agriculture in my part of the country. I support the \$10 million increase in loan authorizations, bringing the total available for next year to \$400 million, with a \$324 million appropriation and a \$76 million carryover from the preceding year. I also support the deletion of the reserve authorization and the appropriation of the total amount of usable money. It is ridiculous for Congress to appropriate funds which we know are needed, and then put them into a contingency fund, the better for the Budget Bureau to impound them.

The Great Plains conservation program is badly in need of funds. The demands far outruns the supply. The committee has recommended an increase of \$2,168,300 over the House, bringing the appropriation at least up to last year's figure of \$18,504,300.

Although the committee recommends limiting the number of watershed planning starts to 80, I would have preferred at least to have the House figure of not

less than 100, with the actual number to be determined by how far the funds will stretch. I know that in Texas applications for assistance on watershed projects continue to be made faster than work plans can be developed. Seventy-two watersheds in my State are awaiting planning assistance. At this time last year the number was 63.

A highly important program which has never been adequately funded is the cotton cost-cutting research program. Although this year the Senate has added an additional \$630,000 over the budget estimates, this is not enough, and as a result the program continues to fall far short of the \$10 million project which Congress authorized. I hope that in the near future the total amount can be made available for this program so vital to the cotton industry.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have consulted with the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] on this matter. I feel that we have no authority by which we can say that more than 5 percent will be made available, because that is what has been made available under the ACP transfer provision.

I can say, however, that both the Senator from Nebraska and I have a most highly sympathetic attitude in this matter. We are perfectly willing for the entire amount allocated to the State of Montana, or to any other State so situated, to be used in the most beneficial and necessary manner. We certainly would not raise any question. But we are not in a position to say that the law positively and affirmatively permit it.

Unless the Senator from Nebraska wishes to add anything, that, it seems to me, is about all we can say.

Mr. HRUSKA. It would appear so. But the discussion between the Senator from Florida and this Senator was to the effect that if there was anything the committee could do, we would be very willing to take such steps.

It happens, I might tell the Senator from Montana, that widely distributed and very destructive floods have visited the eastern part of my State within the last 6 weeks. We are keenly aware of the severity of the situation. We know what we will encounter when it comes to the matter of the technical assistance that is so necessary under those circumstances. But I subscribe to the idea advanced by the chairman, and support him fully.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank both the chairman and the distinguished ranking minority Member for the encouragement, the sympathy, and the support which they have undertaken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes, and I hope every Senator gives good ear.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is the Senator going to ask for a rollcall?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I shall ask for a rollcall, but before I do, I wish to refresh the Senate on the fact that there is \$6.75 billion provided in this bill for one agency of the Government.

Thirty-five years ago, one-half of the amount in this bill was asked for the

purpose of running every function and agency of the Government, including the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, all the nondefense spending, and everything else that ever happened and was submitted in budget form.

Now we are going to have a very wholesome deficit, and we are going to have to deal with it. Already there is talk about a 6-percent surcharge tax, an 8-percent tax bill, or a 10-percent tax bill. Under all the circumstances, and in view of the fact that we are probably going to have to deal with a tax bill, I think it would be a capital idea if the Senate went on record with respect to the 6½ billion dollars that we see confronting us in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for a single fiscal year. Accordingly, Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will yield me 2 minutes to reply briefly.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator for that purpose.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish the situation were such that we could operate on the same amount of funds we could operate on some years ago, as recited by my distinguished friend. But the Senate knows perfectly well that this bill covers things that were not even heard of in those days. One of them is the Public Law 480 program, which is a part of the foreign aid program of our country. Another is the subsidy for the export of wheat under the International Wheat Agreement, in order for our wheat, produced at a higher cost, to be marketed on the world market. There are also the school lunch programs and the food stamp programs. There are so many others that I cannot weary the Senate by taking its time to recite them.

Sometimes I get the same feeling of nostalgia, because I reach back, as I recall it, about 4 years further than my distinguished friend, and I can remember peaceful times even a little more clearly than he does.

It just happens, Mr. President, that "time do move," and that our Nation has all these new problems; and although this bill is called the farm bill, as a matter of fact only a relatively small part of it—my recollection is less than one-third—of the annual authorized expenditures made by the Department of Agriculture are primarily for the benefit of the farmer.

To the contrary, we all know that the farmers are going out of business. We all know that the farmer is in a sad plight, and in spite of that he is providing us with our ace in the hole in our dealings with other nations of the world by the great productivity which he has demonstrated year by year.

So far as I am concerned, I am as strongly for economy as is my distinguished friend, the Senator from Illinois.

I voted against many of these new domestic measures which I think we should forgo in these times. I shall continue to do so. I am not for putting more farmers

out of business, and I am not for discontinuing Public Law 480 and other programs that we have found to be most helpful to our Nation and most nearly calculated to discharge some of the responsibility which we, as the most powerful nation of the world, have to other nations less fortunate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield myself 2 minutes. I say to my distinguished friend, the Senator from Florida, that I am not nostalgic about this. I sold my horse and buggy long ago. I have a whip framed in my parlor, and, hanging in the kitchen, I have a picture of the old horse.

Whenever I get nostalgic, I look at that old nag, and that is good enough for me.

I am thinking in terms of how much more we spend now, and then I try to relate it to the population growth of the country. However, I relate it to an even better figure than the one that the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee has just intimated, and that is that there are fewer and fewer farmers year after year.

When we have fewer farmers the cost of agriculture goes up. That, to me, is one of the astounding things.

I used to be a member of this subcommittee on the other side, and once upon a time I was the chairman. I remember those days, and I used to fight these battles early and late, particularly with my distinguished friend, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and when we had a conference fight, we really had it. It was equal, I think, to Gettysburg, and it was a fight, I can assure you.

So, this is not a new and uncharted domain for me. I have been through this kind of agony before. However, it does distress my soul as I think of all of these levels of appropriations coming up. We will have a veritable donnybrook when we have to make a decision on a tax bill.

We love to vote for expenditures, but we are so allergic to tax bills. However, we are going to have to face up to it. I would like to divert a little of the curse from it, if I could.

I am going to vote for the pending bill and let the bitter go with the sweet.

Our progress in fiscal degeneracy has gone from the creeping variety to the galloping variety, and nobody can contemplate the fiscal affairs of this country and its balance sheet and its credit both at home and abroad without having some sense of jeopardy about our country.

That is all I have to say.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I thank the minority leader for yielding.

I merely want to substantiate and reinforce what the distinguished Senator from Florida has said.

I think that the American public has been under the impression for a long time that every time we pass an agricultural appropriations bill, the money is all going to go to the farmers.

All one has to do is to go through the list of items to see what items are not going to go to the farmers.

This is not to say that we should not have a Consumers Marketing Service, but let us make sure that the press and the people know that the Consumers Marketing Service is primarily not for farmers.

The same is true with Public Law 480, which is really a foreign aid program.

The food-for-peace program involves foreign aid.

The Food Stamp program is really a social welfare program.

It is unfortunate that we have not been able to allocate these programs to other agencies. However, let us make sure for the record that this is not thought of as a farmers' bill. About 50 percent of it is a farmers' bill. A very important aspect of it is for the farmers, and it should be.

I hope that the Senate will support the pending bill and realize that this is not the place in which to start cutting appropriations.

There are other programs that have expanded. The programs contained in the pending bill have not been expanded.

I commend the committee for having the intestinal fortitude to see to it that the impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation has been eliminated.

This may aggravate the budgetary deficit, but it is being fair with the American taxpayer by disclosing the true financial condition of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass? On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I announce that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], the Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] would each vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] would each vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 3, as follows:

[No. 187 Leg.]

YEAS—88

Aiken	Boggs	Case
Allott	Brooke	Church
Bartlett	Byrd, Va.	Clark
Bayh	Byrd, W. Va.	Cooper
Bennett	Cannon	Cotton
Bible	Carlson	Curtis

Dirksen	Javits	Nelson
Dominick	Jordan, N.C.	Pastore
Eastland	Jordan, Idaho	Pearson
Ellender	Kennedy, Mass.	Pell
Ervin	Kennedy, N.Y.	Percy
Fannin	Kuchel	Prouty
Fong	Lausche	Proxmire
Fulbright	Long, Mo.	Randolph
Gore	Long, La.	Russell
Griffin	Magnuson	Scott
Gruening	Mansfield	Smith
Hansen	McCarthy	Sparkman
Harris	McClellan	Spong
Hart	McGee	Stennis
Hartke	McGovern	Symington
Hatfield	McIntyre	Talmadge
Hayden	Miller	Thurmond
Hickenlooper	Mondale	Tower
Hill	Monroney	Williams, N.J.
Holland	Montoya	Yarborough
Hollings	Morse	Young, N. Dak.
Hruska	Moss	Young, Ohio
Inouye	Mundt	
Jackson	Murphy	

NAYS—3

Brewster	Ribicoff	Williams, Del.
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NOT VOTING—9

Anderson	Dodd	Muskie
Baker	Metcalfe	Smathers
Burdick	Morton	Tydings

So the bill (H.R. 10509) was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments and request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HRUSKA, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, before yielding the floor, I wish to express for myself, my subcommittee, and as a member of the full committee, our great appreciation of the kind and considerate hearing and treatment that has been accorded to this rather complex and difficult bill by all Members of the Senate.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I should like to join in that thought and in the sentiments just expressed by the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] is acknowledged as one of the outstanding experts in the agricultural field in the Senate and throughout the Nation as well. His handling of the 1968 agriculture appropriation measure just adopted by the Senate merely confirms talents, abilities and immense wisdom already long established. Nevertheless, it is always a gratifying experience to witness the astute manner in which he directs this yearly appropriation bill, obtaining the benefit of his broad and deep knowledge. In his devotion and dedication to their needs, the farmers of the Nation could find no better friend or advocate. The Senate and indeed the Nation owe him a richly deserved debt of gratitude.

Joining Senator HOLLAND to assure the overwhelming acceptance of this measure was the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the ranking minority member of the Agricultural Ap-

propriations Subcommittee. Senator HRUSKA, like Senator HOLLAND, has developed the keen insight into the problems and needs of the Nation's farmers that makes his leadership in the area of vital importance. We certainly appreciate his efforts in assuring this success.

The senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], displayed his already established grasp of the many problems that face our farming interests. The Senate is grateful for his views: they are expressed always with deep conviction, with articulate clarity. The senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] also contributed immensely to the thoughtful discussion that occurred during the consideration of this matter. His deep appreciation of the agricultural program has always been of great importance to the Senate. And he, along with Senator PROXMIRE, exhibited most graciously his cooperative spirit by offering his own strong views on certain features of this year's appropriation bill but at the same time, by in no way impeding the Senate's efficient action in disposing of the measure.

Other Senators are to be commended for joining the discussion. Noteworthy were the articulate views of the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. Their abiding devotion to the improvement of the farm program has produced some of its most productive and constructive features. The senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], and the Senators from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE and Mr. FONG] likewise played vital roles in today's discussion by urging their astute and always welcome assessments of this funding measure.

Finally, with its passage, the Nation's agricultural interests are again afforded a highly worthwhile program—perhaps not perfect—but one on which they can base continued advancement, and hopefully, one that will resolve many of the special problems that face the farmers whose welfare and success is so vital to our economy.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY NEXT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business tonight, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORTGAGES FOR THE POOR

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article written in the July issue of the Mortgage Banker by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. PERCY] in connection with the bill he sponsored with respect to the National Home Ownership Foundation.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10509

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 1967

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal
6 year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2 TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES
3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research
6 relating to production, utilization, marketing, nutrition and
7 consumer use, to control and eradicate pests and plant and
8 animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quaran-
9 tine and regulatory work: *Provided*, That appropriations
10 hereunder shall be available for field employment pursuant
11 to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic
12 Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000
13 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109:
14 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be
15 available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and
16 the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only:
17 *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be
18 available pursuant to 58 Stat. 742, for the construction, al-
19 teration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but
20 unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one
21 building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall
22 not exceed \$25,000, except for six buildings to be con-
23 structed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$55,000 each,
24 and the cost of altering any one building during
25 the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or 7.5 per

1 centum of the cost of the building, whichever is
 2 greater: *Provided further*, That the limitations on alterations
 3 contained in this Act shall not apply to a total of \$100,000
 4 for facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: *Provided further*, That
 5 not to exceed \$10,000 of appropriations hereunder shall be
 6 available for offsite improvements on property adjoining the
 7 boundary of the U.S. Salinity Laboratory, Riverside,
 8 California:

9 Research: For research and demonstrations on the pro-
 10 duction and utilization of agricultural products; agricultural
 11 marketing and distribution, not otherwise provided for; home
 12 economics or nutrition and consumer use of agricultural and
 13 associated products; and related research and services; and
 14 for acquisition of land by donation, exchange, or purchase at
 15 a nominal cost not to exceed \$100; ~~(1)\$135,587,500~~ \$143,-
 16 354,000, and in addition not to exceed \$15,000,000 from
 17 funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24,
 18 1935, pursuant to Public Law 88-250 shall be transferred to
 19 and merged with this appropriation, of which ~~(2)\$2,800,000~~
 20 \$5,941,800 shall remain available until expended for plans,
 21 construction, and improvement of facilities without regard to
 22 limitations contained herein: *Provided*, That the limitations
 23 contained herein shall not apply to replacement of buildings
 24 needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C.
 25 113a) ~~(3)~~: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appro-

1 *provided in this Act shall be used to formulate a budget estimate*
2 *for fiscal 1969 of more than \$15,000,000 for research to be*
3 *financed by transfer from funds available under section 32*
4 *of the Act of August 24, 1935, and pursuant to Public Law*
5 *88-25;*

6 Plant and animal disease and pest control: For opera-
7 tions and measures, not otherwise provided for, to control
8 and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases and for
9 carrying out assigned inspection, quarantine, and regulatory
10 activities, as authorized by law, including expenses pursuant
11 to the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended (21 U.S.C.
12 114b-c), ~~(4)\$84,028,000~~ \$90,835,400, of which \$1,500,-
13 000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of
14 the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks
15 of insects and plant diseases to the extent necessary to meet
16 emergency conditions: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used
17 to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program
18 for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum
19 matching by any State of at least 40 per centum ~~(5)~~: *Pro-*
20 *vided further, That not to exceed \$1,150,000 shall remain*
21 *available until expended for construction of facilities without*
22 *regard to limitations contained herein: Provided further,*
23 *That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten the*
24 *livestock or poultry industries of the country, the Secretary*
25 *may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to*

1 the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as
2 he may deem necessary, to be available only in such emer-
3 gencies for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth dis-
4 ease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other con-
5 tagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl
6 pest and similar diseases in poultry, and for expenses in
7 accordance with the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended,
8 and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this
9 head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with
10 such transferred amounts:

11 Special fund: To provide for additional labor, subpro-
12 fessional and junior scientific help to be employed under
13 contracts and cooperative agreements to strengthen the work
14 at research installations in the field, not more than \$2,-
15 000,000 of the amount appropriated under this head for the
16 previous fiscal year may be used by the Administrator of
17 the Agricultural Research Service in departmental research
18 program in the current fiscal year, the amount so used to
19 be transferred to and merged with the appropriation other-
20 wise available under "Salaries and expenses, Research".

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY
22 PROGRAM)

23 For payments, in foreign currencies owed to or owned
24 by the United States for market development research
25 authorized by section 104 (b) (1) and for agricultural and

1 forestry research and other functions related thereto author-
 2 ized by section 104 (b) (3) of the Agricultural Trade De-
 3 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C.
 4 1704 (b) (1), (3)), to remain available until expended,
 5 ~~(6)\$7,500,000~~ \$15,400,000: *Provided*, That this ap-
 6 propriation shall be available in addition to other appropria-
 7 tions for these purposes, for payments in the foregoing cur-
 8 rencies: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein
 9 shall be used for payments in such foreign currencies as the
 10 Department determines are needed and can be used most
 11 effectively to carry out the purposes of this paragraph:
 12 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appro-
 13 priation shall be available for payments in foreign currencies
 14 for expenses of employment pursuant to the second sentence
 15 of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat.
 16 742), as amended by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

17 COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

18 PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

19 For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for
 20 grants for cooperative forestry and other research, for facili-
 21 ties, and for other expenses, including ~~(7)\$54,465,000~~ \$56,-
 22 039,000, to carry into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act,
 23 approved March 2, 1887, as amended by the Act approved
 24 August 11, 1955 (7 U.S.C. 361a-361i), including adminis-
 25 tration by the United States Department of Agriculture;

1 \$3,485,000 for grants for cooperative forestry research under
 2 the Act approved October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a—
 3 582a-7) ; \$2,000,000 in addition to funds otherwise available
 4 for contracts and grants for scientific research under the Act
 5 of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 450b) **(8)** *of which \$1,000,000*
 6 *shall be for the special cotton research program and \$400,000*
 7 *for soybean research; (9)* ~~\$2,500,000~~ \$4,000,000 for grants
 8 for facilities under the Act approved July 22, 1963 (7 U.S.C.
 9 390-390k) ; \$310,000 for penalty mail costs of agricultural
 10 experiment stations under section 6 of the Hatch Act of 1887,
 11 as amended; and **(10)** ~~\$353,000~~ \$380,000, for necessary
 12 expenses of the Cooperative State Research Service, includ-
 13 ing administration of payments to State agricultural experi-
 14 ment stations, funds for employment pursuant to the second
 15 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
 16 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$50,000 for employment
 17 under 5 U.S.C. 3109; in all, **(11)** ~~\$63,113,000~~ \$66,214,000.

18 EXTENSION SERVICE

19 COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND

20 EXPENSES

21 Payments to States and Puerto Rico: For payments for
 22 cooperative agricultural extension work under the Smith-
 23 Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953, the
 24 Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962

1 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), to be distributed under sections 3 (b)
 2 and 3 (c) of the Act, ~~(12)\$80,347,500~~ \$82,347,500; and
 3 payments and contracts for such work under section 204 (b) –
 4 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
 5 1623-1624), \$1,570,000; in all, ~~(13)\$81,917,500~~ \$83,-
 6 917,500: *Provided*, That funds hereby appropriated pursuant
 7 to section 3 (c) of the Act of June 26, 1953, shall not be
 8 paid to any State or Puerto Rico prior to availability of an
 9 equal sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during
 10 the current fiscal year.

11 Retirement and Employees' Compensation costs for ex-
 12 tension agents: For cost of employer's share of Federal re-
 13 tirement and for reimbursement for benefits paid from the
 14 Employees' Compensation Fund for cooperative extension
 15 employees, \$8,818,500.

16 Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative
 17 extension agents and State extension directors, \$3,113,000.

18 Federal Extension Service: For administration of the
 19 Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953,
 20 the Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962
 21 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), and extension aspects of the Agri-
 22 cultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627),
 23 and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the
 24 extension work of the Department and the several States and
 25 insular possessions, \$2,753,000.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2, 1926 (7 U.S.C. 451-457), and for conducting research relating to the economic and marketing aspects of farmer cooperatives, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), ~~(14)\$1,204,000~~ \$1,404,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, ~~(15)\$113,053,000~~ \$113,995,000: *Provided*, That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of build-

1 ings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased
2 for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for one
3 building to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$25,000
4 and eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost
5 not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that altera-
6 tions or improvements to other existing permanent buildings
7 costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in
8 an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided fur-*
9 *ther*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available
10 for the construction of any such building on land not owned
11 by the Government: *Provided further*, That no part of this
12 appropriation may be expended for soil and water conser-
13 vation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16
14 U.S.C. 590a-590f) in demonstration projects: *Provided fur-*
15 *ther*, That this appropriation shall be available for field
16 employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
17 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not
18 to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for employment under
19 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That qualified local engi-
20 neers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to per-
21 form the technical planning work of the service.

22

WATERSHED PLANNING

23

24 For necessary expenses for small watershed investiga-
25 tions and planning, in accordance with the Watershed Pro-
tection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.

1 1001-1008), to remain available until expended, (16)
 2 \$6,377,000 \$6,000,000, with which shall be merged the un-
 3 expended balances of funds heretofore appropriated under this
 4 head: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
 5 for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of sec-
 6 tion 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742),
 7 and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for employment
 8 under 5 U.S.C. 3109 (17): *Provided further*, That no funds
 9 appropriated in this Act shall be available to plan or formu-
 10 late a watershed planning program in fiscal 1968 in excess of
 11 eighty new planning starts.

12 WATERSHED PROTECTION

13 For necessary expenses to conduct river basin surveys
 14 and investigations, and research, and to carry out preven-
 15 tive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering oper-
 16 ations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation
 17 and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Water-
 18 shed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved
 19 August 4, 1954, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008), and
 20 the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C.
 21 590a-f), to remain available until expended; \$70,403,000,
 22 with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of
 23 funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Depart-
 24 ment for watershed protection purposes: *Provided*, That this
 25 appropriation shall be available for field employment pur-

1 suant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
 2 Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
 3 \$100,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C.
 4 3109 (18): *Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,000*
 5 *000, together with the unobligated balance of funds previ-*
 6 *ously appropriated for loans and related expense, shall be*
 7 *available for such purposes: Provided further, That \$5,000,-*
 8 *000 of the funds in the direct loan account of the Farmers*
 9 *Home Administration shall be available until expended for*
 10 *loans (19): Provided further, That no fund appropriated in*
 11 *this Act shall be available to plan or formulate a watershed*
 12 *protection program in fiscal 1968 in excess of eighty new con-*
 13 *struction starts.*

14 FLOOD PREVENTION

15 For necessary expenses, in accordance with the Flood
 16 Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701-709,
 17 16 U.S.C. 1006a), as amended and supplemented, and in
 18 accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activi-
 19 ties of the Department, to perform works of improvement,
 20 including funds for field employment pursuant to the second
 21 sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
 22 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment
 23 under 5 U.S.C. 3109, to remain available until expended;
 24 \$25,753,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended
 25 balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to

1 the Department for flood prevention purposes~~(20)~~: ~~Pro-~~
 2 ~~vided.~~ That not to exceed \$200,000, together with the unobli-
 3 gated balance of funds previously appropriated for loans and
 4 related expense, shall be available for such purposes: *Pro-*
 5 *vided, That \$1,000,000 of funds in the direct loan account of*
 6 *the Farmers Home Administration shall be available until*
 7 *expended for loans.*

8 GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

9 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a program
 10 of conservation in the Great Plains area, pursuant to section
 11 16(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment
 12 Act, as added by the Act of August 7, 1956 (16 U.S.C.
 13 590p), ~~(21)~~\$16,336,000 \$18,504,300, to remain available
 14 until expended.

15 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

16 For necessary expenses in planning and carrying out
 17 projects for resource conservation and development, and for
 18 sound land use, pursuant to the provisions of section 32 (e)
 19 of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as
 20 amended (7 U.S.C. 1011; 76 Stat. 607), and the provisions
 21 of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), ~~(22)~~\$6,-
 22 ~~000,000~~ \$7,629,000, to remain available until expended:
 23 *Provided, That (23)not to exceed \$1,000,000 of such*
 24 ~~amount~~ \$1,500,000 *of the funds available in the direct loan*
 25 *account of the Farmers Home Administration shall be avail-*

1 able for loans (24) and related expenses under subtitle A of
2 the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961,
3 as amended (25), *to remain available until expended: Pro-*
4 *vided further,* That this appropriation shall be available for
5 field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
6 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not
7 to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for employment under
8 5 U.S.C. 3109.

9 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Serv-
12 ice in conducting economic research and service relating to
13 agricultural production, marketing, and distribution, as au-
14 thorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7
15 U.S.C. 1621-1627), and other laws, including economics
16 of marketing; analyses relating to farm prices, income and
17 population, and demand for farm products, use of resources
18 in agriculture, adjustments, costs and returns in farming,
19 and farm finance; and for analyses of supply and demand
20 for farm products in foreign countries and their effect on
21 prospects for United States exports, progress in economic
22 development and its relation to sales of farm products, as-
23 sembly and analysis of agricultural trade statistics and
24 analysis of international financial and monetary programs
25 and policies as they affect the competitive position of United

1 States farm products; ~~(26)\$12,424,000~~ \$13,021,000: *Pro-*
 2 *vided*, That not less than \$350,000 of the funds contained in
 3 this appropriation shall be available to continue to gather
 4 statistics and conduct a special study on the price spread
 5 between the farmer and consumer: *Provided further*, That
 6 this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant
 7 to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
 8 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000 shall be
 9 available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided*
 10 *further*, That not less than \$145,000 of the funds contained
 11 in this appropriation shall be available for analysis of statis-
 12 tics and related facts on foreign production and full and com-
 13 plete information on methods used by other countries to move
 14 farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis.

15 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses of the Statistical Reporting
 18 Service in conducting statistical reporting and service work,
 19 including crop and livestock estimates, statistical coordina-
 20 tion and improvements, and marketing surveys, as author-
 21 ized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
 22 1621-1627) and other laws, ~~(27)\$13,821,750~~ \$13,864,-
 23 000: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated
 24 shall be available for any expense incident to publishing esti-

1 mates of apple production for other than the commercial crop:
 2 *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available
 3 for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section
 4 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not
 5 to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for employment under
 6 5 U.S.C. 3109.

7 CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

8 CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY 9 PROGRAMS

10 For expenses necessary to carry on services related to
 11 consumer protection, agricultural marketing and distribu-
 12 tion, and regulatory programs, other than Packers and
 13 Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, and for administra-
 14 tion and coordination of payments to States; including field
 15 employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
 16 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for
 17 employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, in carrying out section
 18 201 (a) to 201 (d), inclusive, of title II of the Agricultural
 19 Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1291) and section 203
 20 (j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946;
 21 ~~(28)\$89,010,000~~ \$89,522,000: *Provided*, That this appro-
 22 priation shall be available pursuant to law (58 Stat. 742) for
 23 the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but,
 24 unless otherwise provided, the cost of altering any one
 25 building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or

1 7.5 per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is
2 greater.

3 PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

4 For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and
5 departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing
6 activities under section 204 (b) of the Agricultural Market-
7 ing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623 (b)), ~~(29)\$1,750,000~~
8 *\$1,900,000.*

9 SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

10 For necessary expenses to carry out the Special Milk
11 Program, as authorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966
12 (80 Stat. 885-890), \$104,000,000~~(30)~~, ~~to be transferred~~
13 ~~from funds available under section 32 of the Act of Au-~~
14 ~~gust 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612e).~~

15 SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

16 For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of
17 the National School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C.
18 1751-1760) and the applicable provisions of the Child
19 Nutrition Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 885-890), ~~(31)\$198,735,-~~
20 ~~000 \$190,825,000(32)~~, *of which not less than \$14,325,000*
21 *shall be used for the purposes of section 6 of the National*
22 *School Lunch Act, including (33)\$5,000,000 \$8,000,000*
23 *for special assistance to needy schools, (34)\$2,000,000*
24 *\$5,000,000 for the pilot school breakfast program,*

1 ~~(35)\$750,000~~ \$3,000,000 for the nonfood assistance pro-
 2 gram~~(36)~~, and \$1,250,000 for State administrative ex-
 3 penses: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be
 4 used for nonfood assistance under section 5 of the National
 5 School Lunch Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That
 6 \$45,000,000 shall be transferred to this appropriation from
 7 funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24,
 8 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), for purchase and distribution of agri-
 9 cultural commodities and other foods pursuant to section 6 of
 10 the National School Lunch Act.

11 ~~(37)~~FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

12 *For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pur-*
 13 *suant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, \$172,-*
 14 *500,000, and in addition \$22,500,000 appropriated under*
 15 *this head in Public Law 89-556, approved September 7,*
 16 *1966, shall be merged with this appropriation.*

17 REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

18 (SECTION 32)

19 No funds available under section 32 of the Act of August
 20 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) shall be used for any purpose
 21 other than commodity program expenses as authorized
 22 therein, and other related operating expenses, except for
 23 (1) transfers to the Department of the Interior as author-
 24 ized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956, (2)
 25 transfers otherwise provided in this Act, and (3) not more

1 than \$2,924,000 for formulation and administration of mar-
 2 keting agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural
 3 Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, and the
 4 Agricultural Act of 1961.

5 FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural
 8 Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural
 9 Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1761-1768), market development
 10 activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordi-
 11 nate and integrate activities of the Department in connection
 12 with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed
 13 \$35,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pur-
 14 suant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7
 15 U.S.C. 1766), ~~(38)\$21,441,500~~ \$22,612,000: *Provided*,
 16 That not less than \$255,000 of the funds contained in this ap-
 17 propriation shall be available to obtain statistics and related
 18 facts on foreign production and full and complete information
 19 on methods used by other countries to move farm commodi-
 20 ties in world trade on a competitive basis: *Provided further*,
 21 That, in addition, not to exceed \$3,117,000 of the funds ap-
 22 propriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as
 23 amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appro-
 24 priation and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign
 25 Agricultural Service.

1 COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions
 4 of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1-
 5 17a), \$1,491,000.

6 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

7 SERVICE

8 EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND

9 CONSERVATION SERVICE

10 For necessary administrative expenses of the Agricul-
 11 tural Stabilization and Conservation Service, including ex-
 12 penses to formulate and carry out programs authorized by
 13 title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as
 14 amended (7 U.S.C. 1301-1393) ; Sugar Act of 1948, as
 15 amended (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161) ; sections 7 to 15, 16 (a) ,
 16 16 (d) , 16 (e) , 16 (f) , 16 (i) , and 17 of the Soil Conserva-
 17 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.
 18 590g-590q) ; subtitles B and C of the Soil Bank Act (7
 19 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and 1816) ; and laws per-
 20 taining to the Commodity Credit Corporation, ~~(39)\$137,-~~
 21 ~~935,400~~ \$144,285,400: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to
 22 exceed ~~(40)\$64,728,600~~ \$58,608,600 may be transferred to
 23 and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity
 24 Credit Corporation fund (including not to exceed \$27,305,-
 25 000 under the limitation on Commodity Credit Corporation

1 administrative expenses) : *Provided further*, That other funds
 2 made available to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conser-
 3 vation Service for authorized activities may be advanced to
 4 and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
 5 no part of the funds appropriated or made available under
 6 this Act shall be used (1) to influence the vote in any refer-
 7 endum; (2) to influence agricultural legislation, except as
 8 permitted in 18 U.S.C. 1913; or (3) for salaries or other
 9 expenses of members of county and community committees
 10 established pursuant to section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation
 11 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for engaging in
 12 any activities other than advisory and supervisory duties
 13 and delegated program functions prescribed in administrative
 14 regulations.

15 SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

16 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provi-
 17 sions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161),
 18 (41) ~~\$80,000,000~~ \$81,500,000, to remain available until
 19 June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year.

20 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

21 For necessary expenses to carry into effect the program
 22 authorized in sections 7 to 15, 16 (a), and 17 of the Soil
 23 Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved Feb-
 24 ruary 29, 1936, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590g-590 (o),

1 590p (a), and 590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for
2 the preparation and display of exhibits, including such dis-
3 plays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the
4 United States, \$220,000,000, to remain available until
5 December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for com-
6 pliance with the programs of soil-building and soil- and
7 water-conserving practices authorized under this head in
8 the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appro-
9 priation Acts, 1966 and 1967, carried out during the period
10 July 1, 1965, to December 31, 1967, inclusive: *Provided*,
11 That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to
12 pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information
13 employees or any State information employees, but this shall
14 not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of infor-
15 mation at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided*
16 *further*, That no portion of the funds for the current year's
17 program may be utilized to provide financial or technical
18 assistance for drainage on wetlands now designated as Wet-
19 land Types 3 (III), 4 (IV), and 5 (V) in United States
20 Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Circular 39,
21 Wetlands of the United States, 1956: *Provided further*, That
22 necessary amounts shall be available for administrative ex-
23 penses in connection with the formulation and administration
24 of the 1968 program of soil-building and soil- and water-
25 conserving practices, including related wildlife conserving

1 practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended
2 (amounting to \$220,000,000, excluding administration, ex-
3 cept that no participant shall receive more than \$2,500,
4 except where the participants from two or more farms or
5 ranches join to carry out approved practices designed to
6 conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the com-
7 munity) : *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum
8 of the allocation for the current year's agricultural conserva-
9 tion program for any county may, on the recommendation
10 of such county committee and approval of the State com-
11 mittee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation
12 Service for services of its technicians in formulating and
13 carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the
14 participating counties, and shall not be utilized by the Soil
15 Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical
16 and other assistance in such counties, and in addition,
17 on the recommendation of such county committee and ap-
18 proval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum
19 may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local
20 public agency for the same purpose and under the same con-
21 ditions: *Provided further*, That for the current year's pro-
22 gram \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance
23 in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation
24 practices: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be

1 available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees,
2 or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services,
3 and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid
4 them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Sec-
5 retary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further,*
6 That no part of any funds available to the Department, or
7 any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting
8 a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal
9 year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any
10 person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled
11 "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved
12 August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in
13 accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States
14 Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate
15 such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropria-
16 tions for the payment of personal services or other expenses
17 designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress
18 to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Con-
19 gress except upon request of any Member or through the
20 proper official channels.

21 CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

22 For necessary expenses to carry into effect a cropland
23 adjustment program as authorized by the Food and Agri-
24 culture Act of 1965, including reimbursement to Commodity

1 Credit Corporation, (42)\$80,000,000 \$84,500,000 (43):

2 *Provided, That agreements entered into during the fiscal year*
3 *1968 shall not require payments during the calendar year*
4 *1968 exceeding \$52,200,000.*

5 CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

6 For necessary expenses to carry out a conservation
7 reserve program as authorized by subtitles B and C of the
8 Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and
9 1816), and to carry out liquidation activities for the acreage
10 reserve program, to remain available until expended,
11 \$123,000,000, with which may be merged the unexpended
12 balances of funds heretofore appropriated for soil bank
13 programs: *Provided, That no part of these funds shall be*
14 *paid on any contract which is illegal under the law due to*
15 *the division of lands for the purpose of evading limits*
16 *on annual payments to participants.*

17 EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

18 For emergency conservation measures, to be used for
19 the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds
20 appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental
21 Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended,
22 \$5,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended bal-
23 ances of funds heretofore appropriated for emergency conser-
24 vation measures.

1 RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
 4 the Rural Community Development Service in providing
 5 leadership and related services in carrying out the rural areas
 6 development activities of the Department, \$450,000: *Pro-*
 7 *vided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for em-
 8 ployment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

9 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector
 12 General, including employment pursuant to the second sen-
 13 tence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58
 14 Stat. 742) and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment under
 15 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~(44)\$11,693,000~~ \$11,993,000.

16 PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

17 For expenses necessary for administration of the Packers
 18 and Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, including field
 19 employment pursuant to section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
 20 of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), ~~(45)\$2,569,300~~ \$2,789,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or
 24 dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field
 25 service, ~~(46)\$4,325,000~~ \$4,525,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,928,000, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$587,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be available to be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U.S.C. 417), and not less than two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U.S.C. 241): *Provided*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Library, ~~(47)\$2,458,500~~ \$2,758,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$35,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Office of Management Services to provide management support services to selected agencies and offices of the Department of Agriculture, ~~(48)\$2,667,000~~ \$2,707,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and for general administration of the Department of Agriculture, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department of Agriculture, and not to exceed ~~(49)\$5,000~~ \$10,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, ~~(50)\$4,457,000~~ \$4,487,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations for travel ex-

1 penses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5
 2 U.S.C. 551-558: *Provided further*, That not to exceed
 3 \$2,500 of this amount shall be available for official reception
 4 and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as
 5 determined by the Secretary.

6 TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

7 RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

8 To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Elec-
 9 trification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901-924),
 10 as follows:

11 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

12 For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying
 13 out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from
 14 the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the pro-
 15 visions of section 3 (a) of said Act, and to remain available
 16 without fiscal year limitation in accordance with section
 17 3 (e) of said Act, as follows: Rural electrification program,
 18 ~~(51)\$314,000,000~~ *\$324,000,000* ~~(52)~~ of which \$50,-
 19 000,000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the
 20 same terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is
 21 required during the current fiscal year under the then existing
 22 conditions for the expeditious and orderly development of the
 23 rural electrification program; and rural telephone program,
 24 ~~(53)\$120,600,000~~ *\$135,000,000* ~~(54)~~, of which \$25,000,-
 25 000 shall be placed in reserve to be borrowed under the same

1 terms and conditions to the extent that such amount is re-
2 quired during the current fiscal year under the then existing
3 conditions for the expeditions and orderly development of
4 the rural telephone program.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For administrative expenses, including not to exceed
7 \$500 for financial and credit reports, funds for employment
8 pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the
9 Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed
10 \$150,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,-
11 457,000.

12 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

13 DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT AND RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN
14 ACCOUNT

15 PARTICIPATION SALES AUTHORIZATION

16 The Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee,
17 is hereby authorized to issue beneficial interests or participa-
18 tions in such loan assets of the Farmers Home Administra-
19 tion Direct Loan Account and Rural Housing Direct Loan
20 Account as may be placed in trust with such Association in
21 accordance with section 302 (c) of the Federal National
22 Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, for the ac-
23 count of the Farmers Home Administration of the Depart-
24 ment of Agriculture, in addition to amounts heretofore au-
25 thorized, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed

1 ~~(55)\$800,000,000~~ \$700,000,000: *Provided*, That this au-
 2 thorization shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

3 PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES

4 For the payment of such insufficiencies as may be re-
 5 quired by the trustee on account of outstanding beneficial
 6 interests or participations in the Farmers Home Adminis-
 7 tration Direct Loan Account or Rural Housing Direct Loan
 8 Account assets authorized by this Act to be issued pursuant
 9 to said section 302 (c), \$13,268,000, to remain available
 10 without fiscal year limitation.

11 DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

12 Direct loans and advances under subtitles A and B, and
 13 advances under section 335 (a) for which funds are not
 14 otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Ad-
 15 ministration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921), as amended,
 16 may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home
 17 Administration direct loan account as follows: real estate
 18 loans, \$110,000,000; and operating loans, ~~(56)\$300,000,-~~
 19 ~~000~~ \$325,000,000.

20 RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

21 For direct loans and related advances pursuant to sec-
 22 tion 518 (d) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1488),
 23 \$15,000,000 shall be available from funds in the rural hous-
 24 ing direct loan account.

1 RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

2 For grants pursuant to sections 306 (a) (2) and 306 (a)
3 (6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act
4 of 1961, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1926), ~~(57)\$30,000,000~~
5 ~~\$40,000,000~~.

6 RURAL RENEWAL

7 For necessary expenses, including administrative ex-
8 penses, in carrying out rural renewal activities under section
9 32 (e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act,
10 as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (e)), ~~(58)\$1,200,000~~
11 ~~\$2,000,000~~, to remain available until expended.

12 RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

13 For financial assistance to public nonprofit organizations
14 for housing for domestic farm labor, pursuant to section 516
15 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1486),
16 ~~(59)\$3,000,000~~ ~~\$4,000,000~~, to remain available until
17 expended.

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For necessary expenses of the Farmers Home Adminis-
20 tration, not otherwise provided for, in administering the pro-
21 grams authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Ad-
22 ministration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921-1990), as
23 amended, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended
24 (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), and the Rural Rehabilitation Cor-
25 poration Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40

1 U.S.C. 440-444) ; ~~(60)\$54,988,000~~ \$56,988,000, together
 2 with not more than \$2,250,000 of the charges collected in
 3 connection with the insurance of loans as authorized by sec-
 4 tion 309 (e) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Adminis-
 5 tration Act of 1961, as amended, and section 514 (b) (3)
 6 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended: *Provided*, That, in
 7 addition, not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds available for
 8 the various programs administered by this agency may be
 9 transferred to this appropriation for temporary field employ-
 10 ment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of
 11 the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742) to meet
 12 unusual or heavy workload increases: *Provided fur-*
 13 *ther*, That no part of any funds in this paragraph may be
 14 used to administer a program which makes rural housing
 15 grants pursuant to section 504 of the Housing Act of 1949,
 16 as amended.

17 TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

18 The following corporations and agencies are hereby au-
 19 thorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds
 20 and borrowing authority available to each such corporation
 21 or agency and in accord with law, and to make such con-
 22 tracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limita-
 23 tions as provided by section 104 of the Government Corpora-
 24 tion Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carry-
 25 ing out the programs set forth in the budget for the current

1 fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as herein-
 2 after provided:

3 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

4 ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES

5 For administrative and operating expenses, ~~(61)\$8,883,~~
 6 ~~000~~ \$11,533,000.

7 FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

8 Not to exceed ~~(62)\$4,100,000~~ \$1,600,000 of adminis-
 9 trative and operating expenses may be paid from premium
 10 income.

11 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

12 REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

13 To partially reimburse the Commodity Credit Corpora-
 14 tion for net realized losses sustained but not previously reim-
 15 bursed, pursuant to the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C.
 16 713a-11, 713a-12), ~~(63)\$1,400,000,000~~ \$2,984,856,389:
 17 *Provided*, That no funds appropriated by this Act shall be
 18 used to formulate or administer programs for the sale of
 19 agricultural commodities pursuant to title I of Public Law
 20 480, 83d Congress, as amended, to any nation which sells
 21 or furnishes or which permits ships or aircraft under its
 22 registry to transport to North Vietnam any equipment, mate-
 23 rials or commodities, so long as North Vietnam is governed
 24 by a Communist regime ~~(64):~~ *Provided further*, That ~~\$275,~~
 25 ~~000~~ of this amount shall be transferred to and merged with

1 the appropriation "Agricultural Research Service, salaries
2 and expenses, research" for research on short staple cotton
3 and mechanical classing methods for cotton.

4 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

5 Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent
6 the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any
7 activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That
8 not to exceed \$31,500,000 shall be available for administra-
9 tive expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That
10 \$945,000 of this authorization shall be available only to ex-
11 pand and strengthen the sales program of the Corporation
12 pursuant to authority contained in the Corporation's charter:
13 *Provided further*, That not less than 7 per centum of this
14 authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned
15 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
16 for use only in such amounts and at such times as may be-
17 come necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided*
18 *further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and
19 special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not
20 including other personal services) in connection with the
21 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or dis-
22 position of any real or personal property belonging to the
23 Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses
24 of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as non-
25 administrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

1 PUBLIC LAW 480

2 For expenses during fiscal year 1968, not otherwise
3 recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including
4 interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development
5 and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (80 Stat. 1526),
6 to remain available until expended, as follows: (1) Sale of
7 ~~(65)~~ surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies
8 pursuant to title I of said Act, \$921,000,000; (2) sale of
9 agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms pursuant
10 to title I of said Act, \$384,500,000; and (3) commodities
11 disposed of and other costs incurred in connection with dona-
12 tions abroad, pursuant to title II of said Act, ~~(66)~~ \$300,000,-
13 000 \$370,000,000.

14 ~~(67)~~ BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL
15 STOCKPILE

16 *For the expenses during fiscal year 1968 and unrecov-*
17 *ered prior years' costs related to strategic and other materials*
18 *acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural*
19 *commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental*
20 *stockpile pursuant to the Act of May 28, 1956, as amended*
21 *(7 U.S.C. 1856), \$24,000,000, to remain available until*
22 *expended.*

1 TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

2 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 Not to exceed \$3,224,000 (from assessments collected
5 from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the cur-
6 rent fiscal year for administrative expenses.

7 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER
8 EXPENSES

9 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of the
10 National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber estab-
11 lished to assist the President's Committee on Food and
12 Fiber, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109,
13 \$175,000.

14 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

15 SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, ap-
16 propriations and authorizations made for the Department
17 under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addi-
18 tion to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed
19 five hundred and ~~(68)thirty-seven (537)~~ *sixty (560)*
20 passenger motor vehicles of which four hundred and sixty-two
21 (462) shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such
22 vehicles.

1 SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting
2 the employment of aliens shall not apply to employment
3 under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

4 SEC. 503. Funds available to the Department of Agri-
5 culture shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor
6 as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299).

7 SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act
8 shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of
9 the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on be-
10 half of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau
11 thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral
12 or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or
13 caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of
14 cotton or the trend of same.

15 SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or
16 incident to research or experimental work where no suitable
17 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-
18 ated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine
19 manufactured from commodities or materials produced out-
20 side of the United States.

21 SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropria-
22 tions of the Department for research and service work au-
23 thorized by the Acts of August 14, 1946, July 28, 1954.
24 and September 6, 1958 (7 U.S.C. 427, 1621-1629; 42

1 U.S.C. 1891-1893), shall be available for contracting in
2 accordance with said Acts.

3 SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the cur-
5 rent fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

6 This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agricul-
7 ture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968".

Passed the House of Representatives June 6, 1967.

Attest: W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 13, 1967.

Attest: FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 1967

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued August 15, 1967
For actions of August 14, 1967
90th-1st; No. 128

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees were appointed on agricultural appropriation bill. Senate debated foreign aid bill. Rep. Moss introduced and discussed electric power reliability bill. House committee reported foreign aid bill.

SENATE

1. **FOREIGN AID.** Continued consideration of S. 1872, the foreign aid bill. pp. S11472-93, S11496
2. **FIRE RESEARCH.** The Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1124, to authorize a fire research and safety program (S. Rept. 502). p. S11459

3. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. Sen. Gruening commended the House Banking and Currency for beginning hearings on S. 5, the truth-in-lending bill, and stated, "This is welcome news, and we may hope that the version reported to the other body will be stronger than S. 5." pp. S11468-9
4. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., urged that cuts be made in Federal spending before the tax increase proposal is enacted and stated, "Before we vote to impose such a tax on individual taxpayers, I believe that a number of Federal programs of dubious value should be cut back." pp. S11469-70
5. PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., urged that new legislation to provide additional life insurance to Federal employees be prepared and passed. p. S11496
6. EDUCATION. Both Houses received from the President a report on the international educational and cultural exchange program conducted under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961. pp. H10401, S11458
7. COMMUNICATIONS. Both Houses received a national communications policy message with legislative recommendations from the President, and several Reps. and Sens. discussed the merits of this message (H. Doc. 157). To the Senate Commerce Committee and House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. pp. H10435-9, S11493-6
8. LANDS. The Daily Digest states that two subcommittees of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee consideration the following bills: S. 1367, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to prevent termination of Federal oil and gas leases under certain conditions; S. 82 and H. R. 6716, to authorize sale of reserved Federal phosphate interests in certain Fla. lands; S. 2121, to extend relief for occupants of certain unpatented mining claims; S. 1058, to authorize the sale of lands embraced in certain terminated entries; S. 1059, to lease certain public lands in Alaska for grazing purposes; and S. 220, to authorize the sale of public lands which are unsuitable for cultivation. p. D719

HOUSE

9. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10509, the agricultural appropriation bill; and ~~H. R. 10196, the Labor and HEW appropriation bill.~~ Senate conferees have been appointed. p. H10391
10. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 845, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Nebraska Mid-State division, Missouri River Basin project. pp. H10401-6
Passed without amendment S. 1111, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the San Felipe division, Central Valley project, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 43, earlier passed, 235-83, as reported was tabled. pp. H10406-14
11. STANDARD REFERENCE DATA. Passed with amendment H. R. 6279, to provide a standard reference data system to make critically evaluated quantitative data readily accessible to scientists, engineers, and the general public. pp. H10424-35
- 11A. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported without amendment (Aug. 11, during adjournment) H. R. 12018, the foreign aid authorization bill (H. Rept. 551). p. H10495



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 113

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1967

No. 128

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us not be weary in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.—Ephesians 6: 9.

Almighty and everlasting God, Creator of the world and the Comforter of the human spirit, we commend unto Thy gracious care the citizens of our beloved country. Especially do we pray for our President—that health and strength and wisdom may be his as he endeavors to lead our people in these troubled and trying times.

Upon our Speaker may there rest the rich blessing of Thy grace and the wise guidance of Thy spirit. To these Representatives, their staffs, and coworkers, may there come anew a realization of Thy presence as they bow at the altar of prayer and dedicate themselves to Thee and to the welfare of our people. Increase their faith, deepen their devotion, and enlarge their vision that they may continue to labor for the greater good of our country. May they never grow weary in well-doing. In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, August 10, 1967, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1517. An act for the relief of Mrs. Matteo Groppo;

H.R. 1564. An act for the relief of Antonina Rondinelli Asci;

H.R. 1724. An act for the relief of Hwang Duk Hwa;

H.R. 1818. An act for the relief of Marina Panagiotis Restos; and

H.R. 3221. An act for the relief of Dr. Alexander D. Cross.

On August 11, 1967:

H.R. 1566. An act to provide for the free entry of a four octave carillon for the use of

the Northfield and Mount Hermon Schools, East Northfield, Mass.;

H.R. 1886. An act to provide for the free entry of certain articles for the use of Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.;

H.R. 2532. An act to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma in docket No. 303 of the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3029. An act to provide for the free entry of one ship model for the use of the Lutheran Church of the Covenant, Maple Heights, Ohio;

H.R. 3631. An act to provide for the dedication of certain streets on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation and to convey title to certain platted streets, alleys, and strips of lands;

H.R. 3737. An act to provide for the free entry of a carillon for the use of the University of California at Riverside;

H.R. 4934. An act to provide for the free entry of one mass spectrometer for the use of Indiana University; and

H.R. 4977. An act to provide for the free entry of a triaxial apparatus and rheogoniometer for the use of Northwestern University.

On August 13, 1967:

H.R. 8485. An act for the relief of Eddie Garman.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1155. An act to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, to change the name of the Bank, to extend for 5 years the period within which the Bank is authorized to exercise its functions, to increase the Bank's lending authority and its authority to issue, against fractional reserves, export credit insurance and guarantees, to restrict the financing by the Bank of certain transactions, and for other purposes.,

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10196) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Wel-

fare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FLOOD, NATCHER, SMITH of Iowa, HULL, CASEY, MAHON, LAIRD, SHRIVER, MICHEL, and BOW.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTEN, NATCHER, HULL, MORRIS of New Mexico, SHIPLEY, MAHON, MICHEL, LANGEN, HARRISON, and BOW.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C. August 14, 1967.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a sealed envelope received by my office at 7:12 P.M., Saturday, August 12, 1967, from the White House and said to contain H.R. 11089, An Act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide additional group

life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for Federal employees, and to strengthen the financial condition of the Employees' Life Insurance Fund, and a veto message thereon.

Respectfully yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

H.R. 11089—FEDERAL EMPLOYEES INSURANCE, GROUP, LIFE, AND ACCIDENTAL DEATH INSURANCE—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—(H. DOC. NO. 156)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I am compelled to return, without my approval, H.R. 11089—a bill which would cause large increases in life insurance coverage for Government employees, officials, and Members of Congress.

I am returning this bill because it places too heavy a burden and levies too heavy a charge on the American taxpayer by providing private insurance out of public funds.

I am returning it because it sets an unwise precedent at a critical time in our history. Today, we dare not divert our resources for unnecessary demands, when there are many more crucial needs which urgently require our support.

Life insurance is but one of many fringe benefits a Government employee or official receives. Certainly Government life insurance was never intended to meet entirely the needs of an employee or his family. It is meant primarily to supplement his personal coverage.

Nevertheless, we know that the life insurance program must be strengthened and improved. That is why last year I recommended needed changes in insurance benefits to Congress that I considered reasonable and fair.

Congress, however, far exceeded my recommendation. And so last year I was compelled to disapprove the life insurance measure because it threatened to fuel the fires of inflation and to impose an unwarranted burden on the taxpayer.

Again this year hoping for a sound program, I recommended another modest measure. In June, I called for a \$13 million program designed to—

Make the insurance system actuarially sound; and

Remove an inequity by providing additional coverage.

The bill which finally passed the Congress was subjected only to brief debate. The roll was not called in either House on the passage of this bill. It was passed by voice vote.

If this measure were approved, the cost to the American taxpayer would rise from the \$13 million I recommended to a minimum of \$61 million in the first year and continued commitments for the future.

The bill would substantially increase life insurance coverage at the taxpayer's expense for all Government officials and employees:

For most by 33 1/3 percent—an unnecessary expense;

For a selected few—the President and Vice President, Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officials, the Members of Congress, members of the judiciary, and U.S. Ambassadors, all those in the highest brackets who need it the least—by 100 percent, to \$40,000—an unwarranted expense.

Finally, it would increase the Government's contribution for each employee from 33 1/3 percent to 40 percent.

This bill would impose an added burden on the American taxpayer just when we are asking him to pay a 10-percent tax surcharge. And, because our budget is tight, it would siphon funds away from Americans who need our support much more: children, the poor, the elderly—and most important, American fighting men in Vietnam.

In the face of a possible \$29 billion deficit, we must scrutinize every dollar that we spend. To keep the budget within bounds and to head off the threat of inflation, I pledged in my economic message last week that "I will make every possible expenditure reduction—civilian and military—short of jeopardizing the national security and well-being." H.R. 11089 does not meet this rigorous test.

Over the past 10 years, the salaries of Federal employees have risen by nearly 75 percent—and their life insurance coverage has risen by the same amount, 75 percent.

Since I have been President, there have been four successive civilian pay increases—and four insurance increases. The total cost of these programs has amounted to more than \$2 billion. And with the new 4.5-percent pay increase which I have proposed for this year, we will be adding almost another half billion dollars to civilian pay and insurance and another half billion dollars for military pay.

Against this background, I can see no justification for the large life insurance increases voted by the Congress.

The 4.5-percent pay proposal I submitted in April is fair and just for Federal personnel. Yet Congress is now considering adding an extra \$1 billion to the administration pay bill. This is equivalent to a 2-percent-tax surcharge; it would come directly out of the pocket of the American taxpayer. We must hold the line—and we must hold that line in the pay bill. This same sense of economy and responsibility must be maintained on all matters.

All of us are dedicated to the well-being of the 3 million Federal employees who serve the Nation's cause. The record of this administration, and of the past three Congresses, attests to that dedication.

But the President must be concerned with the total public interest. Every taxpayer—including the citizen who is a public servant—should bear in mind this larger interest. That is why I must return this measure unapproved.

Certainly there are good and acceptable features in the bill now before me:

It contains a new provision to raise the minimum coverage to \$10,000 for those employees in the lower grades who need protection the most.

It places the insurance program on a sound actuarial basis.

If the Congress wishes to provide additional coverage over and above my recommendations, ways might be explored to permit direct purchases by the employee with his private funds under current group plans. But the employee who benefits directly—not the taxpayer—should be asked to bear this added cost.

I have asked the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and the Director of the Budget to begin working immediately with the appropriate committees of the Congress toward an acceptable program.

I hope the Congress will take my comments and recommendations into account. I hope the Congress can send to me—this year—a wise, fair, and well-justified bill—a bill that is both responsive to the needs of the Federal employee, and responsible in light of America's economic needs.

I would be proud to sign such a measure.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, August 12, 1967.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and message be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF H.R. 11089

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in my judgment the action of the President in vetoing H.R. 11089 under the circumstances now existing in the country was a wise one. Since the bill passed the House we have been advised by the President that the country faces a prospective deficit of \$29 billion as a result of which the President has recommended a 10 percent surcharge on income tax liabilities. This, of course, makes it necessary that the Congress reconsider programs requiring the expenditure of Federal funds.

The Federal employees of this country deserve and must have adequate and honorable scales of living for themselves and their families. The Congress has conscientiously seen to it that they do have. The Congress has undertaken to make Federal salaries and fringe benefits commensurate with those in private industry. Life insurance is one of those fringe benefits. The President proposed a modest increase in the insurance program to make it more sound and to remove existing inequities. The committee in its wisdom reported and the House passed a bill considerably more costly than the bill which the President recommended.

This bill has been vetoed by the President at a time when the country must make every dollar count and should spend only as much as is absolutely nec-

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Oct. 10, 1967
For actions of Oct. 9, 1967
90th-1st; No. 161

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on agricultural appropriation bill.
House committee reported REA supplemental financing and commodity exchanges bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10509 (H. Rept. 746)(pp. H13058-61). The report contains the following statement:

"The Conferees note with concern the growing practice in the Executive Branch of financing a portion of the cost of various special boards, councils, and commissions created by Executive action from assessments made against appropriations provided for specific programs and projects of the Department of Agriculture. In nine instances during the past year, funds appropriated by Congress for specific programs of the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Extension Service, the Forest Service, the Consumer and Marketing Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Economic Research Service, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Rural Electrification Administration

were transferred to finance such organizations as the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, the Interagency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, and the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty. In addition, \$25,700 in fiscal year 1966 and \$450,000 in fiscal year 1967 was charged against funds appropriated to specific programs and projects of the various offices and agencies of the Department to establish 65 Federal Boards of Examiners throughout the United States under the Civil Service Commission. In the opinion of the Conferees, this practice results in duplication and overlapping, permits the establishment of less essential programs at the expense of more valuable activities, and therefore should be discontinued. Each such proposed diversion of funds should have prior review and approval of Congress."

Attached is a table showing the changes agreed upon.

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11456, the Department of Transportation appropriation bill, which includes funds for forest highways; and on H. R. 12474, the NASA appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. pp. H13057-8
3. ELECTRIFICATION; COMMODITY EXCHANGES. The Agriculture Committee, during adjournment on Oct. 6, reported with amendment H. R. 12066, to provide an additional source of financing for the rural telephone program (H. Rept. 736); and H. R. 13094, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, (H. Rept. 742) p. H13110
4. PUBLICATIONS. In his report to the people of his district Rep. Scott called attention to several USDA bulletins. pp. H13072-3
5. FISCAL POLICIES. Rep. Patman stated that "it is time that the Congress meet its own responsibility in the area of fiscal and monetary policies." pp. H13071-2
Rep. Dellenback described the "distinction between appropriations and spending," stated that it is "impossible for the Congress, acting alone, to have an immediate effect in cutting present spending" and that the administration "can reduce present spending almost overnight on the basis of proper Executive orders." p. H13073
6. FOOD STAMPS. Rep. Ryan inserted the remarks of the President upon signing the bill to continue the food stamp program. pp. H13074-5
Rep. Gallagher commended the food stamp program and inserted a supporting editorial. p. H13091
7. CONGRESSIONAL REFORM. Rep. Grover urged action on the proposed Legislative Reorganization Act and inserted an article on the growing length of congressional sessions. pp. H13081-2
8. TEXTILE IMPORTS. Reps. Whitener and Curtis spoke on the "impact" of imports on the domestic textile business. pp. H13083-4, H13105
9. EMERGENCY FOOD. Rep. Foley spoke in support of the emergency food and medical assistance bill and inserted the summary statement by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Agriculture Committee. pp. H13084-9

34. ANIMAL CARE. H. R. 13371 by Rep. Tunney, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide special assistance for the improvement of laboratory animal research facilities, etc.; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author, pp. H13104-5

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

35. APPROPRIATIONS. H. J. Res. 853, to continue until Oct. 23, 1967, appropriations for departments and agencies whose regular appropriation bills have not yet been enacted. Approved Oct. 5, 1967 (Public Law 90-102).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS OCT. 10:

- Personnel benefits for county committee employees, H. Civil Service (Fitzgerald, ASCS, to testify).
Proposed Intergovernmental Personnel and Manpower Acts, S. Gov't Operations (exec).
Land conservation improvement, surveys of forest resources, sale of certain Wyo. land, H. Agriculture (exec).
Foreign aid authorization, conferees (exec).

oOo

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Conference Report on the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1968

(Note. - Amounts for 1967 include all supplemental appropriations to date, and are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure provided in the 1967 Conference Report. Amounts in parentheses are not included in totals.)

Agency or Item	Appropriations : : and Loan : : Authorizations, : : 1967 a/ :	Budget : : Estimate, : : 1968 :	House : : Bill, : : 1968 :	Senate : : Bill, : : 1968 :	Conference : : Report, : : 1968 :
GENERAL ACTIVITIES:					
Agricultural Research Service:					
Salaries and expenses:					
Research	\$126,010,500 :	\$136,983,000 :	\$135,587,500 :	\$143,354,800 :	136,775,500 :
Transfer from Section 32	(25,000,000):	(15,000,000):	(15,000,000):	(15,000,000):	(\$15,000,000)
Special Fund (Reappropriation)	(2,000,000):	(2,000,000):	(2,000,000):	(2,000,000):	(2,000,000)
Plant and animal disease and pest control	82,656,900 :	85,852,000 :	84,028,000 :	90,835,400 :	85,802,000
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)	4,500,000 :	15,400,000 :	7,500,000 :	15,400,000 :	3,500,000
Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses	58,776,000 :	63,113,000 :	63,113,000 :	66,214,000 :	63,113,000
Extension Service: Payments to States and Puerto Rico	78,652,500 :	81,917,500 :	81,917,500 :	83,917,500 :	81,917,500
Retirement costs for extension agents	8,305,500 :	8,818,500 :	8,818,500 :	8,818,500 :	8,818,500
Penalty mail	3,113,000 :	3,113,000 :	3,113,000 :	3,113,000 :	3,113,000
Federal Extension Service	2,753,000 :	2,753,000 :	2,753,000 :	2,753,000 :	2,753,000
Farmers Cooperative Service	1,204,000 :	1,404,000 :	1,204,000 :	1,404,000 :	1,304,000
Soil Conservation Service: Conservation operations	112,328,200 :	113,995,000 :	113,053,000 :	113,995,000 :	113,500,000
Watershed planning	6,327,000 :	6,377,000 :	6,377,000 :	6,000,000 :	6,000,000
Watershed protection	70,081,700 :	70,403,000 :	70,403,000 :	70,403,000 :	70,403,000

Agency or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1967 a/	Budget Estimate, 1968	House Bill, 1968	Senate Bill, 1968	Conference Report, 1968
Soil Conservation Service - cont.					
Flood prevention	25,684,400	25,753,000	25,753,000	25,753,000	25,753,000
Great Plains Conservation Program	18,504,300	16,336,000	16,336,000	18,504,300	16,336,000
Resource Conservation and Development	4,663,600	7,629,000	6,000,000	7,629,000	6,129,000
Economic Research Service:					
Salaries and Expenses	12,421,000	13,646,000	12,421,000	13,021,000	12,421,000
Statistical Reporting Service	13,814,750	13,864,000	13,821,750	13,864,000	13,830,500
Consumer and Marketing Service:					
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs	85,760,000	89,522,000	89,010,000	89,522,000	89,310,000
Payments to States and possessions	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,900,000	1,750,000
Special milk program	51,000,000	- -	- -	104,000,000	- -
Transfer from Section 32	(53,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(- -)	(104,000,000)
School lunch program	168,605,000	198,735,000	198,735,000	190,825,000	182,325,000
Transfer from Section 32	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)
Food Stamp Program	109,976,000	- -	- -	172,500,000	161,800,000
Reappropriation	(29,524,587)	(- -)	(- -)	(22,500,000)	(23,200,000)
Transfer from Section 32	(- -)	(195,000,000)	(- -)	(- -)	(- -)
Foreign Agricultural Service:					
Salaries and Expenses	21,441,500	22,612,000	21,441,500	22,612,000	22,141,500
Transfer from Section 32	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)
Commodity Exchange Authority	1,434,000	1,491,000	1,491,000	1,491,000	1,491,000
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:					
Expenses, Agricultural Stabiliza- tion and Conservation Service ..	129,952,000	152,665,400	137,935,400	144,285,400	137,935,400
Transfer from CCC	(76,406,500)	(52,488,600)	(64,728,600)	(58,608,600)	(53,603,600)
Sugar Act program	80,000,000	86,500,000	80,000,000	81,500,000	80,000,000
Agricultural conservation program	220,000,000	220,000,000	220,000,000	220,000,000	220,000,000
Cropland adjustment program	62,000,000	90,000,000	80,000,000	84,500,000	84,500,000
Conservation reserve program	140,650,000	125,000,000	123,000,000	123,000,000	123,000,000
Emergency conservation measures ..	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

Agency or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1967 a/	Budget Estimate, 1968	House Bill, 1968	Senate Bill, 1968	Conference Report, 1968
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service - cont.	:	:	:	:	:
Appalachian region conservation program	3,000,000	3,000,000	a/	a/	a/
Cropland conversion program	7,500,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
Rural Community Development Service	652,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000
Office of the Inspector General ...	11,693,000	12,323,000	11,693,000	11,993,000	11,993,000
Packers and Stockyards Act	2,569,300	2,789,000	2,569,300	2,789,000	2,569,300
Office of the General Counsel	4,323,000	4,740,000	4,325,000	4,525,000	4,325,000
Office of Information	1,882,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	1,928,000
National Agricultural Library	2,458,500	2,900,000	2,458,500	2,758,500	2,603,500
Office of Management Services	2,667,000	2,749,000	2,667,000	2,707,000	2,667,000
General Administration	4,052,000	4,563,000	4,457,000	4,487,000	4,437,000
Total, General Activities	1,748,161,650	1,696,074,400	1,641,109,950	1,957,752,400	1,797,249,700
CREDIT AGENCIES:	:	:	:	:	:
Rural Electrification Administra- tion:	:	:	:	:	:
Loan Authorizations:	:	:	:	:	:
Electrification	{ 375,000,000 }	{ 314,000,000 }	{ 314,000,000 }	{ 324,000,000 }	{ 314,000,000 }
Telephone	{ 117,000,000 }	{ 120,600,000 }	{ 120,600,000 }	{ 135,000,000 }	{ 120,600,000 }
Salaries and Expenses	12,425,800	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000
Farmers Home Administration:	:	:	:	:	:
Direct loan account:	:	:	:	:	:
Real estate loans	{ 90,000,000 }	{ 110,000,000 }	{ 110,000,000 }	{ 110,000,000 }	{ 110,000,000 }
Operating loans	{ 350,000,000 }	{ 300,000,000 }	{ 300,000,000 }	{ 325,000,000 }	{ 325,000,000 }
Participation sales authorization	{ 600,000,000 }	{ 800,000,000 }	{ 800,000,000 }	{ 700,000,000 }	{ 750,000,000 }
Payment of sales insufficiencies	- -	13,268,000	13,268,000	13,268,000	13,268,000
Rural housing direct loan account	{ 15,000,000 }	{ 15,000,000 }	{ 15,000,000 }	{ 15,000,000 }	{ 15,000,000 }
Rural water and waste disposal	:	:	:	:	:
grants	26,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	30,000,000
Rural renewal	1,200,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	2,600,000
Rural housing for domestic farm labor	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000

Agency or Item	Appropriations and Loan Authorizations, 1967 a/	Budget Estimate, 1968	House Bill, 1968	Senate Bill, 1968	Conference Report, 1968
Farmers Home Administration - cont.					
Salaries and Expenses	52,388,000	58,090,000	54,988,000	56,988,000	55,988,000
Transfers from loan accounts	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)	(2,750,000)
Total, Credit Agencies:					
Loan Authorizations	(947,000,000)	(859,600,000)	(859,600,000)	(909,000,000)	f/ 116,813,000
Direct Appropriations	95,013,800	106,547,000	114,913,000	128,713,000	
CORPORATIONS:					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:					
Operating and administrative					
expenses:					
Appropriation	8,683,000	11,533,000	8,883,000	11,533,000	10,200,000
Premium income	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)	(2,850,000)
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Reimbursement for net realized					
losses	3,555,855,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	2,984,856,389	h/
Limitation on administrative					
expenses	(34,300,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)
Public Law 480	1,617,000,000	1,772,500,000	1,605,500,000	1,675,500,000	1,605,500,000
Bartered materials for supple-					
mental stockpile	- -	24,000,000	- -	24,000,000	i/
Total, Corporations	5,181,538,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	j/
Total, Above Appropriations ...	7,024,713,450	5,023,922,400	4,770,405,950	6,782,354,789	
SECTION 501 - GENERAL PROVISIONS:					
Purchase of passenger motor					
vehicles:					
Additional vehicles	XXX	98	75	98	75
Replacements	XXX	462	462	462	462
Total	XXX	560	537	560	537

- a/ Includes all supplementals to date. Figures have been adjusted for comparability.
 b/ Reported to the House in the amount of \$195 million, but struck on a point of order on the floor.
 c/ The 1956 Appropriation Act, 1968 House and Senate Bills and Conference Report include an advance authorization of \$220 million. The 1968 Budget estimate was \$100 million.
 d/ Not acted upon pending passage of basic authorization beyond June 30, 1967.
 e/ Includes reserve authorizations as follows:

	1967	1968 Budget Estimate	House Bill	Senate Bill	Conference Report
Electric loans	\$30,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$50,000,000	- -	- -
Telephone loans	15,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000	- -	- -

- f/ Reported in disagreement.
 g/ Included in Budget as an indefinite appropriation.
 h/ Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to insist upon an appropriation of \$1,400,000,000 as proposed in the 1968 Budget and approved by the House.
 i/ Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer an amendment which would provide \$23,000,000 to liquidate existing contracts under this program.
 j/ No total due to items in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION, 1968

OCTOBER 9, 1967.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTEN, from the committee of conference,
submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10509]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 53, 57, 64, 66, and 68.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 8, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 32, 40, 42, 44, 50, 52, 54, and 65, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$136,775,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,735,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$85,802,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$54,965,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,304,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$113,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,129,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,830,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$89,310,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,141,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,608,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$55,988,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$10,208,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 31, 37, 43, 56, 63, and 67.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
W. R. HULL, Jr.,
THOMAS G. MORRIS,
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY,
GEORGE MAHON,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
ODIN LANGEN,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 1 through 3: *Research*.—Appropriate \$136,775,500 instead of \$143,354,800 as proposed by the Senate and \$135,587,500 as proposed by the House, provide \$4,735,000 for planning and construction of facilities instead of \$2,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,941,800 as proposed by the Senate, and include Senate language limiting future transfers from section 32 funds for research to \$15,000,000.

The total appropriation agreed to by the conferees reduces funds included in the House bill for staffing and equipping new laboratories by \$250,000 and provides \$250,000 of the Senate increase for animal disease research on swine. The sum of \$150,000 is included for planning of a grassland restoration laboratory at Temple, Tex. The \$150,000 provided for certain studies listed on page 18 of the House report has been eliminated, since the Department has indicated it can proceed with those not otherwise provided for within total funds available. An amount of \$1,000,000 is also provided for the contingency research fund as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees have agreed to \$1,588,000 instead of the \$3,000,000 originally agreed upon as follows: Production research on soybeans \$100,000; research on mastitis in milk quality, \$100,000; research on avian leukosis, \$150,000; weed control research in Pacific Northwest, \$50,000; research on dry peas and lentils, \$60,000; crop and utilization research on sugar beets, \$100,000; research to improve protein content of cereal and other grains, \$63,000; oat breeding and evaluation, \$40,000; rice utilization research at Southern Utilization Laboratory, \$25,000; sheep production research in Idaho, \$75,000; transportation research in Texas, \$20,000; research on costs of producing cotton, \$275,000; hormone studies of citrus fruits, \$80,000; research on citrus and other fruits shipped to Europe, \$125,000; soil-water-atmosphere-plant research team in Florida, \$200,000; research on boll weevil under supervision of Boll Weevil Laboratory, \$100,000; and maple products research, \$25,000.

The following amounts have been approved for financing from the contingency research fund: For additional planning—Morris, Minn.,

\$40,000; Ithaca, N.Y., \$40,000; Oregon and Washington, \$25,000; Albany, Calif., \$50,000; Orono, Maine, \$45,000; and Riverside, Calif., \$50,000. For construction—Genetic Stock Center for Bees, \$135,000.

The conferees have also agreed to the following Senate increases: Dairy herd improvement, \$50,000; planning, Livestock Research Center, Clay Center, Nebr., \$250,000; construction, Tobacco Research Laboratory, Oxford, N.C., \$150,000; construction, Southeastern Laboratory, Athens, Ga., \$1,200,000; and soil and water research, Tempe, Ariz., \$100,000.

The conferees note that additional funds are frequently requested to complete construction projects at a cost much higher than contemplated when originally approved by Congress. They disagree with this practice and direct officials of the Department of Agriculture and the General Services Administration to prepare construction plans in the future on a basis which will allow for projected cost escalations and will permit full completion within the amount of funds provided in the first instance.

The conferees concur in the feasibility studies requested by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: *Plant and animal disease and pest control*.—Appropriate \$85,802,000 instead of \$84,028,000 as proposed by the House and \$90,835,400 as proposed by the Senate and eliminate Senate language authorizing \$1,150,000 for construction of facilities at Beltsville, which are postponed without prejudice. The increase of \$1,774,000 over the House bill includes \$1,000,000 for eradication of the imported fire ant; \$50,000 for monitoring pest control; \$250,000 for activities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; \$50,000 for detection of trichinosis; \$250,000 for activities under Virus-Serum-Toxin Act; \$100,000 for plant quarantine; and \$74,000 for animal inspection at ports of entry. The conferees have also agreed to \$300,000 for pink bollworm control, to be financed from the contingency fund for emergency outbreaks.

The appropriation provides for enforcement of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act at a cost not to exceed \$1,200,000. Enforcement work in the field is to be handled by existing trained personnel as far as possible, and additional funds required are to be provided by transfer from lower priority work considered to be less essential.

Federal funds provided for fire-ant eradication in the Southeast and pink bollworm control work in the Southwest should be matched by State and local funds.

Amendment No. 6: *Special foreign currency program*.—Appropriates \$8,500,000 instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment Nos. 7 through 11: *Payments and expenses*.—Appropriate \$63,113,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$66,214,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to includes \$54,965,000 for Hatch Act funds, from which additional pay costs will be met. In addition, the following sums are provided: Cooperative forestry research, \$3,485,000; contracts and grants, \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is earmarked for cotton research and \$400,000 is earmarked

for soybean research; grants for facilities, \$2,000,000; penalty mail, \$310,000; and Federal administration, \$353,000.

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment Nos. 12 and 13: *Payments and expenses*.—Appropriate \$81,917,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$83,917,500 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, \$2,000,000 is made available for additional pay costs.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

Amendment No. 14: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$1,304,000 instead of \$1,204,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,404,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 15: *Conservation operations*.—Appropriates \$113,500,000 instead of \$113,053,000 as proposed by the House and \$113,995,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17: *Watershed planning*.—Appropriate \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,377,000 as proposed by the House, and eliminate Senate language limiting new planning starts to 80. The conferees intend that the funds appropriated provide 100 new planning starts.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19: *Watershed protection*.—Include Senate language providing for the use of \$5,000,000 for watershed loans, and eliminate Senate language limiting new construction starts to 80. The conferees intend that the funds appropriated provide 80 new construction starts.

Amendment No. 20: *Flood prevention*.—Includes Senate language providing for the use of \$1,000,000 for flood prevention loans.

Amendment No. 21: *Great Plains conservation program*.—Appropriates \$16,336,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$18,504,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22 through 25: *Resource conservation and development*.—Appropriate \$6,129,000 instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,629,000 as proposed by the Senate, and authorize the use of \$1,500,000 for resource conservation and development loans.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 26: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$12,421,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$13,021,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within the funds provided, the Department is expected to carry out the additional studies on farm labor and land and water resources proposed for fiscal year 1968.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

Amendment No. 27: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$13,830,500 instead of \$13,821,750 as proposed by the House and \$13,864,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to includes \$8,750 for agricultural statistics in Hawaii.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 28: *Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs.*—Appropriates \$89,310,000 instead of \$89,010,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,522,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$156,000 for meat inspection, \$80,000 for poultry inspection, and \$64,000 for market news services in Arizona, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

Amendment No. 29: *Payments to States and possessions.*—Appropriates \$1,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: *Special milk program.*—Provides \$104,000,000, to be transferred from section 32 funds as proposed by the House. The conferees are agreed that hereafter the Bureau of the Budget should provide for this program for the general fund of the Treasury by direct appropriation.

Amendments Nos. 31 through 36: *School lunch program.*—The conference agreement provides a total of \$227,825,000 for this program, \$182,825,000 by direct appropriation and \$45,000,000 by transfer from section 32 funds, as follows:

Cash payments to States.....	\$157, 150, 000
Commodity procurement.....	59, 325, 000
Operating expenses.....	2, 100, 000
Special cash assistance.....	5, 000, 000
Pilot school breakfasts.....	3, 500, 000
Nonfood assistance.....	750, 000
Total.....	227, 825, 000

Amendment No. 31 is reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and agree to an appropriation of \$182,825,000. Amendment No. 32 provides not less than \$14,325,000 for section 6 purchases as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 33 provides \$5,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools as proposed by the House. Amendment No. 34 provides \$3,500,000 for the pilot school breakfast program instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 35 provides \$750,000 for nonfood assistance as proposed by the House. Amendment No. 36 for State administrative expenses has been deleted.

Amendment No. 37: *Food stamp program.*—Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion which will provide \$185,000,000 for this program, \$23,200,000 from prior year balances and \$161,800,000 by direct appropriation. Of the amount provided, \$5,000,000 may be used in needy areas in this program where it may be required to meet problems resulting from the need for special consideration for extremely low-income families.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Amendment No. 38: *Salaries and expenses.*—Appropriates \$22,141,500 instead of \$21,441,500 as proposed by the House and \$22,612,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$700,000 over the House is provided for market development activities, including trade fair promotion in Japan. The conferees are agreed that it is essential that additional attention be given to market development

activities in those areas which provide the largest dollar markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.

The creation of the European Common Market has centralized in EEC officials in Brussels, Belgium, the policy decisions affecting U.S. trade and trade dealings with its six member countries. With Western Europe our greatest cash market for agricultural commodities, which in turn are our greatest dollar earners, the conferees agree that it is essential that U.S. representation of this agency at Brussels be strengthened by the addition of technical experts who are qualified as to language, scientific and trade knowledge.

The work of such additional staff should be coordinated with our regular Foreign Agricultural Service as well as other U.S. representatives to the Common Market. Such a staff is essential to the negotiation of agreements as to terms and conditions of trade, including proposed standards on pesticide residues, and to provide a means for settlement of differences as to grade, quality, disputed claims, or other factors concerning U.S. commodities. This is believed by the conferees to be much more important at the present time than attaché posts in some of the smaller countries where trade for dollars, now and in the foreseeable future, is relatively insignificant.

The conferees have agreed to an additional transfer from the Commodity Credit Corporation of not to exceed \$84,125 for ocean transportation assistance and administration of the barter program.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 39 and 40: *Expenses, ASCS*.—Appropriate \$137,935,400 as proposed by the House instead of \$144,285,400 as proposed by the Senate, and authorized the transfer of \$58,608,600 from the Commodity Credit Corporation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$64,728,600 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41: *Sugar Act program*.—Appropriates \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$81,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42: *Cropland adjustment program*.—Appropriates \$84,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 43: *Cropland adjustment program*.—Reported in actual disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to insist upon their disagreement to the Senate amendment.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Amendment No. 44: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$11,993,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,693,000 as proposed by the House.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 45: *Packers and Stockyards Act*.—Appropriates \$2,569,300 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,789,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Amendment No. 46: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$4,325,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,525,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Amendment No. 47: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$2,608,500 instead of \$2,458,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,758,500 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Amendment No. 48: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$2,667,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,707,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriate \$4,487,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,457,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize \$5,000 for employment of experts and consultants as proposed by the House instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 51 through 54: *Loan authorizations*.—Provide \$314,000,000 for electrification loans as proposed by the House instead of \$324,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, provide \$120,600,000 for telephone loans as proposed by the House instead of \$135,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminate for the year 1968 the contingency reserves established for the electrification and telephone loan programs.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 55: *Participation sales authorization*.—Authorizes \$750,000,000 instead of \$800,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56: *Direct loan account*.—Reported in actual disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to insist on their disagreement.

The conferees are in agreement with the amounts provided by the Senate for farmownership and soil and water loans.

Amendment No. 57: *Rural water and waste disposal grants*.—Appropriates \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are in full agreement as to the value of this program to rural areas and feel that additional funds above those recommended are fully justified. They call upon the Bureau of the Budget to restudy this program during the coming year with a view to including a more adequate estimate for this program in the 1969 budget.

Amendment No. 58: *Rural renewal*.—Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59: *Rural housing for domestic farm labor*.—Appropriates \$3,500,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60: *Salaries and expenses*.—Appropriates \$55,988,000 instead of \$54,988,000 as proposed by the House and \$56,988,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Amendment No. 61: *Administrative and operating expenses*.—Appropriates \$10,208,000 instead of \$8,883,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,533,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62: *Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund*.—Authorizes the use of premium income in the amount of \$2,850,000 instead of \$4,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64: *Reimbursement for net realized losses*.—Amendment No. 63 is reported in actual disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to insist upon an appropriation of \$1,400,000,000 as proposed in the 1968 budget and approved by the House. Amendment No. 64 restores language earmarking funds for cotton research as proposed in the House report.

PUBLIC LAW 480

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Appropriate \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$370,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminate the word "surplus" as proposed by the Senate.

BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

Amendment No. 67: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer an amendment which will provide \$23,000,000 to liquidate existing contracts under this program. The conferees seriously question the wisdom of negotiating any further contracts under this program, and no funds have been included for this purpose. They feel that, if this program is to be continued, each proposed contract should be reported to and approved by the appropriate committees of Congress prior to the incurring of any financial obligations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 68: *Section 501*.—Provides for the purchase of 537 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of 560 as proposed by the Senate.

DIVERSION OF FUNDS WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OR APPROVAL

The conferees note with concern the growing practice in the executive branch of financing a portion of the cost of various special boards, councils, and commissions created by Executive action from assess-

ments made against appropriations provided for specific programs and projects of the Department of Agriculture. In nine instances during the past year, funds appropriated by Congress for specific programs of the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Extension Service, the Forest Service, the Consumer and Marketing Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Economic Research Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Rural Electrification Administration were transferred to finance such organizations as the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, the Interagency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, and the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty. In addition, \$25,700 in fiscal year 1966 and \$450,000 in fiscal year 1967 was charged against funds appropriated to specific programs and projects of the various offices and agencies of the Department to establish 65 Federal boards of examiners throughout the United States under the Civil Service Commission. In the opinion of the conferees, this practice results in duplication and overlapping, permits the establishment of less essential programs at the expense of more valuable activities, and therefore should be discontinued. Each such proposed diversion of funds should have prior review and approval of Congress.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
W. R. HULL, Jr.,
THOMAS G. MORRIS,
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY,
GEORGE MAHON,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
ODIN LANGEN,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.





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WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1967

No. 161

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The Lord is my strength and my song, and He has become my salvation; this is my God, and I will praise Him, my Father's God and I will exalt Him.—Exodus 15: 2.

Almighty and eternal God, before whom a thousand years pass as a watch in the night, rekindle within us Thy spirit and replenish us with Thy grace as we face the tasks of another week. Be Thou a pillar of fire to us by night and a pillar of cloud by day. Lead us into green pastures, beside still waters, along right paths, that our spirits may be restored, that we may find comfort in hours of need, and that goodness and mercy may follow us all the days of our lives.

In these trying times help us to rise above that which is mean and small and enable us to work together in glad good will for the honor and security of our Nation, for the good of our people and for the welfare of all mankind. In Thy most holy name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, October 5, 1967, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 11456. An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 12474. An act making appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 11456) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the

House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. STENNIS, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. MUNDT to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H.R. 12474) entitled "An act making appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ALLOTT, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. HRUSKA to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 985. An act for the relief of Warren F. Coleman, Jr.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2388. An act to provide an improved Economic Opportunity Act, to authorize funds for the continued operation of economic opportunity programs, to authorize an Emergency Employment Act, and for other purposes.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 11456, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FISCAL YEAR 1968

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11456) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs.

BOLAND, McFALL, YATES, MAHON, MINSHALL, JONAS, and BOW.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, on roll-call No. 176 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

WAR DISSENT MUST BE RESPONSIBLE

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I respect dissent but on one condition; namely, that that dissent be responsible. The condign criticism of President Johnson on his Vietnam policy is irresponsible and therefore reprehensible. Shocking are the epithets hurled at him. A solon charged that our policy was "bankrupt" and the President was "brainwashed" by the Pentagon. A professor at the University of Colorado said that we are in Vietnam just to kill Americans.

Now, dissent should not be in disregard of our devotion to our country and our duty to our soldiers in the battlefield, but such bitter and abusive harangue bolsters the morale of our foe and prolongs the war.

I applaud the courage of the President for refusing to take the easy way out. He deplores the sacrifices, as we all do, that must be made. He also realizes that you cannot make war with rose water. We must harken unto the statements he made Saturday night when he said:

So we have a choice. We can take the easy road now, denying our responsibilities, hoping that a rise in our polls will compensate for what we ought to have done for our country, or we can take the harder road of responsibility. We can do what we believe is right for our children's future, though it may mean present pain.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 12474, NATIONAL AERONAU- TICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRA- TION APPROPRIATIONS, 1968

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 12474) making appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. EVINS of Tennessee, BOLAND, SHIPLEY, GAIMO, MARSH, PRYOR, MAHON, JONAS, MINSHALL, WYMAN, TALCOTT, and Bow.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POOL. Mr. Speaker, I was not able to be present for the rollcall vote on the conference report on the military construction bill, which was acted on by the House on October 3. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

LEIF ERIKSON DAY, OCTOBER 9, 1967

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, only the important business of this House of Representatives prevents me today from standing at the base of the statue of Leif Erikson, overlooking Shilshole breakwater in the Ballard area of Seattle.

However, I am mindful that this day is set aside annually to honor this man and all Scandinavians who have made so many great contributions to the life of our Nation.

As one of the original sponsors of the legislation which authorizes the President to proclaim October 9 in each year as Leif Erikson Day, I again proudly recognize the magnificent achievements of Leif Erikson.

Mr. Speaker, the saga of Leif Erikson's pioneering exploration of the link between Europe and the land we know as America, is a picture of bravery and intelligence.

And, today, as sturdy American citizens, the hard-working Scandinavian descendants of Leif Erikson stand to honor him.

Mr. Speaker, in spirit I join my constituents in Seattle and throughout the United States in paying tribute to Leif Erikson for whom this day has been proclaimed by the President for the flying of the American flag and for inviting the people of the United States to observe the annual commemoration with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS TO THE UPPER AND LOWER CHEHALIS TRIBES OF IN- DIANS, WASHINGTON—CONFER- ENCE REPORT

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R.

678) to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Upper and Lower Chehalis Tribes of Indians in Claims Commission docket No. 237, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 5, 1967.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I assume the amendments that were adopted in conference were all germane to this bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. All the amendments are germane to the bill, and they were agreed upon unanimously by the conferees.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. HANSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the conferees of this conference report before us today. I would particularly like to commend the House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which was kind enough to take the time and effort to provide the leadership in taking steps toward solving a problem which has become increasingly troubling.

When these claims are settled, I am sure there is the hope in everyone of us that the money will be used in the most useful manner possible, and particularly in the instance of children and young people in making provision for their education and needed emergency medical attention. Too often in the past money has been carelessly used and the young people find themselves desiring an education with no money available.

This conference report today is a major step toward helping the Indian young people of our Nation.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be permitted to extend their remarks on the conference report just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 298]

Abbott	Gardner	Ratlick
Adair	Goodell	Reinecke
Adams	Green, Oreg.	Resnick
Addabbo	Green, Pa.	Riegle
Anderson, Ill.	Hagan	Rivers
Ashley	Halpern	Ronan
Barrett	Hansen, Idaho	Sandman
Blatnik	Hansen, Wash.	St Germain
Bow	Ichord	St. Onge
Brock	Jonas	Scheuer
Broomfield	Jones, Ala.	Sikes
Burton, Utah	Kelly	Sisk
Button	King, N.Y.	Smith, Iowa
Carey	Kupferman	Smith, N.Y.
Casey	Kyl	Springer
Cederberg	Laird	Stephens
Cleveland	Landrum	Taylor
Conyers	Leggett	Tenzer
Corbett	Long, La.	Tiernan
Culver	Lukens	Tuck
Curtis	McDonald,	Ullman
Daniels	Mich.	Utt
Dent	Martin	Vander Jagt
Derwinski	Mathias, Md.	Vigorito
Diggs	Michel	Wampler
Downing	Moorhead	Watkins
Dulski	Morse, Mass.	Watts
Edmondson	Morton	Whalley
Evans, Colo.	Multer	Williams, Miss.
Everett	Nix	Willis
Farbstein	O'Hara, Mich.	Wilson, Bob
Fino	O'Konski	Wilson,
Ford, Gerald R.	Olsen	Charles H.
Fountain	Ottinger	Wolff
Fulton, Tenn.	Pirnie	Wylder
Galifianakis	Quillen	
Gallagher	Rallsback	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 323 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO FILE CON- FERENCE REPORT ON DE- PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIA- TION BILL BY MIDNIGHT TO- NIGHT

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the Department of Agriculture and related agencies appropriation bill for fiscal year 1968.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 746)

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10509) "making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 26, 29, 30, 33, 35, 36, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 53, 57, 64, 66, and 68.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 8, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 32, 40, 42, 44, 50, 52, 54, and 65 and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$136,775,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,735,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$85,802,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$8,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$54,965,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,304,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$113,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,129,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,830,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$89,310,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,141,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,608,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$55,988,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$10,208,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9, 31, 37, 43, 56, 63, and 67.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
W. R. HULL, JR.,
THOMAS G. MORRIS,
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY,
GEORGE MAHON,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
ODIN LANGEN,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
ROMAN L. HRUSKA,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments; namely, Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

Amendments Nos. 1 through 3, research: Appropriate \$136,775,500 instead of \$143,354,800 as proposed by the Senate and \$135,587,500 as proposed by the House, provide \$4,735,000 for planning and construction of facilities instead of \$2,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,941,800 as proposed by the Senate, and include Senate language limiting future transfers from section 32 funds for research to \$15,000,000.

The total appropriation agreed to by the Conferees reduces funds included in the House bill for staffing and equipping new laboratories by \$250,000 and provides \$250,000 of the Senate increase for animal disease

research on swine. The sum of \$150,000 is included for planning of a grassland restoration laboratory at Temple, Texas. The \$150,000 provided for certain studies listed on page 18 of House report has been eliminated, since the Department has indicated it can proceed with those not otherwise provided for within total funds available. An amount of \$1,000,000 is also provided for the contingency research fund as proposed by the Senate.

The Conferees have agreed to \$1,588,000 instead of the \$3,000,000 originally agreed upon as follows: Production research on soybeans, \$100,000; research on mastitis in milk quality, \$100,000; research on avian leukosis, \$150,000; weed control research in Pacific Northwest, \$50,000; research on dry peas and lentils, \$60,000; crop and utilization research on sugarbeets, \$100,000; research to improve protein content of cereal and other grains, \$63,000; oat breeding and evaluation, \$40,000; rice utilization research at Southern Utilization Laboratory, \$25,000; sheep production research in Idaho, \$75,000; transportation research in Texas, \$20,000; research on costs of producing cotton, \$275,000; hormone studies of citrus fruits, \$80,000; research on citrus and other fruits shipped to Europe, \$125,000; soil-water-atmosphere-plant research team in Florida, \$200,000; research on boll weevil under supervision of Boll Weevil Laboratory, \$100,000; and maple products research, \$25,000.

The following amounts have been approved for financing from the Contingency Research Fund: For additional planning—Morris, Minnesota, \$40,000; Ithaca, New York, \$40,000; Oregon and Washington, \$25,000; Albany, California, \$50,000; Orono, Maine, \$45,000; and Riverside, California, \$50,000. For construction—Genetic Stock Center for Bees, \$135,000.

The Conferees have also agreed to the following Senate increases: Dairy herd improvement, \$50,000; planning, Livestock Research Center, Clay Center, Nebraska, \$250,000; construction, Tobacco Research Laboratory, Oxford, North Carolina, \$150,000; construction, Southeastern Laboratory, Athens, Georgia, \$1,200,000; and soil and water research, Tempe, Arizona, \$100,000.

The Conferees note that additional funds are frequently requested to complete construction projects at a cost much higher than contemplated when originally approved by Congress. They disagree with this practice and direct officials of the Department of Agriculture and the General Services Administration to prepare construction plans in the future on a basis which will allow for projected cost escalations and will permit full completion within the amount of funds provided in the first instance.

The Conferees concur in the feasibility studies requested by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5, plant and animal disease and pest control: Appropriate \$85,802,000 instead of \$84,028,000 as proposed by the House and \$90,835,400 as proposed by the Senate and eliminate Senate language authorizing \$1,150,000 for construction of facilities at Beltsville, which are postponed without prejudice. The increase of \$1,774,000 over the House bill includes \$1,000,000 for eradication of the imported fire ant; \$50,000 for monitoring pest control; \$250,000 for activities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act; \$50,000 for detection of trichinosis; \$250,000 for activities under Virus-Serum-Toxin Act; \$100,000 for plant quarantine and \$74,000 for animal inspection at ports of entry. The Conferees have also agreed to \$300,000 for pink bollworm control, to be financed from the contingency fund for emergency outbreaks.

The appropriation provides for enforcement of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act at a cost not to exceed \$1,200,000. Enforcement work in the field is to be handled by existing trained personnel as far as possible,

and additional funds required are to be provided by transfer from lower priority work considered to be less essential.

Federal funds provided for fire ant eradication in the Southeast and pink bollworm control work in the Southwest should be matched by State and local funds.

Amendment No. 6, special foreign currency program: Appropriates \$8,500,000 instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment Nos. 7 through 11, payments and expenses: Appropriate \$63,113,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$66,214,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to includes \$54,965,000 for Hatch Act funds, from which additional pay costs will be met. In addition, the following sums are provided: Cooperative forestry research, \$3,485,000; contracts and grants, \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is earmarked for cotton research and \$400,000 is earmarked for soybean research; grants for facilities, \$2,000,000; penalty mail, \$310,000; and Federal administration, \$353,000.

FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE

Amendment Nos. 12 and 13, payments and expenses: Appropriate \$81,917,500 as proposed by the House instead of \$83,917,500 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, \$2,000,000 is made available for additional pay costs.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

Amendment No. 14, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,304,000 instead of \$1,204,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,404,000 as proposed by the Senate.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 15, conservation operations: Appropriates \$113,500,000 instead of \$113,053,000 as proposed by the House and \$113,995,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17, watershed planning: Appropriate \$6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$6,377,000 as proposed by the House, and eliminate Senate language limiting new planning starts to 80. The Conferees intend that the funds appropriated provide 100 new planning starts.

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19, watershed protection: Include Senate language providing for the use of \$5,000,000 for watershed loans, and eliminate Senate language limiting new construction starts to 80. The Conferees intend that the funds appropriated provide 80 new construction starts.

Amendment No. 20, flood prevention: Includes Senate language providing for the use of \$1,000,000 for flood prevention loans.

Amendment No. 21, Great Plains conservation program: Appropriates \$16,336,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$18,504,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 22 through 25, resource conservation and development: Appropriate \$6,129,000 instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,629,000 as proposed by the Senate, and authorize the use of \$1,500,000 for resource conservation and development loans.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Amendment No. 26, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$12,421,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$13,021,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within the funds provided, the Department is expected to carry out the additional studies on farm labor and land and water resources proposed for fiscal year 1968.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

Amendment No. 27, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$13,830,500 instead of \$13,821,750 as proposed by the House and \$13,864,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed to includes \$8,750 for agricultural statistics in Hawaii.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

Amendment No. 28, consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs: Appropriates \$89,310,000 instead of \$89,010,000 as proposed by the House and \$89,522,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$156,000 for meat inspection, \$80,000 for poultry inspection, and \$64,000 for market news services in Arizona, Wyoming, and Nebraska.

Amendment No. 29, payments to States and possessions: Appropriates \$1,750,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$1,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30, special milk program: Provides \$104,000,000, to be transferred from section 32 funds as proposed by the House. The Conferees are agreed that hereafter the Bureau of the Budget should provide for this program from the general fund of the Treasury by direct appropriation.

Amendments No. 31 through 36, school lunch program: The conference agreement provides a total of \$227,825,000 for this program, \$182,825,000 by direct appropriation and \$45,000,000 by transfer from section 32 funds, as follows:

Cash payments to States.....	\$157,150,000
Commodity procurement.....	59,325,000
Operating expenses.....	2,100,000
Special cash assistance.....	5,000,000
Pilot school breakfasts.....	3,500,000
Nonfood assistance.....	750,000

Total 227,825,000

Amendment No. 31 is reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to recede and agree to an appropriation of \$182,825,000. Amendment No. 32 provides not less than \$14,325,000 for section 6 purchases as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 33 provides \$5,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools as proposed by the House. Amendment No. 34 provides \$3,500,000 for the pilot school breakfast program instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Amendment No. 35 provides \$750,000 for nonfood assistance as proposed by the House. Amendment No. 36 for State administrative expenses has been deleted.

Amendment No. 37, food stamp program: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion which will provide \$185,000,000 for this program, \$23,200,000 from prior year balances and \$161,800,000 by direct appropriation. Of the amount provided, \$5,000,000 may be used in needy areas in this program where it may be required to meet problems resulting from the need for special consideration for extremely low-income families.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

Amendment No. 38, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$22,141,500 instead of \$21,441,500 as proposed by the House and \$22,612,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of \$700,000 over the House is provided for market development activities, including trade fair promotion in Japan. The Conferees are agreed that it is essential that additional attention be given to market development activities in those areas which provide the largest dollar markets for U.S. agricultural commodities.

The creation of the European Common Market has centralized in E.E.C. officials in Brussels, Belgium, the policy decisions affecting U.S. trade and trade dealings with its six member countries. With Western Europe our greatest cash market for agricultural commodities, which in turn are our greatest dollar earners, the Conferees agree that it is essential that U.S. representation of this agency at Brussels be strengthened by the addition of technical experts who are qualified as to language, scientific and trade knowledge.

The work of such additional staff should be coordinated with our regular Foreign Agricultural Service as well as other U.S. representatives to the Common Market. Such a staff is essential to the negotiation of agreements as to terms and conditions of trade, including proposed standards on pesticide residues, and to provide a means for settlement of differences as to grade, quality, disputed claims, or other factors concerning U.S. commodities. This is believed by the Conferees to be much more important at the present time than attache posts in some of the smaller countries where trade for dollars, now and in the foreseeable future, is relatively insignificant.

The Conferees have agreed to an additional transfer from the Commodity Credit Corporation of not to exceed \$84,125 for ocean transportation assistance and administration of the barter program.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendments Nos. 39 and 40, expenses, ASCS: Appropriate \$137,935,400 as proposed by the House instead of \$144,285,400 as proposed by the Senate, and authorize the transfer of \$58,608,600 from the Commodity Credit Corporation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$64,728,600 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 41, Sugar Act program: Appropriates \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$81,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42, cropland adjustment program: Appropriates \$84,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$80,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 43, cropland adjustment program: Reported in actual disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to insist upon their disagreement to the Senate amendment.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Amendment No. 44, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$11,993,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$11,693,000 as proposed by the House.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 45, Packers and Stockyards Act: Appropriates \$2,569,300 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,789,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Amendment No. 46, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$4,325,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$4,525,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Amendment No. 47, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,608,500 instead of \$2,458,500 as proposed by the House and \$2,758,500 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Amendment No. 48, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$2,667,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,707,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50, salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$4,487,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,457,000 as proposed by the House, and authorize \$5,000 for employment of experts and consultants as proposed by the House instead of \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 51 through 54, loan authorizations: Provide \$314,000,000 for electrification loans as proposed by the House instead of \$324,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, provide \$120,600,000 for telephone loans as proposed by the House instead of \$135,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminate for the year 1968 the contingency reserves established for the electrification and telephone loan programs.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 55, participation sales authorization: Authorizes \$750,000,000 instead of \$800,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$700,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 56, direct loan account: Reported in actual disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to insist on their disagreement.

The Conferees are in agreement with the amounts provided by the Senate for farm ownership and soil and water loans.

Amendment No. 57, rural water and waste disposal grants: Appropriates \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Conferees are in full agreement as to the value of this program to rural areas and feel that additional funds above those recommended are fully justified. They call upon the Bureau of the Budget to restudy this program during the coming year with a view to including a more adequate estimate for this program in the 1969 budget.

Amendment No. 58, rural renewal: Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,200,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59, rural housing for domestic farm labor: Appropriates \$3,500,000 instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 60, salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$55,988,000 instead of \$54,988,000 as proposed by the House and \$56,988,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

Amendment No. 61, administrative and operating expenses: Appropriates \$10,208,000 instead of \$8,883,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,533,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund: Authorizes the use of premium income in the amount of \$2,850,000 instead of \$4,100,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64, reimbursement for net realized losses: Amendment No. 63 is reported in actual disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer a motion to insist upon an appropriation of \$1,400,000,000 as proposed in the 1968 Budget and approved by the House. Amendment No. 64 restores language earmarking funds for cotton research as proposed in the House report.

PUBLIC LAW 480

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66: Appropriate \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$370,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminate the word "surplus" as proposed by the Senate.

BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

Amendment No. 67: Reported in technical disagreement. The managers on the part of the House intend to offer an amendment which will provide \$23,000,000 to liquidate existing contracts under this program. The Conferees seriously question the wisdom of negotiating any further contracts under this program, and no funds have been included for this purpose. They feel that, if this program is to be continued, each proposed contract should be reported to and approved by the appropriate committees of Congress prior to the incurring of any financial obligations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 68.—Section 501.—Provides for the purchase of five hundred thirty-seven (537) passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the House instead of five hundred sixty (560) as proposed by the Senate.

DIVERSION OF FUNDS WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OR APPROVAL

The Conferees note with concern the growing practice in the Executive Branch of financing a portion of the cost of various special boards, councils, and commissions created by Executive action from assessments made against appropriations provided for specific programs and projects of the Department of Agriculture. In nine instances during the past year, funds appropriated by Congress for specific programs of the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Extension Service, the Forest Service, the Consumer and Marketing Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Economic Research Service, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the Rural Electrification Administration were transferred to finance such organizations as the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, the Interagency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, the National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty, and the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Recreation and Natural Beauty. In addition, \$25,700 in fiscal year 1966 and \$450,000 in fiscal year 1967 was charged against funds appropriated to specific programs and projects of the various offices and agencies of the Department to establish 65 Federal Boards of Examiners throughout the United States under the Civil Service Commission. In the opinion of the Conferees, this practice results in duplication and overlapping, permits the establishment of less essential programs at the expense of more valuable activities, and therefore should be discontinued. Each such proposed diversion of funds should have prior review and approval of Congress.

JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
WILLIAM H. NATCHER,
W. R. HULL, Jr.,
THOMAS G. MORRIS,
GEORGE E. SHIPLEY,
GEORGE MAHON,
ROBERT H. MICHEL,
ODIN LANGEN,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON,
FRANK T. BOW,

Managers on the Part of the House.

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION TO MEET DURING THE SESSION OF THE HOUSE TODAY

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be permitted to meet this afternoon during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I said before upon one occasion that I would like to be present when this elections bill is considered by the Committee on House Administration. However, I am one of the House conferees of the conference committee on the foreign aid authorization bill, and the conferees on that bill are scheduled to meet this afternoon, in an effort toward reaching agreement. I would like to see this conference report cleared so that we could then get to the consideration of the appropriation bill providing funds for the foreign aid program. With that out of the way perhaps we can adjourn sine die at some reasonable time.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I am constrained to object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

(Mr. BURLESON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce that should the House adjourn this afternoon by 4 o'clock, the Committee on House Administration will meet on the clean elections bill.

HOWARD J. SAMUELS, OF NEW YORK, AN OUTSTANDING NOMINATION

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the President on his recent nomination of Howard J. Samuels, of Canandaigua, N.Y., to the position of Under Secretary of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Samuels is a constituent of mine, and I know the Nation will be well served when his enormous talents and energy are directed at the challenges of service within the administration. Mr. Samuels is a success story in himself. In fact, his success story is also the story of this country. His college thesis at MIT became the basis for a multimillion-dollar corporation in the field of plastic packaging.

He also served with distinction on the battlefield during World War II, rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel at the age of 25. He has given unstintingly of himself to public and private organizations, with interests covering good government, education, employment, group relations, public health, philanthropy, and economic development. Mr. Samuels brings a freshness and vitality to Washington that we can readily put to good use, and I know he will be a great under secretary.

NATAL SALUTE TO UGANDA

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today the Government of Uganda celebrates its fifth birthday. It is interesting to note that a hundred years before its independence date, the territory that is now Uganda was first penetrated by explorers searching for the source of the Nile River.

The United States enjoys friendly relations with Uganda and is encouraging the government in a program to increase agricultural production and to make use of the limited mineral resources of the country.

The United States expects to see Uganda continue as a strong, self-assured, and independent nation, with democratic institutions which will fit local and national requirements.

Just last week I had the pleasure of meeting with the Foreign Minister of Uganda, His Excellency Sam N. Odaka. Our discussion in depth covered many subjects, including the economic and po-

litical situation of his country as well as the outlook for Africa as a whole. He left me with a continued feeling of optimism and confidence in Africa's future.

The Organization of African Unity, of which his country is a strong supporter, is a dominant force for the political and economic development of Africa.

To President A. Milton Obote and to the Ugandan Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency E. Otema Allimadi, I extend the best wishes of the people of the United States, from my colleagues in the Congress, and my own personal good wishes for the success and prosperity of Uganda in the future.

BOMBING PAUSE IN NORTH VIETNAM WOULD RELEASE 500,000 MORE COMMUNIST TROOPS TO WAGE WAR AGAINST AMERICAN TROOPS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, as I speak to my colleagues in the House of Representatives here in Washington, a young marine is being buried in Chicago, a victim of the war in Vietnam. He was shot and killed in Vietnam. This young man was Pfc. Gregory Kasper, who was killed in action on September 25 at Quang Tri. The flag flies over the Capitol in his honor today.

Mr. Speaker, I talked with his father yesterday. His father is a Chicago fireman. Both the father and mother told me of their tremendous loss. But they also told me of their pride in the fact that their son had participated voluntarily in defending the freedom of his country.

This Nation owes Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Kasper an eternal debt of gratitude for the sacrifice their son and they have made for our Nation's survival.

Mr. Speaker, as to those who have been advising the President of the United States to pull out of Vietnam, I wish they had an opportunity to talk to these patriotic albeit grief-stricken parents. It is beyond the capacity of anyone to describe fully their grief and the extent of their personal loss. But these two wonderful Americans and all of those in Edison Park who mourned the loss of Private First Class Kasper are a source of strength in their deep understanding of how high the stakes are in Vietnam for the survival of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I saw in this morning's paper while flying to Washington an article to the effect that Life magazine was going to reverse its position in supporting the war and will urge the President to order a pause in our bombings of North Vietnam in the hope that such a pause will bring about negotiations for peace.

Mr. Speaker, at one time I also thought that we might consider a conditional pause until I had all the facts. I urged last May that we consider such a pause if the Communists would agree not to infiltrate South Vietnam. I said at the time that if they refuse to negotiate, then we should use all of our resources to force

them to the negotiating table. It became quickly apparent, however, that the Communists are determined to resist all efforts at negotiations and our Nation has no choice but to pursue the war with whatever steps are necessary to a successful conclusion.

I hope that all of those who are urging a bombing pause, sincere as they are, will consider the fact that a bombing pause in North Vietnam would release 500,000 more Communists to wage war against our soldiers. We are tying up one-half million Communist soldiers in North Vietnam with our present bombing policy. The fact is that 175,000 Communist soldiers are tied up in the operation of antiaircraft batteries in anticipation of our aerial raids in North Vietnam.

Another 300,000 are tied up in cleaning up the damage that our airplanes and our bombers are causing in North Vietnam. Let there be no mistake. These incessant American bombings by our American bombers in North Vietnam are keeping Hanoi's best troops pinned down in the homeland. If the bombings should be stopped with no guarantee from the Communists that large troop transfers will not occur to South Vietnam, our casualties in Vietnam will mount measurably.

It is ironic that with our most recent successes in North Vietnam and at a time when our soldiers and our military people can see the hope of victory over communism in Vietnam, the crescendo is growing in this country for us to stop the bombings; pull back, and even abandon our mission. I believe that we Americans ought to unite behind our President and let him use all the resources at our command to get this war over with and be victorious as soon as possible.

So, Mr. Speaker, as I pause here today to pay homage to a young marine named Gregory Kasper, who gave his life for his country, and I hope that those who are urging that we quit now when there is a chance for victory in Vietnam will reconsider.

President Johnson has said repeatedly he is willing to halt the bombing if the Communists will agree to freeze their positions and not infiltrate South Vietnam during such a pause. The Communists refuse to make such a pledge.

Mr. Speaker, in the light of the figures I have cited above—based on a reliable estimate from the highest sources in our Government—that a bombing pause in North Vietnam would release 500,000 Communist troops against our soldiers in South Vietnam, I believe the President is most wise in pursuing his present policy. He has no choice but to continue until such time as the Communists are prepared to assure us that a pause in our bombing will not be a green light for them to move their forces into South Vietnam for a massive attack against our troops.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS

The SPEAKER. This is District of Columbia day. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITENER].

AMEND THE NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1965

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on the District of Columbia, I call up the bill (H.R. 11395) to amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 authorizing the prosecution of a transit development program for the National Capital region and to further the objectives of the act of July 14, 1960, and ask unanimous consent that the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from the further consideration of the bill, and that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 11395

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with section 204(c) of the Act of July 14, 1960 (40 U.S.C. 664(c); 74 Stat. 540), section 3(b) of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 (40 U.S.C. 681; 79 Stat. 664) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. (b) The work authorized by this section shall be subject to the provisions of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1960, shall be carried out substantially in accordance with the plans and schedules contained in the aforesaid report, as modified in the report of the Agency entitled 'Revised Transit Development Program for the Nation's Capital, 1967', and shall be subject to the following:"

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the portion of section 3(b) of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965 (40 U.S.C. 682) which precedes paragraph (1) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The work authorized by this section shall be subject to the provisions of the National Capital Transportation Act of 1960, shall be carried out substantially in accordance with the plans and schedules contained in the aforesaid report, as modified in the report of the Agency entitled 'Revised Transit Development Program for the Nation's Capital, 1967', and shall be subject to the following:"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

Mr. WHITENER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 11395 is to amend the National Capital Transportation Act of 1965—79 Stat. 663—which authorized the National Capital Transportation Agency to provide for the establishment of the system of rail rapid transit lines and related facilities described in the agency's report entitled "Rail Rapid Transit for the Nation's Capital, January 1965."

H.R. 11395 would modify that system in two material respects: First, by adding a line to serve the new and rapidly growing concentration of Federal employment in Southwest Washington, and second, by deleting the presently authorized spur line to Columbia Heights which

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
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90th-1st; No. 162

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10509, and acted on items in disagreement (pp. S14582-8, H12113-20). See Digest No. 161 for amounts provided. During House consideration the following roll call votes were taken in support of the House position on items in disagreement: 377-8, in favor of insisting on the deletion of the \$52.2 million advance authorization for the cropland adjustment program (p. H13118); 362-24, in favor of insisting on a \$300 million operating loan level for Farmers Home Administration (Senate had increased the level to \$325 million)(p. H13119); 391-3, in favor of insisting on the House proposed level of \$1.4 billion for reimbursement for CCC losses in lieu of the Senate proposal of \$3.0 billion (p. H13120). Approved by a voice vote an appropriation of \$23 million for bartered materials for supplemental stockpile (p. H13120). The Senate receded from its position on these items (pp. S14584-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. PAY; POSTAL RATES. Began debate on H. R. 7977, the postal rates and pay increase bill (pp. H13121-53). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Derwinski "to strike from the definition of the second-class non-profit category rural electric cooperatives" (p. H13152).
3. LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 219, to authorize the sale of certain land in Lander, Wyo.; and S. 1136, relating to surveys of timber and other forest resources. p. D902
4. ECONOMY; TAXATION. Rep. Thompson, Ga., protested the "attempts now being made by the administration to defeat the economy drive of the Congress through fiscal trickery and verbal chicanery." pp. H13156-7
Rep. Boggs inserted an article outlining the "tremendous growth of the American economy since 1961." pp. H13157-9
Rep. Dwyer inserted an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations' press release summarizing its recommendations on revenue sharing (pp. H13163-5), and her report to her constituents on Federal spending and taxes (pp. H13165-7).
Rep. Edwards, Ala., criticized "the administration's action of yesterday in telegraphing the Governors about possible cuts in the Federal share of highway construction programs." pp. H13184-5
5. CENSUS. Rep. Betts criticized the 1970 census questionnaires and stated they "violate the constitutional intent of the decennial census" as well as constitute "an invasion of privacy." pp. H13169-2
6. POVERTY. Rep. Gonzalez commended the war on poverty program and inserted an article, "Case for the Defense." pp. H13190-1
7. CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA. Rep. Albert spoke on the policies and programs of the administration and said that there are some 50 administration proposals on vital domestic matters that await congressional action. pp. H13186-7
8. WORLD TRADE. Rep. Brademas inserted a speech by Sen. Kennedy, N. Y., in which he discussed America's vital role in world economy. pp. H13198-9
9. CONSUMER. Rep. Rosenthal inserted excerpts from a speech by FTC Commissioner Mary Gardiner Jones, "'Consumerism' and the Role at Marketing--A Comparative Analysis of the Consumer Abroad and at Home." pp. H13193-4
10. EDUCATION. Rep. Daniels inserted the remarks of the President at the signing of the bill amending the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. pp. H13200-1
11. CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT. Rep. Anderson, Tenn., commended the cropland adjustment program and expressed regret that "in the face of a tight budgetary situation, this important activity may be temporarily suspended." p. H13205
12. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Cohelan commended the administration's "newly announced program to mobilize the total resources of private industry and the Federal Government in a partnership to find jobs and provide training for thousands of America's hard-core unemployed." pp. H13208-9

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:
Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me and lead me in the way everlasting.—
Psalm 139: 23, 24.

O God and Father of us all, let Thy spirit arise within us as we—the representatives of our people—wait upon Thee in prayer. With unfailing wisdom and unfaltering good will enable us to meet the demanding duties of this day and manage the moods that move in our minds. Strengthen us as we sincerely strive to step along straight paths and as we endeavor to do what is right for our country and for our world.

Inspire us with greater faith to climb the heights of national honor and security realizing that the closer we are to the summit of Thy presence the nearer we are together. In periods of strained relations touch Thou our hearts with spirit hand and make us souls that understand. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CORPUS CHRISTI WEATHERMAN AND HURRICANE BEULAH

(Mr. YOUNG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Beulah was one of the most destructive storms in history, with damage estimates reaching to \$1 billion. It was also a killer hurricane, although the number of lives lost was not as great as in some other hurricanes in the past. There is little doubt that a primary reason for the relatively low loss of life was the timely warnings issued by the U.S. Weather Bureau. Sixty-four hours before hurricane force winds reached the Texas coast, the Weather Bureau issued a hurricane watch, alerting people to the possibility of danger. Hurricane warnings, which indicate that the storm is definitely expected, were issued by the Weather Bureau 20 hours before hurricane force winds hit the coast. One of the persons responsible for this life-saving, advance warning was Mr. Russel Mozeney, meteorologist-in-charge of the Corpus Christi office of the U.S. Weather Bureau. In addition to the fine job Mr. Mozeney performed for the people in Texas, he provided me, in Washington, with briefings on the course of Hurricane Beulah, and on the status of preparations

for the storm, by telephone calls during the late night and early morning hours before Beulah struck. I commend Mr. Mozeney and the Weather Bureau for this fine example of devoted public service.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION, 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 9, 1967.)

Mr. WHITTEN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the statement on the part of the managers of the House be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 299]

Anderson, Tenn.	Foley	Rarick
Ashley	Fountain	Reinecke
Baring	Fulton, Tenn.	Resnick
Blatnik	Green, Oreg.	St Germain
Bray	Hansen, Idaho	St. Onge
Broomfield	Hansen, Wash.	Sikes
Byrnes, Wis.	Holifield	Stratton
Celler	Jonas	Sullivan
Culver	King, N.Y.	Utt
Dent	Leggett	Vigorito
Diggs	Lukens	White
Downing	Moorhead	Williams, Miss.
Everett	Myers	Willis
Flood	O'Neill, Mass.	
	Pike	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 392 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION, 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Appropriation Subcommittee on Agriculture, I bring you today a bill which exceeds the House bill primarily in only one instance—the food stamp program, which is offset by returning \$195,000,000 additional section 32 funds to the Treasury. This, as you will recall, was included by the House committee prior to final passage of legislation and was eliminated on point of order in the House. The 1968 budget proposed to provide the funds by transfer from section 32.

Subsequent to that, Congress approved the authorizing legislation requiring an appropriation instead of the use of section 32 funds. The Senate then added \$195,000,000, including an appropriation of \$172,500,000, plus a carryover of prior year funds of \$22,500,000.

The conferees agreed to \$185,000,000 for this purpose, \$161,800,000 by appropriation and \$23,200,000 by carryover. Except for this amount which, again, is offset by the return of the \$195,000,000 of section 32 funds to the Treasury, our conference report would be \$229,951,700 below the budget and \$1,991,384,089 below the Senate bill. It would be only \$20,564,750 above the House bill for the many programs and activities of the Department of Agriculture.

Every appropriation and loan fund in the bill is at or below the budget amounts, though we would have liked to have increased the amount for water and sewer grants. We have asked the Bureau of the Budget to restudy the need in this area.

The total appropriations agreed to in the conference report are \$4,952,945,700, of which \$1,797,249,700 is for regular operations, the remainder for price support and Public Law 480 and other programs. This is under the Senate by \$1,829,584,089. Considering the food stamp program, it is under the Senate by \$1,991,384,089.

The report is under the budget by \$68,151,700. Adjusted for the food stamp program, it is under the budget by \$229,951,700.

The bill is over the House by only \$20,564,750, aside from the food stamp appropriation of \$161,800,000, which is more than offset by return of section 32 funds to the Treasury, as I have pointed out.

of approximately \$1.6 billion, all above the budget. The House conferees recommend that the House insist upon its position on this item, pending a budget request, which can be submitted should demands upon the Commodity Credit Corporation require it.

At this point I enter a table which shows the amounts for each appropriation and authorization:

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Difference between conference action and —	
					Budget estimates authorization, 1967	House bill
Appropriations and authorizations, 1968						

Salaries and expenses:	Salaries and expenses:	\$125,997,500	\$136,983,000	\$135,587,500	\$143,354,800	\$136,775,500	+\$10,778,000	—\$207,500	+\$1,188,000	—\$6,579,300
	Research	(25,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(—10,000,000)			
Transfer from sec. 32	Transfer from sec. 32	(150,997,500)	(151,983,000)	(150,587,500)	(158,354,800)	(151,775,500)	(+778,000)	(—207,500)	(+1,188,000)	(—6,579,300)
	Plant and animal disease and pest control	82,665,900	85,852,900	84,028,000	90,835,400	85,802,000	+3,136,100	—50,000	+1,774,000	—5,033,400
Special fund (reappropriation)	Special fund (reappropriation)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)				
	Total	(150,997,500)	(151,983,000)	(150,587,500)	(158,354,800)	(151,775,500)	(+778,000)	(—207,500)	(+1,188,000)	(—6,579,300)
Total, salaries and expenses	Total, salaries and expenses	208,663,400	222,835,000	219,615,500	234,190,200	222,577,500	+13,914,100	—257,500	+2,962,000	—11,612,700
	Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program)	4,500,000	15,400,000	7,500,000	15,400,000	8,500,000	+4,000,000	—6,900,000	+1,000,000	—6,900,000
Total, Agricultural Research Service	Total, Agricultural Research Service	213,163,400	238,235,000	227,115,500	249,590,200	231,077,500	+17,914,100	—7,157,500	+3,962,000	—18,512,700
	Total, including transfers	(240,163,400)	(255,235,000)	(244,115,500)	(265,754,800)	(248,077,500)	(+7,914,100)	(—7,157,500)	(+3,962,000)	(—18,512,700)
Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses	Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses	58,776,000	63,113,000	63,113,000	66,214,000	63,113,000	+4,337,000			—3,101,000
	Extension Service:									
Payments to States and Puerto Rico	Payments to States and Puerto Rico	78,652,500	81,917,500	81,917,500	83,917,500	81,917,500	+3,265,000			—2,000,000
	Retirement costs for extension agents	8,305,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	+513,000			
Penalty mail	Penalty mail	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000				
	Federal Extension Service	2,728,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	+25,000			
Total, Extension Service	Total, Extension Service	92,799,000	96,602,000	96,602,000	98,602,000	96,602,000	+3,803,000	—100,000	+100,000	—2,000,000
	Farmer Cooperative Service	1,204,000	1,404,000	1,204,000	1,404,000	1,304,000	+100,000			—100,000
Soil Conservation Service:	Soil Conservation Service:									
	Conservation operations	112,430,200	113,995,000	113,053,000	113,995,000	115,300,000	+1,069,800	—495,000	+447,000	—495,000
Watershed planning	Watershed planning	6,342,000	6,377,000	6,377,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—342,000	—377,000	—377,000	
	Flood prevention	70,130,700	70,403,000	70,403,000	70,403,000	70,403,000				
Great Plains conservation program	Great Plains conservation program	25,695,400	25,753,000	25,753,000	25,753,000	25,753,000				
	Resource conservation and development	18,504,300	16,336,000	16,336,000	18,504,300	16,336,000	—2,168,300			—2,168,300
Total, Soil Conservation Service	Total, Soil Conservation Service	237,767,200	240,493,000	237,922,000	242,284,300	238,121,000	+353,800	—2,372,000	+199,000	—4,163,300
	Economic Research Service: Salaries and expenses	12,421,750	13,646,000	12,421,000	13,021,000	12,421,000	—600,000	—1,225,000	—600,000	—600,000
Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses	Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses	13,821,750	13,864,000	13,821,750	13,864,000	13,830,500	+8,750	—33,500	+8,750	—33,500
	Consumer and Marketing Service:									
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs	Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs	86,072,000	89,552,000	89,010,000	89,522,000	89,310,000	+3,238,000	—212,000	+300,000	—212,000
	Payments to States and possessions	51,000,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000				—150,000
Special milk program	Special milk program	(53,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(—51,000,000)			—104,000,000
	Transfer from sec. 32						(+51,000,000)			(+104,000,000)

Foreign Agricultural Service: Salaries and expenses.....	21,441,500 (3,117,000)	22,612,000 (3,117,000)	21,441,500 (3,117,000)	22,141,500 (3,117,000)	+700,000	-470,500	+700,000	-470,500	-470,500	
Transfer from sec. 32.....										
Total.....	(24,558,500) 1,434,000	(25,729,000) 1,491,000	(24,558,500) 1,491,000	(25,258,500) 1,491,000	(+700,000) +57,000	(-470,500)	(+700,000)	(-470,500)	(-470,500)	
Commodity Exchange Authority.....										
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service: Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.....	129,952,000 (76,406,500)	152,665,400 (52,488,600)	137,935,400 (64,728,600)	137,935,400 (58,608,600)	+7,983,400 (-17,797,900)	-14,730,000 (+6,120,000)	(-6,120,000)	-6,350,000	-6,350,000	
Transfer from CCC.....	(206,358,500)	(205,154,000)	(202,664,000)	(196,544,000)	(-9,814,500)	(-8,610,000)	(-6,120,000)	(-6,350,000)	(-6,350,000)	
Total available.....	80,000,000 220,000,000 62,000,000 (80,000,000) 140,650,000 5,000,000 7,500,000	86,500,000 220,000,000 90,000,000 (52,200,000) 125,000,000 5,000,000	80,000,000 220,000,000 80,000,000 (52,200,000) 123,000,000 5,000,000	81,500,000 220,000,000 84,500,000 (52,200,000) 123,000,000 5,000,000	80,000,000 220,000,000 84,500,000 (52,200,000) 123,000,000 5,000,000	-6,500,000 -5,500,000 +4,500,000 (-52,000,000) -2,000,000			-1,500,000	
Sugar Act program.....										
Agricultural conservation program.....										
Cropland adjustment program (expenses).....										
Authorization for 1968 CAP program.....										
Conservation reserve program.....										
Emergency conservation measures.....										
Cropland conversion program.....										
Total, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.....	645,102,000 (721,508,500)	679,165,400 (731,654,000)	645,935,400 (710,664,300)	658,285,400 (716,894,000)	+5,333,400 (-12,464,500)	-28,730,000 (-22,610,000)	+4,500,000 (-1,820,000)	-7,850,000 (-7,850,000)	-7,850,000 (-7,850,000)	
Total, including transfers.....										
Rural Community Development Service.....										
Office of Inspector General.....	11,540,000	12,323,000	11,630,000	11,993,000	-202,000	-330,000	+300,000	-219,700	-219,700	
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	2,569,300	2,789,000	2,569,300	2,569,300	+488,000	-219,700	+300,000	-200,000	-200,000	
Office of General Counsel.....	4,325,000	4,740,000	4,325,000	4,525,000		-415,000				
Office of Information.....	1,882,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	-46,000					
National Agricultural Library.....	2,458,500	2,900,000	2,458,500	2,608,500	+150,000	-291,500	+150,000	-150,000	-150,000	
Office of Management Services.....	2,667,000	2,749,000	2,667,000	2,707,000	+2,667,000	-82,000		-40,000	-40,000	
General administration.....	4,052,000	4,563,000	4,457,000	4,487,000	+435,000	-76,000	+30,000			
Total title I, general activities.....	1,745,466,650 (1,979,990,150)	1,693,074,400 (2,109,680,000)	1,641,109,950 (1,874,955,550)	1,797,249,700 (2,048,175,300)	+51,783,050 (+68,185,150)	+104,175,300 (-61,504,700)	+156,139,750 (+173,219,750)	-160,502,700 (-55,802,700)	-160,502,700 (-55,802,700)	
Total, including transfers and reappropriations.....										
TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES										
Rural Electrification Administration: Loan authorization: Electrification.....	(375,000,000) (117,000,000)	(314,000,000) (120,600,000)	(314,000,000) (120,600,000)	(324,000,000) (135,000,000)	(-61,000,000) (+3,600,000)			(-10,000,000) (-14,400,000)	(-10,000,000) (-14,400,000)	
Telephone.....										
Total, loan authorizations.....	(492,000,000)	(434,600,000)	(434,600,000)	(434,600,000)	(-57,400,000)			(-24,400,000)	(-24,400,000)	
Salaries and expenses.....	12,425,800	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000	+31,200					
Total, Rural Electrification Administration.....	12,425,800	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000	+31,200					
Farmers Home Administration: Participation sales authorization: Payment of sales insinificancies.....	(600,000,000) (3,209,000)	(800,000,000) 13,268,000	(800,000,000) 13,268,000	(700,000,000) 13,268,000	(+150,000,000) +13,268,000	(-50,000,000)	(-50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)	
Direct loan account: Real estate loans.....	(90,000,000) (350,000,000)	(110,000,000) (300,000,000)	(110,000,000) (300,000,000)	(110,000,000) (300,000,000)	(+20,000,000) (-50,000,000)			(-25,000,000)	(-25,000,000)	
Operating loans.....										
Total, direct loan account.....	(440,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(-30,000,000)			(-25,000,000)	(-25,000,000)	
Rural housing direct loan account.....	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)						
Rural water and waste disposal grants.....	26,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	+4,000,000			-10,000,000	-10,000,000	
Rural renewal.....	1,200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+4,000,000	-400,000	+400,000	-400,000	-400,000	
Rural housing for domestic farm labor.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	+500,000	-500,000	+500,000	-500,000	-500,000	
Salaries and expenses.....	52,457,000 (2,250,000) (500,000)	58,090,000 (2,250,000) (500,000)	54,988,000 (2,250,000) (500,000)	55,988,000 (2,250,000) (500,000)	+3,531,000	-2,102,000	+1,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	
Transfer from agriculture credit insurance fund.....										
Miscellaneous transfer.....										
Total.....	(55,207,000)	(60,840,000)	(57,738,000)	(58,738,000)	+3,531,000	-2,102,000	+1,000,000	-1,000,000	-1,000,000	
Total, Farmers Home Administration.....	82,657,000	107,358,000	102,456,000	104,356,000	(+21,699,000)	(-2,002,000)	(+1,900,000)	(-11,900,000)	(-11,900,000)	
Total title II, credit agencies: Loan authorizations.....	(947,000,000) 95,082,800	(859,600,000) 119,815,000	(859,600,000) 114,913,000	(859,600,000) 128,713,000	(-87,400,000) +21,730,200	-3,002,000	+1,900,000	(-49,400,000) -11,900,000	(-49,400,000) -11,900,000	
Direct appropriation.....										
TITLE III—CORPORATIONS										
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Administrative and operating expenses: Appropriation.....	8,692,000 (4,100,000)	11,533,000 (1,600,000)	8,883,000 (4,100,000)	10,208,000 (2,850,000)	+1,516,000 (-1,250,000)	-1,325,000 (+1,250,000)	+1,325,000 (-1,250,000)	-1,325,000 (+1,250,000)	-1,325,000 (+1,250,000)	
Premium income.....										
Total.....	(12,792,000)	(13,133,000)	(12,983,000)	(13,058,000)	(+266,000)	(-75,000)	(-75,000)	(-75,000)	(-75,000)	

Footnote at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967, ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS APPROVED FOR 1968—Continued

Item	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967		Budget estimates, 1968		House bill	Senate bill	Conference action	Appropriations and authorization, 1967	Difference between conference action and—					
									Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill			
TITLE III—CORPORATIONS—Continued														
Commodity Credit Corporation:														
Reimbursement for net realized losses	\$3,555,855,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	\$2,984,856,389	\$1,400,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	—\$2,155,855,000				—\$1,584,856,389		
Limitation on administrative expenses	(34,300,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(—2,700,000)						
Public Law 480	1,617,000,000	1,772,500,000	1,772,500,000	1,605,500,000	1,675,500,000	1,605,500,000	1,605,500,000	—11,500,000				—70,000,000		
Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile		24,000,000	24,000,000		24,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	+23,000,000				—1,000,000		
Total, title III, corporations	5,181,547,000	3,208,033,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	3,038,708,000	3,038,708,000	—2,142,839,000				—1,657,181,389		
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES														
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses	(3,133,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(3,224,000)	(+91,000)						
National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	—300,000						
Total, title IV, related agencies	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	—300,000						
Total appropriations:														
Title I—General activities	1,745,466,650	1,693,074,400	1,693,074,400	1,641,109,950	1,957,752,400	1,797,249,700	1,797,249,700	+51,783,050				—160,502,700		
Title II—Credit agencies	95,082,800	119,815,000	119,815,000	114,913,000	128,713,000	116,813,000	116,813,000	+21,730,200				—11,900,000		
Title III—Corporations	5,181,547,000	3,208,033,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	3,038,708,000	3,038,708,000	—2,142,839,000				—1,657,181,389		
Title IV—Related agencies	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	—300,000						
Grand total	7,022,571,450	5,021,097,400	5,021,097,400	4,770,580,950	6,782,529,789	4,952,945,700	4,952,945,700	—2,069,625,750				—1,829,584,089		
Food stamp program								—161,800,000				—161,800,000		
Adjusted total								229,951,700				1,991,384,089		

¹ Eliminated on House floor on point of order.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I wish to stand in support of the future of the cropland adjustment program, and to have it made a part of the Record that the House, in declining to appropriate funds for that program in 1968, does not wish in any way to jeopardize the longer term future of the program. We recognize the need for reducing expenditures at present, in view of the pressures of defense and other critical needs. But we would like to make it clear that the CAP should be continued and expanded when the situation permits.

The limited program approved for 1967—while it removed around 2 million acres from unneeded crops and—was far below the demand from farmers. Requests were far in excess of the ability of the Department of Agriculture to complete agreements because of the limited funds. But the program has proved to be popular with farmers and with conservationists. It has proved to be a valuable and worthwhile program that brings cropland adjustment at less cost

than the annual programs—and at the same time contributes to other values. The cropland adjustment program is of special value as a "people" program—providing unique opportunities for rural people, especially older farmers and those just starting out. For the older couples who can no longer carry on a full farming operation, but want to continue living on the place where the family may have farmed for generations, CAP is a godsend. For the younger family which wants to move onto a farm and gradually expand its farming activity, while the breadwinner continues to carry on a job in town, CAP is a golden opportunity.

I have also seen, in my home State of Iowa, the contributions that CAP is making to public recreation. There are, I believe, 20 Greenspan projects in my home State—most of them representing agreements with school districts' county conservation boards to provide recreation areas for smaller cities and towns. This program, the public entity aspect of CAP, has enabled local governments to acquire surplus cropland with Government help. The result in only 2 years is 139 Greenspan agreements. These agreements—usually involving only a few

thousand dollars of Federal funds—have proved to be real catalysts in getting local recreation projects started and brought to fruition. Another aspect of CAP that is important to nonfarm people is the opening of many private farms to public recreation. In a number of States, farmers shifting land from crops under long-term CAP agreements have opened their lands to public access without charge. With the incentive of a small additional Government payment, these farmers now give the public free access for hunting, fishing, hiking, or trapping. Under this provision, farmers have signed up for "free public access" something in the neighborhood of a million acres of farmland. All in all, the cropland adjustment program represents the most modern and progressive concept of land use, developed with the help and support of conservation organizations and enthusiasts all over the country. It recognizes that, in the foreseeable future at least, we should not and cannot make full use for crop production all of the cropland resources that we have. It recognizes that we must consider other land use needs, and at the same time protect and develop our reserve capacity for the fu-

ture that we cannot foresee. Therefore—although the House does not see fit to fund the program for 1968—I want it recognized that CAP continues to be a vital tool in our future land policy, and I would like this fact made a part of the RECORD.

As I said, I think some good has come of this program. It is my opinion that it has done some good in the past years and that it can do good in the future. I understand the pressure that is on this budget and the reasoning which the gentleman from Mississippi uses. However, I want to ask this question: I assume that this being eliminated this year, would not preclude the revival of the program next year or the year after, with the program standing on its own each year?

Mr. WHITTEN. It would not, may I say to my colleague. May I point out that, although we have some problems that are somewhat different than we have had in the past, this does not preclude the reinstitution of the program. This action has been taken in view of our present situation.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi. (Mr. SMITH of Iowa asked and was

given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman can tell me if the figure which the Senate sought to place in the appropriation bill for the Commodity Credit Corporation would restore fully the impairment of the capital that was sustained in the previous year?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is my understanding that it would have.

Mr. FINDLEY. Could the gentleman give us any assurances that the figure of \$1.4 billion, which the House wishes to insist upon, would be adequate to see the Corporation through the coming year?

Mr. WHITTEN. Insofar as assurances are concerned, the gentleman is aware of the obligations that are imposed on the Commodity Credit Corporation by law. It is our information that this amount in the conference bill will be ample to meet the needs as outlined to us by the Department of Agriculture. However, it is the feeling of the subcommittee that if more money is required, the Budget Bureau should submit a budget request. Otherwise we will be blamed around the country for exceeding the budget.

However, again I repeat that we are convinced this will be ample to meet the needs of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Should it prove insufficient then the Bureau of the Budget could submit such a request as might be necessary.

Mr. FINDLEY. I am sure the gentleman well recalls supplemental requests which we have received from the Commodity Credit Corporation soon after New Year's Day in past years. Is there any indication that such a supplemental request will be made next year?

Mr. WHITTEN. No, I have none. I have every reason to believe this will be ample.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. To further supplement the remarks of the chairman concerning the statement by the gentleman from Illinois, I believe it should be pointed out specifically here in connection with the insistence of the House conferees that even with this amount of \$1.4 billion for restoration of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation, there will be at the end of 1968 an unused borrowing authority of more than \$2.75 billion, which is more than adequate for the current fiscal year.

Mr. WHITTEN. I thank my colleague for that information.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I wonder if the gentleman could explain what the conference committee has done with the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act in this bill?

Mr. WHITTEN. We provide the following language:

The appropriation provides for enforcement of the Laboratory Animal Welfare Act at a cost not to exceed \$1,200,000. Enforcement work in the field is to be handled by existing trained personnel as far as possible, and additional funds required are to be provided by transfer from lower priority work considered to be less essential.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. But it is the intention to fund this at the figure of \$1,200,000?

Mr. WHITTEN. If required.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, faced as we are with the necessity to look with a keen and almost atavistic eye at any items that are not necessary, and so that we can get down to the barebones in appropriations and in expenditures, there are those in the Nation who are becoming more perspicacious, and eloquent when we take out items that do not fall within this definition of barebones. Then I look in the report and see that the conferees agreed with the Senate in the construction of a genetic stock center for bees in the sum of \$135,000, and also for the construction of a tobacco research laboratory at Oxford, N.C., for \$150,000. I would say to the gentleman that these are all within the barebones definition, I take it?

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman, I do not know that I have ever seen a bill brought in here as much below the Senate and as much below the budget recommendations as this bill is. Within the funds that were available, we are far below the Bureau of the Budget and far below the Senate. In this bill we have tried to include those items we believe essential for the Congress to recommend.

But with all due deference, the project in North Carolina is underway and it would be unwise not to complete it.

So far as the bees are concerned, I think all of our standards of living are tied up with pollination provided by these insects. So we have within this barebones total, certain amounts rearranged in line with our recommendations to the Congress as to how those items would be distributed.

Mr. CAREY. I thank the gentleman for yielding and would thank him for yielding further. It is just that when last week we sent back to conference the health and education appropriations, all of which in the minds of the conferees represented worthwhile expenditures on ongoing programs for the health and welfare of Americans, it would seem that we are not willing to cut anything where bees, butts, and tobacco are concerned. Yet we will cut even further and forestall some of those projects, which go into research on how to keep life going where health authorities believe they can contribute something to all Americans.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to my colleagues that there is this distinction: Your conferees attempted to follow the attitudes expressed by the House and you will find funds for research in this bill considerably below the budget and far

below the amount included in the other body. So we have followed the record vote that the House had last week.

May I say further, I am sure that when the continuing resolution comes, it shall be my desire to see that whatever action the Committee on Appropriations recommends, it will be across the board and all segments will be treated fairly and equitably.

Mr. CAREY. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I do not know that there is any need to elaborate to any great extent on what the chairman has said with reference to the conference report.

I certainly support it and I think the subcommittee did an outstanding job in upholding the position of the House and I am most happy that on the three specific items that the chairman made reference to that we are bringing them back in disagreement and that we can have a vote here and make it unmistakably clear to the other body that we intend to hold fast to those figures.

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I hope that my colleagues will bear with me in asking for record votes on the three items that were referred to earlier so that we may show the strength of our position on this side and thereby hopefully avoid a further conference. In each of the three instances, I ask that you stand by us as we insist on our cuts back to the budget. I wish to make that explanation so that my colleagues understand the reason for the record votes to follow.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment No. 9: On page 7, line 7, strike out "\$2,500,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$2,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 31: On page 17, line 19, strike out "\$198,735,000" and insert "\$190,825,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the Senate numbered 31 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed, insert "\$182,825,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 37: On page 18, line 11, insert:

"FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

"For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, \$172,500,000, and in addition \$22,500,000 appropriated under this head in Public Law 89-556, approved September 7, 1966, shall be merged with this appropriation."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed, insert:

"FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

"For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, \$161,800,000, and in addition \$23,200,000 appropriated under this head in Public Law 89-556, approved September 7, 1966, shall be merged with this appropriation."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 43: Page 25, line 1, insert:

"Provided, That agreements entered into during the fiscal year 1968 shall not require payments during the calendar year 1968 exceeding \$52,200,000."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 377, nays 8, not voting 47, as follows:

[Roll No. 300]

YEAS—377

Abbott	Berry	Burke, Fla.
Abernethy	Betts	Burke, Mass.
Adair	Bevill	Burleson
Adams	Bieber	Burton, Utah
Addabbo	Bingham	Bush
Albert	Blackburn	Button
Anderson, Ill.	Blanton	Byrne, Pa.
Andrews, Ala.	Boggs	Byrnes, Wis.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Boland	Cabell
Annunzio	Bolton	Cahill
Arends	Bow	Carey
Ashbrook	Brademas	Carter
Ashley	Brasco	Casey
Ashmore	Brinkley	Cederberg
Aspinall	Brock	Chamberlain
Ayres	Brooks	Clancy
Barrett	Brotzman	Clark
Bates	Brown, Calif.	Clausen
Battin	Brown, Mich.	Don H.
Belcher	Brown, Ohio	Clawson, Del.
Bell	Broyhill, N.C.	Cleveland
Bennett	Broyhill, Va.	Cohelan
	Buchanan	Collier

Colmer	Hunt	Purcell
Conable	Hutchinson	Quile
Conte	Ichord	Quillen
Conyers	Irwin	Rallsback
Corbett	Jacobs	Randall
Corman	Jarman	Rees
Cowger	Joelson	Reid, Ill.
Cramer	Johnson, Calif.	Reid, N.Y.
Cunningham	Johnson, Pa.	Relfel
Curtis	Jones, Ala.	Reuss
Daddario	Jones, Mo.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Daniels	Jones, N.C.	Rhodes, Pa.
Davis, Ga.	Karsten	Riegle
Davis, Wis.	Karth	Rivers
Dawson	Kazen	Roberts
de la Garza	Kee	Robison
Delaney	Keith	Rodino
Dellenback	Kelly	Rogers, Colo.
Denney	King, Calif.	Rogers, Fla.
Derwinski	Kirwan	Ronan
Devine	Kleppe	Rooney, N.Y.
Dickinson	Kluczynski	Rooney, Pa.
Dingell	Kornegay	Rosenthal
Dole	Kupferman	Rostenkowski
Donohue	Kyros	Roth
Dorn	Laird	Roudebush
Dow	Landrum	Roush
Dowdy	Langen	Roybal
Dulski	Latta	Rumsfeld
Duncan	Lennon	Ruppe
Dwyer	Lipscorn	Ryan
Eckhardt	Lloyd	Sandman
Edmondson	Long, La.	Satterfield
Edwards, Ala.	Long, Md.	Saylor
Edwards, Calif.	McCarthy	Schadegberg
Edwards, La.	McClure	Scherle
Eilberg	McCulloch	Scheuer
Erlenborn	McDade	Schneebeli
Esch	McDonald, Mich.	Schweiker
Eshleman	McEwen	Schwengel
Evins, Tenn.	McFall	Scott
Fallon	McMillan	Selden
Farbstein	Macdonald, Mass.	Shipley
Fascell	Machen	Shriver
Feighan	Madden	Sisk
Findley	Mahon	Skubitz
Fino	Mailliard	Slack
Fisher	Marsh	Smith, Calif.
Flynt	Marthin	Smith, N.Y.
Ford, Gerald R.	Mathias, Calif.	Smith, Okla.
Ford,	Mathias, Md.	Snyder
William D.	Matsunaga	Springer
Frelinghuysen	May	Stafford
Friedel	Mayne	Staggers
Fulton, Pa.	Meeds	Stanton
Fuqua	Meskill	Steed
Gallfianakis	Michel	Steiger, Ariz.
Gallagher	Miller, Calif.	Steiger, Wis.
Gardner	Miller, Ohio	Stephens
Garmatz	Mills	Stubblefield
Gathings	Minish	Stuckey
Gettys	Mlnk	Taft
Gialmo	Minshall	Talcott
Gibbons	Mize	Taylor
Gilbert	Monagan	Teague, Calif.
Gonzalez	Montgomery	Teague, Tex.
Goodell	Morgan	Tenzer
Goodling	Morris, N. Mex.	Thompson, Ga.
Gray	Morse, Mass.	Thompson, N.J.
Green, Pa.	Morton	Thomson, Wis.
Griffiths	Mosher	Tiernan
Gross	Moss	Tuck
Grover	Multer	Tunney
Gude	Murphy, Ill.	Udall
Gurney	Murphy, N.Y.	Ullman
Hagan	Natcher	Van Deerlin
Haley	Nedzi	Vander Jagt
Hall	Nelsen	Vanik
Halleck	Nichols	Waggonner
Halpern	Nix	Waldie
Hamilton	O'Hara, Ill.	Wampler
Hammer-	O'Hara, Mich.	Watkins
schmidt	O'Konski	Watson
Hanley	Olsen	Watts
Hanna	O'Neal, Ga.	Whalen
Hardy	Ottlinger	Whalley
Harrison	Passman	Whitener
Harsha	Patten	Whitten
Harvey	Pelly	Widnall
Hathaway	Perkins	Wlggins
Hawkins	Pettis	Williams, Pa.
Hays	Philbin	Wilson,
Hébert	Pickle	Charles H.
Hechler, W. Va.	Pike	Winn
Heckler, Mass.	Pirnie	Wolff
Helstoski	Poage	Wright
Henderson	Poff	Wyatt
Herlong	Pollock	Wydler
Hicks	Pool	Wyllie
Holland	Price, Ill.	Wyman
Horton	Price, Tex.	Yates
Hosmer	Pryor	Young
Howard	Pucinski	Zablocki
Hull		Zion
Hungate		Zwach

NAYS—8

Bolling	Fraser	Smith, Iowa
Burton, Calif.	Kastenmeyer	Walker
Evans, Colo.	Kyl	

NOT VOTING—47

Anderson, Tenn.	Green, Oreg.	Patman
Baring	Gubser	Pepper
Blatnik	Hansen, Idaho	Rarick
Bray	Hansen, Wash.	Reinecke
Broomfield	Holifield	Resnick
Celler	Jonas	St Germain
Culver	King, N.Y.	St. Onge
Dent	Kuykendall	Slkes
Diggs	Leggett	Stratton
Downing	Lukens	Sullivan
Everett	McClory	Utt
Flood	MacGregor	Vigorito
Foley	Moore	White
Fountain	Moorhead	Williams, Miss.
Fulton, Tenn.	Myers	Willis
	O'Neill, Mass.	Willson, Bob

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Foley with Mr. McClory.
Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Moore.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Reinecke.
Mr. Fountain with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Gubser.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Bray.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Vigorito with Mr. King of New York.
Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Myers.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Lukens.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Kuykendall.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Resnick with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Williams of Mississippi with Mr. Baring.
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Culver.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Everett.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Patman.
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Rarick.
Mr. White with Mr. Downing.

Mr. ADAMS changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state for the record a few facts in regard to the present situation. There is no doubt in my mind but that the additional sum of \$25 million for Farmers Home Administration will be needed by farmers next year for the 1968 crop. A greater sum than this may well be needed.

The President did not request the additional \$25 million in his budget and there is no indication at this time that he would release the additional funds for use.

My position is that it would be more effective strategy to delete these above-the-budget funds at this time and re-open the issue early next year. We could then urge the President to send up a budget estimate at that time for the funds needed, whether the sum is higher or lower than the present figure. More information would then be available and the chance of securing Presidential and budget approval would be better at that time.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that these remarks will clarify the situation which now confronts the House. I shall do all in my power to be helpful to farmers in need of Farmers Home Administration loans when we can see more clearly what the actual requirements may be.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 56: On page 31, line 18, strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$325,000,000".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, the House has just voted on one of the three proposals where we have asked the House to stand by your conferees. There are two others, one where we ask you to stand by the conferees and hold to the budget figure on the Farmers Home Administration. The other has to do with the Commodity Credit Corporation where the other body added something like \$1,600,000,000 and we ask that you support your conferees in their recommendation as to that item.

Mr. Speaker, I make this comment at this point for the information of my colleagues and I shall ask for a division on this vote. If Members will cooperate so that the record will show a good standing vote on these two items, we will avoid the time-consuming action of having to ask for a rollcall vote.

So, Mr. Speaker, on the pending motion, I ask for a division.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTEN) there were—ayes 171, noes 5.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. Two hundred and four Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 362, nays 24, not voting 46, as follows:

[Roll No. 301]

YEAS—362

Abbott	Blanton	Cabell
Abernethy	Boggs	Cahill
Adair	Boland	Carey
Adams	Bolton	Carter
Addabbo	Bow	Casey
Albert	Brademas	Cederberg
Anderson, Ill.	Brasco	Chamberlain
Andrews, Ala.	Brinkley	Clancy
Annunzio	Brock	Clark
Arends	Brooks	Clausen,
Ashbrook	Brotzman	Don H.
Ashley	Brown, Calif.	Clawson, Del
Ashmore	Brown, Mich.	Cleveland
Aspinall	Brown, Ohio	Collier
Ayres	Broyhill, N.C.	Colmer
Barrett	Broyhill, Va.	Conable
Bates	Buchanan	Conte
Battin	Burke, Fla.	Corbett
Belcher	Burke, Mass.	Corman
Bell	Burleson	Cowger
Bennett	Burton, Utah	Cramer
Betts	Bush	Cunningham
Bevill	Button	Curtis
Biester	Byrne, Pa.	Daddario
Bingham	Byrnes, Wis.	Daniels

Davis, Ga.	Johnson, Pa.
Davis, Wis.	Jones, Ala.
Dawson	Jones, Mo.
de la Garza	Jones, N.C.
Delaney	Karsten
Dellenback	Karth
Denney	Kazen
Derwinski	Kee
Devine	Keith
Dickinson	Kelly
Dingell	King, Calif.
Dole	Kirwan
Donohue	Kluczynski
Dorn	Kornegay
Dow	Kupferman
Dowdy	Kuykendall
Dulski	Kyros
Duncan	Laird
Dwyer	Landrum
Eckhardt	Langen
Edmondson	Latta
Edwards, Ala.	Lennon
Edwards, Calif.	Lipscomb
Edwards, La.	Lloyd
Eilberg	Long, La.
Erlenborn	Long, Md.
Esch	McCarthy
Eshleman	McClure
Fallon	McCulloch
Farbstein	McDade
Fascell	McDonald,
Feighan	Mich.
Findley	McEwen
Fino	McFall
Fisher	McMillan
Flynt	Macdonald,
Ford, Gerald R.	Mass.
Ford,	MacGregor
William D.	Machen
Frelinghuysen	Madden
Friedel	Mahon
Fulton, Pa.	Maillard
Fuqua	Marsh
Gallianakis	Martin
Gallagher	Mathias, Calif.
Gardner	May
Garmatz	Mayne
Gathings	Meeds
Gettys	Meskill
Gialmo	Michel
Gibbons	Miller, Ohio
Gilbert	Mills
Gonzalez	Minish
Goodell	Mink
Goodling	Minshall
Gray	Mize
Green, Pa.	Monagan
Griffiths	Montgomery
Gross	Morgan
Grover	Morris, N. Mex.
Gubser	Morse, Mass.
Gude	Mosher
Gurney	Moss
Hagan	Multer
Haley	Murphy, Ill.
Hall	Murphy, N.Y.
Halleck	Natcher
Halpern	Nedzi
Hamilton	Nelsen
Hammer-	Nichols
schmidt	Nix
Hanley	O'Hara, Ill.
Hanna	O'Hara, Mich.
Hansen, Wash.	O'Konski
Hardy	Olsen
Harrison	O'Neal, Ga.
Harsha	Ottinger
Harvey	Passman
Hays	Patman
Hébert	Patten
Heckler, Mass.	Pelly
Helstoski	Perkins
Henderson	Pettis
Herlong	Philbin
Hicks	Pickle
Holland	Pike
Hosmer	Pirnie
Howard	Poage
Hull	Poff
Hungate	Pollock
Hunt	Pool
Hutchinson	Price, Ill.
Ichord	Price, Tex.
Irwin	Pryor
Jacobs	Pucinski
Jarman	Purcell
Joelson	Quile
Johnson, Calif.	Quillen

NAYS—24

Andrews,	Burton, Calif.	Evins, Tenn.
N. Dak.	Cohelan	Hathaway
Berry	Conyers	Hawkins
Bolling	Evans, Colo.	Hechler, W. Va.

Rallsback
Reid, Ill.
Reid, N.Y.
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riegle
Rivers
Roberts
Robison
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Ronan
Rooney, N.Y.
Rooney, Pa.
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roth
Roudebush
Roush
Roybal
Rumsfeld
Ruppe
Ryan
Sandman
Satterfield
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Scheuer
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Selden
Shipley
Shriver
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, N.Y.
Smith, Okla.
Snyder
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Stanton
Steed
Steiger, Ariz.
Steiger, Wis.
Stephens
Stubblefield
Stuckey
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Tenzer
Thompson, Ga.
Thompson, N.J.
Thomson, Wis.
Tiernan
Tuck
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vander Jagt
Vanik
Waggonner
Waldle
Walker
Wampler
Watkins
Watson
Watts
Whalen
Whalley
Whitener
Whitten
Wiggins
Williams, Pa.
Wilson,
Charles H.
Winn
Wolff
Wright
Wyatt
Wylder
Wyllie
Wyman
Yates
Young
Zablocki
Zion
Zwach

Horton
Kastenmeyer
Kleppe
Kyl
Mathias, Md.

Matsunaga
Moore
Morton
Randall
Rees

Reifel
Sisk
Smith, Iowa

NOT VOTING—46

Anderson,	Fraser	Relnecke
Tenn.	Fulton, Tenn.	Resnick
Baring	Green, Oreg.	St Germain
Blackburn	Hansen, Idaho	St. Onge
Blatnik	Hollifield	Sikes
Bray	Jonas	Stratton
Broomfield	King, N.Y.	Sullivan
Celler	Leggett	Taft
Culver	Lukens	Utt
Dent	McClory	Vigorito
Diggs	Miller, Calif.	White
Downing	Moorhead	Widnall
Everett	Myers	Williams, Miss.
Flood	O'Neill, Mass.	Willis
Foley	Pepper	Wilson, Bob
Fountain	Rarick	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Taft.
Mr. Foley with Mr. Widnall.
Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Jonas.
Mr. Sikes with Mr. Bob Wilson.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Reinecke.
Mr. Dent with Mr. Utt.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Broomfield.
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. McClory.
Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Bray.
Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. King of New York.
Mr. Leggett with Mr. Myers.
Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.
Mr. Fountain with Mr. Lukens.
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Diggs.
Mr. Everett with Mr. Rarick.
Mr. Culver with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Resnick.
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Stratton.
Mr. Downing with Mr. Baring.
Mr. White with Mr. Anderson of Tennessee.
Mr. Willis with Mr. Williams of Mississippi.
Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Fraser.
Mr. Pepper with Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. CONYERS and Mr. RANDALL changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 63: On page 34, line 16: Strike out "\$1,400,000,000" and insert "\$2,984,856,389".

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, the House provided the full budget estimate of \$1,400,000,000 in capital restoration for the Commodity Credit Corporation. The Senate increased this by approximately \$1.6 billion above the budget recommendation.

We are asking here that the Members stay with the recommendation of the House conferees, which is \$1.6 billion below the Senate recommendation and stays with the budgeted amount.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi that the House

insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. WHITTEN) there were—ayes 225, noes 3.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 391, nays 3, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 302]

YEAS—391

Abbitt	Derwinski	Howard
Abernethy	Devine	Hull
Adair	Dickinson	Hungate
Adams	Dingell	Hunt
Addabbo	Dole	Hutchinson
Albert	Donohue	Ichord
Anderson, Ill.	Dorn	Irwin
Andrews, Ala.	Dow	Jacobs
Annunzio	Dowdy	Jarman
Arends	Dulski	Joelson
Ashbrook	Duncan	Johnson, Calif.
Ashley	Dwyer	Johnson, Pa.
Ashmore	Eckhardt	Jones, Ala.
Aspinall	Edmondson	Jones, Mo.
Ayres	Edwards, Ala.	Jones, N.C.
Barrett	Edwards, Calif.	Karsten
Bates	Edwards, La.	Karth
Battin	Eilberg	Kastenmeier
Belcher	Erlenborn	Kazen
Bell	Esch	Kee
Bennett	Eshleman	Keith
Berry	Evans, Colo.	Kelly
Betts	Evins, Tenn.	King, Calif.
Bevill	Fallon	King, N.Y.
Bieber	Farbstein	Kirwan
Bingham	Fascell	Kleppe
Blanton	Feighan	Kluczynski
Boggs	Findley	Kornegay
Boland	Fino	Kupferman
Bolton	Fisher	Kuykendall
Bow	Flynt	Kyl
Brademas	Ford, Gerald R.	Kyros
Brasco	Ford,	Laird
Brinkley	William D.	Landrum
Brock	Fraser	Langen
Brooks	Frelinghuysen	Latta
Brotzman	Friedel	Lennon
Brown, Calif.	Fulton, Pa.	Lipscob
Brown, Mich.	Fuqua	Lloyd
Brown, Ohio	Gallifanakis	Long, La.
Broyhill, N.C.	Gallagher	Long, Md.
Broyhill, Va.	Gardner	McClory
Buchanan	Garmatz	McClure
Burke, Fla.	Gathings	McCulloch
Burke, Mass.	Gettys	McDade
Burleson	Gialmo	McDonald,
Burton, Calif.	Gibbons	Mich.
Burton, Utah	Gilbert	McEwen
Bush	Gonzalez	McFall
Button	Goodell	McMillan
Byrne, Pa.	Goodling	Macdonald,
Byrnes, Wis.	Gray	Mass.
Cabell	Green, Pa.	MacGregor
Cahill	Griffiths	Machen
Carey	Gross	Madden
Carter	Grover	Mahon
Casey	Gubser	Mailliard
Cederberg	Gude	Marsh
Celler	Gurney	Martin
Chamberlain	Hagan	Mathias, Calif.
Clancy	Haley	Mathias, Md.
Clark	Hall	Matsunaga
Clausen,	Halleck	May
Don H.	Halpern	Mayne
Clawson, Del	Hamilton	Meeds
Cleveland	Hammer-	Meskill
Cohelan	schmidt	Michel
Collier	Hanley	Miller, Calif.
Colmer	Hanna	Miller, Ohio
Conable	Hansen, Wash.	Mills
Conte	Hardy	Minish
Corbett	Harrison	Mink
Corman	Harsha	Minshall
Cowger	Harvey	Mize
Cramer	Hathaway	Monagan
Culver	Hawkins	Montgomery
Cunningham	Hays	Moore
Curtis	Hébert	Morgan
Daddario	Hechler, W. Va.	Morris, N. Mex.
Daniels	Heckler, Mass.	Morse, Mass.
Davis, Ga.	Helstoski	Morton
Davis, Wis.	Henderson	Mosher
Dawson	Herlong	Moss
de la Garza	Hicks	Multer
Delaney	Holland	Murphy, Ill.
Dellenback	Horton	Murphy, N.Y.
Denney	Hosmer	Natcher

Nedzi	Ronan	Teague, Calif.
Nelsen	Rooney, N.Y.	Teague, Tex.
Nichols	Rooney, Pa.	Tenzer
Nix	Rosenthal	Thompson, Ga.
O'Hara, Ill.	Rostenkowski	Thompson, N.J.
O'Hara, Mich.	Roth	Thomson, Wis.
O'Konski	Roudebush	Tiernen
Olsen	Roush	Tuck
O'Neal, Ga.	Roybal	Tunney
Ottlinger	Rumsfeld	Udall
Passman	Ruppe	Ullman
Patman	Ryan	Van Deerlin
Patten	Sandman	Vander Jagt
Pelly	Satterfield	Vanik
Perkins	Saylor	Waggonner
Pettis	Schadeberg	Waldie
Philbin	Scherle	Walker
Pickle	Scheuer	Wampler
Pike	Schneebeli	Watkins
Pirnie	Schwelker	Watson
Poage	Schwengel	Watts
Poff	Scott	Whalen
Pollock	Selden	Whalley
Pool	Shipley	Whitener
Price, Ill.	Shriver	Whitten
Price, Tex.	Sisk	Widnall
Pryor	Skubitz	Wiggins
Pucinski	Slack	Williams, Miss.
Quie	Smith, Calif.	Williams, Pa.
Quillen	Smith, Iowa	Wilson, Bob
Rallsback	Smith, N.Y.	Wilson,
Randall	Smith, Okla.	Charles H.
Rees	Snyder	Winn
Reid, Ill.	Springer	Wolff
Reid, N.Y.	Stafford	Wright
Relfel	Staggers	Wyatt
Reuss	Stanton	Wylder
Rhodes, Ariz.	Steed	Wylie
Rhodes, Pa.	Steiger, Ariz.	Wymann
Riegle	Steiger, Wis.	Yates
Rivers	Stephens	Young
Roberts	Stubblefield	Zablocki
Robison	Stuckey	Zion
Rodino	Taft	Zwach
Rogers, Colo.	Talcott	
Rogers, Fla.	Taylor	

NAYS—3

Andrews,	Bolling	Conyers
N. Dak.		

NOT VOTING—38

Anderson,	Fountain	Purcell
Tenn.	Fulton, Tenn.	Rarick
Baring	Green, Ore.	Reinecke
Blackburn	Hansen, Idaho	Resnick
Blatnik	Hollifield	St Germain
Bray	Jonas	St. Onge
Broomfield	Leggett	Sikes
Dent	Lukens	Stratton
Diggs	McCarthy	Sullivan
Downing	Moorhead	Utt
Everett	Myers	Vigorito
Flood	O'Neill, Mass.	White
Foley	Pepper	Willis

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Myers.

Mr. Foley with Mr. Hansen of Idaho.

Mr. Dent with Mr. Utt.

Mr. Leggett with Mr. Jonas.

Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Reinecke.

Mr. Sikes with Mr. Bray.

Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Broomfield.

Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Lukens.

Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Blackburn.

Mr. Flood with Mr. Hollifield.

Mr. Pepper with Mr. Moorhead.

Mr. McCarthy with Mr. Baring.

Mr. Resnick with Mr. Diggs.

Mr. White with Mr. Anderson of Tennessee.

Mr. Fountain with Mr. Willis.

Mr. Purcell with Mr. Rarick.

Mr. St Germain with Mr. Everett.

Mr. Downing with Mrs. Green of Oregon.

Mr. Stratton with Mr. Fulton of Tennessee.

Mr. COHELAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea." The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 67: On Page 36, line 14, insert the following:

"BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE"

"For the expenses during fiscal year 1968 and unrecovered prior years' costs related to strategic and other materials acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act of May 28, 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1856), \$24,000,000, to remain available until expended."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WHITTEN

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WHITTEN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$23,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the conference report and on the several motions was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that Mr. PASTORE, Mr. MONRONEY, and Mrs. SMITH were appointed as additional conferees on the bill (H.R. 11456) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes."

PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE—IN THE MATTER OF FRANCIS R. SMITH, ET AL. AGAINST JOSEPH J. SCANLON, ET AL. (CASE NO. 117)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of the privilege of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will state the question of privilege.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I have been subpoenaed by the court of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to testify on Tuesday, October 10, 1967, at 2:30 p.m., and on Monday, October 16, 1967, at 10 a.m., in the matter of Francis R. Smith, and others against Joseph J. Scanlon, and others—case No. 117—and on the earlier date to bring with me certain papers.

Under the precedents of the House, I am unable to comply with these subpoenas without the consent of the House, the privileges of the House being involved. I therefore submit the matter for the consideration of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I send the subpoenas to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the subpoenas.

The Clerk read as follows:

[Subpena No. 35031]

SUBPENNA: COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER TERM, 1967, No. 117

In the matter of: Francis R. Smith, individually and as Chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic Executive Committee; Peter J. Camiel, individually and as First Vice

that it requires no explanation on my part. And then, of course, there was all the eloquence addressed to the figure of the majority.

Probably history will record that the majority has been wrong oftener than not. I believe there is something to that text, in the book of Exodus in the Old Testament, which says, "Follow not a multitude to do evil." It is in language so crystal clear that it cannot be mistaken, and it has been there for a long, long time.

And it has some weight; because it appeared here, in 1964, that there was a multitude moving the Senate in a given direction in the field of civil rights. It has been said here today that we took 83 days on the issue.

Mr. President, that is the best 83 days that the U.S. Senate ever expended, on that explosive and incandescent issue, because all the while, in my office, for weeks with the Vice President sitting at the table, and the Attorney General, and oftentimes the majority leader and myself, laboriously we hammered out the details of a civil rights bill that started with four titles and wound up with 11. And it works today; that is the important thing. It was full of bugs and worms. I remember talking so many times about it with the late President Kennedy. I do not know how many times the Attorney General was in my office, and I said, "We will not take it; it is defective." But we did not forsake our labors. We worked at it.

But what could we have done if the debate could not have been carried on here, in disposing of the motion to take up? It is true that that occupied the time of the Senate; but all the while the business of perfecting that legislation went on, and it stands on the books today, a credit to everyone who had any hand in fashioning it.

My friend the Senator from Oregon mentioned a moment ago that, of course, if we do not respond to the checks and balances, they will do it over in the House of Representatives.

How do you think the 14(b) business got out of the House of Representatives? They gagged them, Constitution or no Constitution. Those poor 47 tender Congressmen, who were led down the pathway to slaughter and did not come back, could not even amend the bill. They had it rigged so no amendments could be offered on the floor of the House. What do you think they do with tax bills? The Ways and Means Committee comes in under a rule: no amendments except those that are offered by the committee on the floor of the House.

Oh, there are lovely ways to get around checks and balances. Do not be beguiled by all this fancy rhetoric, nor by the fact that my distinguished friend from New York says that since a proposition obtained in 1789, profane hands must not touch it now.

That is not the issue. The question is, Was it right in 1789? If it was sound as a matter of principle then, it ought to be a matter of principle in 1967. You can argue until this domed ceiling falls, but you will never alter the fact that 2 and 2 was 4 in 1789, and it is 4 in 1967. So it is a question of the principle, and how fundamental it is, that is involved.

So, when I think of the majority, I remember, you know, that it was the majority that jeered Christopher Columbus because he had an idea the world was round. They jeered Galileo, and made him recant before they sacrificed him. That was the majority speaking. You have to be pretty careful, and especially so when you are in the field of procedure.

So I want to see no majority cloture. It is dangerous for free institutions.

Now, what was the other proposition? As this thing was set up, it set up a formula, first, to offer a motion to cut off debate, and insist on an immediate vote.

Then, of course, wait for the point of order, and then let it be a constitutional issue. Submit it to the Senate. Otherwise, you get one step deleted and come along with a motion to table in the hope that you have enough votes to beat a point of order.

Now, that is a formula. Well, if it works here in the rules, it works here on legislation.

For how many years have we heard about the item veto? They tried to put it through. What was the objection? The objection was that it would delegate to the President the power to appropriate. It has not ever gone through this body.

The result is what? They try to boot us. Here is the weapon they wanted. Put it on the item veto. Offer it as an amendment to any bill. Get a ruling out of order. Appeal from the ruling of the Chair, and then, of course, get a majority of those who are present and voting.

I have seen the time when appropriation bills have gone through this body with only six or seven Senators on the floor. Those appropriation bills involved billions of dollars. All you need is four, and you will get it stuck on there as an amendment.

There is a rule that you cannot legislate on appropriation bills. In the House we did it with impunity. If I violated that rule once, I did it a hundred times. It worked because I made it work. We have to suspend the rules. There has to be an intervening day. Then there must be a two-thirds vote. Oh, it is said we can circumvent all that. Let us not worry about the rules. Throw the rule book in the rain barrel. Ignore the appropriation bills. Why bother about them? Wait until an agriculture or an interior appropriation bill comes in. Stand on your own two feet. Offer an amendment, and when the Presiding Officer says it is out of order, you appeal from the ruling of the Chair. You have your soldiers present on the floor.

You do not undertake these efforts unless you are equipped. That is part of the strategy. It always has been. You ask that it be submitted. Oh, there should be a quorum call. You can get them over here.

More often than not, there will not be time enough to acquaint them with what is going on, but if you have enough troops around, you will get the bill amended.

I went so far as to amend an agricultural act. I got the Sugar Act liquidated in the House of Representatives. I had every sugar Representative and Senator rush into my office with stilettos in their teeth to try to do disciplined mayhem on me.

I know how it works because I have made it work. And it can work again. That is the danger. You will destroy the orderly processes.

Senators remember the work-or-fight bill that Bob Taft stopped on the floor. I have said a thousand times that if there is one vote in my whole career that I would undo, that would be the vote. However, there is no pety and no icy finger or anything else that can erase that from my record. That is the one vote that I would undo. Yet, that bill could have been rammed through under this kind of proposal.

It could be done on strike legislation.

Senators remember the Court-packing proposal of a long time ago. It was here that they stopped it. It was here that the Senate stopped the packing of the Supreme Court of the United States. And it was because this institution was free, and one could speak his piece here and was not inhibited or fearful of the fact that a majority was going to put some condign thing upon the statute books for which one would express a deep regret later.

It is not needed. In 1964 I got on my knees on this carpeted floor. I said, "Please, please vote for cloture."

You remember what happened here. You do not have to conceal any names. I begged

the Senator from Arizona. I begged him. I guess I was not much of an advocate. I could not persuade him with all the tears in my eyes, the tremor in my voice, and the solicitude I had for the Senator, as much as a mother would have for a tender and gentle baby, I could not persuade him.

You heard the dean of Congress this afternoon, CARL HAYDEN, who has been on this hilltop for 54 years. He never voted for cloture, mainly because in the fuss that went on here long ago when Arizona tried to get into the Union, New Mexico was standing in the wings.

Had there been a cloture vote, there would have been no Arizona. Had there been no Arizona, there probably would have been a thumping Republican majority in 1964. [Laughter.]

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

MR. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, take it out of my time.

Seven times out of 36 endeavors, this Senate has voted cloture, going back to 1919. Do not tell me you cannot get it, because I got it, just as others did. You can get it again when you have a case, but when you have a bill of goods to sell to the Senate, a bill of goods that is under suspicion and not in the national interest, it should not be sold.

That is the point. If we are going to protect the Republic against wild schemes and fantasies and favorite legislative brain children, the thing to do is to protect our rules.

As my time runs out, and just before my friend, the Senator from South Dakota, makes his motion to table, let me assure you now with everything that is in my heart to vote down this motion to table and let the point of order prevail.

We can then approve it today by a voice vote, and when we adjourn tonight that will have erased the confusion. It will have clarified the air, and we will start anew.

I am in the mood now, if they file a cloture motion on Senate Resolution 6 to put my name on it and see where we go.

I would then give assurance to the Senator from South Carolina that I will sit down with him and see if we cannot negotiate a reasonable time to discuss this matter and let it come to a vote.

I do not mind. I am prepared to do it, and surely in the wisdom and genius of this body we can find the right answer without forfeiting the safeguards that have meant so much to this country.

This is the 90th Congress. It is the 179th year in which this body has met without interruption in peace or war.

There is no better parliamentary body.

The reason we are here is because our procedures were safeguarded. Let us safeguard them now. Let us vote down this motion to table and get the air clarified.

Then we will make a start and I am confident that our innate restraint, our intuitive wisdom, and our sense of patience can negotiate a period in which we can bring this matter to a vote, and I shall be delighted to do so.

So I say to you, vote down the motion to table and then we will get to work.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of the prayer and the reading of the Journal, there be a time limitation of 2 hours on the motion of the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE].

MR. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will committees be able to sit? MR. MANSFIELD. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Montana? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The unanimous-consent agreement later reduced to writing is as follows:

Ordered, That after the approval of the Journal on Wednesday, October 11, debate on the motion of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to suspend rule XVI, paragraph 4, so as to offer an amendment, legislative in nature, to H.R. 10345, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, etc., be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE].

ORDER FOR RECESS TO TOMORROW AT 11 A.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business this afternoon, it stand in recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING THE SESSION OF THE SENATE TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the consent of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee and the minority leader, I would like to announce that there will be no further action on the pending business tonight, and I suggest that it might be a good idea to turn to the consideration of the conference report on the agriculture appropriation bill at this time.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 10509) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONDALE in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of October 9, 1967, pp. H13058-H13059, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Can the Senator advise whether he anticipates a rollcall vote on the conference report?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall not ask and I have not heard that any Senator desires one, but it might be that some Senator would desire a rollcall vote.

Mr. McCLELLAN. But as of now, the Senator does not anticipate one?

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not anticipate a vote.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I shall not report on the details of the conference agreement, since the full text of the conference report and the statement of the managers on the part of the House appear in House Report No. 746, and in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of October 9, beginning on page H13058.

Mr. President, the conference agreement deals with 61 different numbered amendments, plus seven amendments reported in disagreement. In several instances individual amendments embody differences affecting numerous individual projects and activities and final agreement was reached after several sessions of the conference committee. The conference committee meetings began last Wednesday, October 4, and continued morning and afternoon with some interruptions for rollcall votes on both sides, except for last Friday.

We resumed again yesterday morning, recessed at noon, and in the afternoon session finally reached agreement on all amendments except amendments Nos. 43, 56, and 63 which will be reported in true disagreement and which I will discuss when they are reported to the Senate after the adoption of the conference report. Four amendments Nos. 9, 31, 37 and 67 were reported in technical disagreement. On those four amendments the House has today receded and agreed to the Senate amendments as amended in conference.

Mr. President, the conference committee has been meeting in an atmosphere of extreme economy. The conferees from the other body have insisted, in view of the limited extension of the existing continuing resolution coupled with the current general feeling of economy in that body, that this year each appropriation item in the bill must be agreed upon at the budget level or below. Upon the insistence of the House conferees, the Senate conferees were thus forced to yield on many important projects and activities.

In general, the President's budget, together with the detailed recommendations thereunder as to the dollar amounts, represents a good base upon which the Committees on Appropriations should begin their consideration, and upon which each body may base its recommendations after hearing the justifications of the departmental officials in support of estimated requirements and other witnesses.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations and every member on that committee has the right—and indeed the re-

sponsibility—to exercise an independent judgment and then to make a collective committee determination upon the appropriate level of funding program and administrative activities represented by appropriation items. Such committee recommendations are then subject to the approval or change by the Senate as it debates and votes upon appropriation bills.

In summary, speaking as one Member of the Senate and as the chairman of the subcommittee responsible for handling the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies, I wish to state emphatically that next year I shall as I have always done heretofore, recommend such increases over, or decreases under, the amounts requested in the budget or carried in the bill as it comes from the other body in those instances where I believe changes are justified based upon the justifications and the needs presented to the committee during its consideration of the budget.

The action taken this year in the conference in bringing each appropriation item to the budget level or below does not represent any precedent so far as I am personally concerned, or so far as the Senate Committee on Appropriations is concerned, but was done simply to meet the exigencies of the current situation.

By acceding to the budget amount or below on the several items in the conference report, I believe we have now reached the lowest level and furnished the minimum amounts essential to the operation of the several program and administrative agencies of the department. In recent days there has been considerable discussion about the initiation of rescission bills following the enactment of the regular appropriation act for the respective departments. It is my view, at this time, that the conference agreement on this bill, if it is agreed to by the Senate, carries all the reductions which should be applied against the conduct of the programs administered by the Department of Agriculture. In fact, it is my opinion that some items have been reduced too much.

Mr. President, the conference report referred to earlier, House Report No. 746, describes in detail the agreement reached in conference on the several appropriation items. At the conclusion of my remarks following the disposition of the amendments to be reported in disagreement, I will offer for inclusion in the record a comparative table showing in detail comparisons between the appropriations for last year, the budget estimate, the House and Senate versions, the conference allowances, and how the conference bill compares with the estimates, the House bill and the Senate bill.

The total amount of the conference bill is \$4,952,945,700, which is \$68,151,700 under the President's budget.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Mr. President, I want to make some comments on the food stamp program. The budget estimate for fiscal 1968 proposed to appropriate \$195,000,000 for the expenses of the food stamp program, a welfare program, by transfer of funds from the section 32 permanent appropriation.

This was clearly an abuse of section 32 which was authorized for removal of surplus perishable commodities.

When the subcommittee made its recommendations in committee markup, I recommended that the full amount of \$195 million requested be provided and the funds be appropriated directly from the general revenue fund. This recommendation was adopted by the Senate.

The extension of the Food Stamp Authorization Act was delayed for several weeks on the differing versions of the extension legislation. In the Senate version, I had recommended the inclusion of a provision which would require that funds for operation of the extended food stamp program must be appropriated directly from the general revenue fund. The amended Food Stamp Authorization Act was approved by the President on September 27, and is now Public Law 90-91, and it carries that provision.

There was no difficulty in the conference in getting the House conferees to agree on this method of financing as has been made clear by the new authorization act.

I ask unanimous consent that Public Law 90-91 be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statute was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 90-91, S. 953

An act to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of subsection (a) of section 16 of the Food Stamp Act of 1964 is amended by inserting after "June 30, 1967;" the following: "not in excess of \$200,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968; not in excess of \$225,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969;"

SEC. 2. Section 16(a) of such Act is further amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: "This Act shall be carried out only with funds appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury for that specific purpose and in no event shall it be carried out with funds derived from permanent appropriations."

Approved September 27, 1967.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the conferees did agree to a smaller amount than was provided earlier by the Senate. The conference amount is \$161,800,000 by direct appropriation plus \$23,200,000 reappropriation, making a total of \$185 million instead of the budget estimate of \$195 million.

The failure of the budget officials to submit a revised estimate, pursuant to Public Law 90-91, is regretted since this item is now reported as being \$161,800,000 over the estimates. The small reduction of \$10 million was readily agreed to by the conference committee in view of the fact that one-fourth of the fiscal year had elapsed and that under the continuing resolution the program has been operating at the annual rate of \$140 million as approved last year.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

The Senate receded from its amendment No. 30 to provide a direct appropriation from the general revenue fund of \$104 million for the expenses of the special milk program rather than to derive funds from section 32, as proposed in

the budget and approved in the other body. In view of the general budgetary situation, the Senate receded from its amendment for the current fiscal year. The report of the statement of the managers on page 8 expresses the view of the conference committee on this subject where it states:

The conferees are agreed that hereafter the Bureau of the Budget should provide for this program from the general fund of the Treasury by direct appropriation.

Mr. President, unless there be questions from other Senators at this point, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I am happy to yield to my distinguished friend, the Senator from Nebraska, the ranking minority member of our subcommittee, of which I have the honor to be chairman, who has worked for a long time, and very hard, on this bill. I wish to say that no one has worked harder, longer, nor more efficiently than has the Senator from Nebraska. I am happy to yield to him.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the Senator is very generous in his remarks, and I thank him.

I associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Florida.

The bill which the Congress sends to the President today reflects the extreme pressures to reduce appropriations which were present when the conferees met to resolve differences between the Senate and the other body. The product of the conference reflects this pressure to a very great degree.

A table which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks graphically illustrates the results.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPONG in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the conference action is more than \$2 billion less than was contained in the fiscal 1967 Agricultural Appropriations Act. It is about \$1.8 billion less than the Senate bill. There are some meaningful cuts in activities of the department, but in the main the bill merely defers to some unspecified time the cost of the Nation's farm programs.

The bill deliberately defers a \$1.5 billion item to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its losses for fiscal year 1966. This is money which has already been expended. What now happens is that the treasury will have to borrow money—at prevailing interest rates—to finance through the backdoor this part of the cost of the administration's farm program.

Regretably, the situation will get even worse next year. For fiscal 1967 not quite \$4 billion has been spent to cover the cost of the commodity and related programs. The Commodity Credit Corporation is fast running out of unused borrowing authority and will have to suspend its operations—as it did back in 1965—unless Congress appropriates sufficient funds to restore the impairment of its capital.

Mr. President, these agriculture appro-

priations are about 30 percent below funds which were appropriated by Congress for the preceding fiscal year; if the Congress and the President can impose this kind of reduction on the farmer, then let them do it for other spending programs as well.

Mr. President, it was a great pleasure to witness the fashion in which the chairman of our subcommittee conducted the conference negotiations. It was a piece of work skillfully done, and showed a great deal of detailed knowledge in every field of this very complex appropriation bill. His conduct in the conference was a continuation of the exemplary manner in which he conducts the work of the subcommittee.

I subscribe to the idea that the action taken this year in the conference, in bringing the appropriations items to the budget level or below, does not represent any precedent as far as I am concerned. On that particular point, I join the chairman of the subcommittee in saying that I preserve my independence of judgment on future budgets submitted in this field, as in other fields as well.

Again, I warmly thank the Senator from Florida for his very generous remarks.

Mr. President, I also compliment the clerk of the subcommittee, Mr. Raymond Schafer, and his able assistant, Mr. Joseph Stewart. They are dedicated and competent professionals. They perform their assigned tasks in outstanding fashion and contribute significantly to our work.

EXHIBIT 1

H.R. 10509, summary of appropriations and comparisons

1967 appropriations-----	\$7,022,571,450
Estimates, 1968-----	5,021,097,400
House bill-----	4,770,580,950
Senate bill-----	6,782,529,789
Conference bill-----	4,952,945,700

Comparisons, conference bill (+ or -)

1967 appropriations -----	-\$2,069,625,750
Estimates, 1968-----	-68,151,700
House bill, 1968-----	+182,364,750
Senate bill, 1968-----	-1,829,584,089

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am most grateful to my distinguished friend. I wish to say again for myself, I am not granting that our action this year is any precedent binding either on any Senator, on our committee, or on the Senate, because I deem it to be the duty of each Senator and of the Senate, after hearing the testimony of witnesses from the agencies and from the public, to either support, increase, or decrease the budget recommendations. The budget recommendations are simply a beginning point for the consideration of each item.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask that House amendments Nos. 9, 31, 37, and 67, which were reported in technical disagreement, be considered en bloc.

They have already been acted upon by the House which has receded and adopted the Senate amendment as amended by the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, three amendments were reported in true disagreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the first amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Page 25, line 1, insert, *Provided*, That agreements entered into during the fiscal year 1968 shall not require payments during the calendar year 1968 exceeding \$52,200,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this was a very important amendment, and I am sorry that the House would not agree to it. I shall describe it briefly.

It was an amendment simply providing authority to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to enter into contracts to retire cropland up to a maximum cost of \$52,200,000.

As the bill came to the Senate from the other body, this language request contained in the budget had been deleted. The Senate restored it and the conference insisted upon retaining it during the course of negotiations with the conferees from the other body. The House conferees were adamant. I feel we are making a mistake in not providing authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into contracts to take up some of the acreage which is coming out of the soil bank during this year and at the end of 1968 under the old conservation reserve program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter I have received from the Acting Administrator of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, dated June 22, signed by Mr. Ed Jaenke, setting forth some of the needs for continuation of the cropland adjustment program, as authorized in the Agriculture Act for 1965. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a summary tabulation prepared and submitted to the committee by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service showing the total conservation reserve acreage and the expiring acreage to be released by calendar years.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND
CONSERVATION SERVICE,

Washington, D.C., June 22, 1967.

Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: Secretary Freeman has asked us to provide you with some additional information regarding the need for continuing the Cropland Adjustment Program in 1968. As you know our farmlands still have a production potential greater than the effective demand for agricultural commodities particularly such crops as feed grains and cotton. Diversions from normal plantings of these crops will continue to be needed for several years to come. While the diversions could be achieved under annual programs this would require a greater outlay in tax dollars per unit of production avoided than can be achieved now under the Cropland Adjustment Program.

The Cropland Adjustment Program brings many benefits to both farm and non-farm people. It helps provide recreational opportunities, it provides better assured erosion control, and it helps State and local governments acquire farmland no longer needed for crops and convert it to uses that directly benefit all the citizens of a particular area.

A further problem that we must consider is that 1.6 million acres will be released from the Conservation Reserve Program at the end of 1967. An additional 5.9 million acres will be released at the end of 1968. While some of this land (about 1.3 million acres) has been planted to trees the remainder will be in condition to move immediately back into crops. About 5.7 million acres of conservation reserve land will be available for planting by 1969 in areas of the country where feed grains are grown. While thus far farmers have tended to leave about ½ of the released conservation reserve land in conserving use, an appreciable improvement in the outlook for income from crops could change this relationship to one where most of this land would be planted rather than

be left in grass. Of course, some of the released conservation reserve land will be on farms that do not have a feed grain base or a cotton allotment and, therefore, under the present Cropland Adjustment Program the land will not be recontracted. Also we would not recontract land in trees or otherwise unsuitable for crops. However, most of the farms with land coming out from under conservation reserve contracts likely will have some feed grain base.

To discontinue the Cropland Adjustment Program in 1968 would make it very difficult for us to carry out a program in 1969 when most of the remaining conservation reserve land is released. The 1966 Cropland Adjustment Program showed that it is difficult to apply a program effectively in the first year.

I am attaching a table showing a pre-contract history of the conservation reserve lands released recently and to be released in the next few years.

Very truly yours,

E. A. JAENKE,
Acting Administrator.

(Enclosures.)

PROBABLE ACRES UNDER CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM CONTRACTS WHICH OTHERWISE WOULD BE DEVOTED TO SPECIFIED CROPS, 1963-69, BASED ON ESTIMATED PRECONTRACT HISTORY

[In thousand acres]							
Commodity	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cotton.....	562	450	396	375	305	241	90
Peanuts.....	116	100	91	89	74	55	22
Tobacco.....	10	7	5	5	5	4	1
Potatoes.....	29	23	18	18	17	15	8
Corn.....	3,997	2,773	2,184	2,148	1,879	1,614	659
Wheat.....	2,725	2,063	1,724	1,645	1,381	1,214	482
Rice.....	6	4	3	3	3	2	1
Oats.....	3,345	2,406	1,938	1,894	1,652	1,394	577
Barley.....	1,370	1,006	808	788	676	600	238
Grain sorghum.....	3,080	2,464	2,254	1,982	1,396	1,118	307
Rye.....	750	552	453	433	361	315	111
Total.....	15,990	11,848	9,874	9,380	7,767	6,572	2,496
Total conservation reserve acres.....	24,256	17,536	14,188	13,618	11,364	9,688	3,602

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The productive capacity of American agriculture continues to grow. It is estimated that this growth rate will require some 30 million acres of cropland to be held out of production in the decade ahead, if we are to avoid a build-up of surpluses. This estimate, supported by independent studies, takes full account of increased domestic and export needs. The potential excess production capacity is greatest in feed grains and cotton but touches nearly all of our field crops.

With potential excess capacity of some 30 million acres of cropland during the next decade the question becomes what is the best and least expensive way to keep this land out of production and in consuming uses. The flexibility inherent in the current, annual, voluntary wheat, cotton or feed grains is important and these programs will be needed. However, experience has shown the long-term land adjustment program such as CAP has advantages. First, it is less expensive—about ½ less than for the annual cotton or feed grain programs.

Second, it is better suited to older and part-time farmers. Third, it is popular with farmers. This past year applications for the CAP contracts were 300% greater than could be accepted. The request for \$52 million advance authorization for the 1968 program (about 2 million acres) will about "hold the line" since 1.6 million acres of Conservation Reserve contracts will be expiring at the end of 1967.

THE NEED FOR CONTINUING THE CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

The productive capacity of American agriculture on the amount of land already developed for crops far exceeds what our domestic and world outlets likely will take for at least the next decade. This is especially true in the case of feed grains and cotton.

About 1.6 million more acres will be released from conservation reserve contracts at the end of 1967, 6.0 million acres at the end of 1968, and 3.4 million acres at the end of 1969 (a total of 11 million acres in the next 3 years). In addition, agreements will expire by the end of 1969 on more than one-half million acres and by 1970 on almost one million acres, now under cropland conversion and cropland adjustment programs.

In the absence of voluntary programs (or, as an alternative, mandatory programs) to hold feed grain and cotton production and possibly that of some other crops in line with effective demand, surpluses of these crops can build up rapidly. Past experience proves that heavy surpluses are very costly to the Government, as well as price depressing in farm markets.

The necessary diversion probably could be obtained on a year-to-year basis under annual acreage diversion programs. But the cost of diversion payments under annual programs tends to follow general price levels—and there is a trend toward rising prices. On the other hand, the cost of diversion under a long-term agreement is related to prices current as of the time the agreement is made. Thus, diversion agreements made in 1968 and 1969 for a period of years (under the cropland adjustment program authorized by Title VI of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965) should cost substantially less per unit of production diverted than would likely be the cost of buying the same amount of diversion under annual programs three, four, or more years hence.

It is highly unlikely that any of the acreage under the long-term Cropland Adjustment Program will need to be brought back into crop production during the period of the agreements. This acreage is only a little more than one-half as much as that which will be released from conservation reserve contracts

from 1967 to 1969. However, if any portion of the acreage under the long-term agreements should need to be released, there is full authority under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 for the Secretary to terminate or modify agreements with producers by mutual agreement or to adjust payments on account of failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the program.

TOTAL CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM ACREAGE AND EXPIRING ACREAGE TO BE RELEASED, BY YEARS¹

Calendar year	Acres in reserve	
	As of Dec. 31	To expire Dec. 31
1960	28,660,679	149,153
1961	28,511,526	2,706,972
1962	25,804,554	1,548,826
1963	24,255,728	6,818,327
1964	17,437,401	3,457,730
1965	13,979,671	664,158
1966	13,315,513	2,335,301
1967	10,980,212	1,628,049
1968	9,352,163	5,896,183
1969	3,455,980	3,380,305
1970 ²	75,675	67,457
1971 ²	8,218	7,514
1972 ²	704	704
Total	28,660,679	

¹ Source of data: Statistical summary, 1966.

² Represents mandatory extensions because tree seedlings were unavailable.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

[In million acres]

	1967	1968
1. Total acreage to be released at the end of year.	1.6	5.9
2. Estimated released acreage in trees.	.3	
3. Remaining acreage—Potential additional crop use in year following release.	1.3	5.1
a. Estimated amount of item 3 which will remain in protective cover during year following release ¹ .	.7	2.7
b. Estimated amount of item 3 to be used for row or grain crops in year following release ¹ .	.6	2.4

¹ Based on pattern of land use indicated by survey during the spring of 1966 of the 1965 use of land previously under CRP.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the cropland adjustment program is one of the few programs which has been supported by all the major farm organizations. I regret that the Senate conferees were unable to prevail with their position in the conference and to get the House to recede from its disagreement to our amendment. I insisted that this amendment be reported in disagreement in order that I would be in a position to advise the Senate that the conferees made every effort to retain a cropland adjustment program for next year.

Mr. President, the authority for this program has several more years to run—I regret that it is not possible to get agreement from the conferees from the other body or from the House of Representatives itself to continue the program for the current fiscal year. I hope that the Secretary of Agriculture and the appropriate officials will carefully review the need for the crop adjustment program and if it is deemed to be essential to the agricultural adjustment and supply situation, an estimate to reinstate the program will be included in the budget estimate for 1969.

Mr. President, I have already urged the Secretary of Agriculture to make a supplemental request on this matter to be considered at the time Congress is passing upon the supplemental bill or to resubmit it next year in the regular an-

nual appropriation request because I think it would be unfortunate if the Secretary of Agriculture were left with no machinery and no money with which to retire land out of the several millions of acres which will come back into potential production, as the conservation reserve contracts terminate in the next 2 years.

The Secretary is extremely anxious about this point. He thinks all of our best laid plans in connection with the production of feed grain and other commodities might easily be upset unless there is some machinery put in his hands for land retirement.

Mr. President, the House has already refused to recede from its position. So, regretfully, I must move at this time that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 43.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida that the Senate recede on its amendment No. 43.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Page 31, line 18, strike the numeral and insert \$325,000,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this is an amendment which was of very great importance to the Midwest. It was particularly urged by my distinguished friends, the Senator from North Dakota and the Senator from Nebraska who are members of the committee.

The amendment would have provided for an additional \$25 million of authorization to make operating loans from the Farmers Home Administration revolving fund. It would not have affected the budget in any way.

It simply would have given leeway to the administrator of the Farmers Home Administration to take care of the needs for production credit of many small farmers who cannot get credit anywhere else. A prerequisite of their getting such a loan is a finding that they cannot get loans from any other institution.

At a time when we are being asked to step up production to take care of an enlarged export of food commodities, it seems very necessary to the committee to include this additional \$25 million of authorization.

Again, the other body was not willing to agree to it, and they have earlier in the afternoon refused to recede. So, I now regretfully move that the Senate recede on its amendment No. 56.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida that the Senate recede on its amendment No. 56.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Page 34, line 16. Strike the numeral and insert \$2,984,856,389.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this is the amendment spoken of by my distinguished friend, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA].

The sole purpose of the amendment is, by a paper transaction, to restore the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation from the Treasury of the United States. No money is involved. The spending budget is not affected.

The law requires that these restorations be made annually. In spite of all we can do, the Bureau of the Budget, which is the agency at fault here, insists upon not requesting restoration annually of the entire deficit for the last preceding year, but, instead, is asking for only barely enough money, that it believes necessary, to get the Commodity Credit Corporation through the year ahead.

In the first place, we are not obeying the law when we adopt that course. In the next place, we are not showing clearly the cost of the farm program. There is a deficit in CCC operations, but it is no fault of the Commodity Credit Corporation. They lose money from warehousing, transportation, spoilage, and for a number of other reasons.

That money should be restored in order for them to have their approved borrowing authority restored so that they will have available the resources which Congress intends them to have.

Unfortunately, the Bureau of the Budget this year simply requested \$1.4 billion on the 1966 budget, whereas the actual deficit was more than twice that much. And the amount they did not ask to be restored was \$1,584,856,389.

The Senate restored the full amount.

The issue was made upon the floor of the Senate, and with only 17 opposing votes, the Senate approved the procedure which the law affords.

Mr. President, I regret very much that this continued tearing down of the fiscal stability of the CCC is continuing.

A balance of \$1,057 million of the 1961 deficit has not been restored. Now we have the balance of \$1,584 million of the 1966 deficit, which has not been restored. At the same time, we have a deficit for 1967, already computed and established, of nearly \$4 billion.

The fact is that, considering those three items, instead of having a borrowing capacity at this time of \$14.5 billion, the borrowing capacity of the Commodity Credit Corporation is down to the figure of \$8,044,500,000.

Mr. President, we cannot keep this up indefinitely. We should not keep it up at all, in view of the clear provisions of the law.

I have a prepared statement showing the history of this matter, showing the history of the law, and showing the fact that CCC is operating on an ever-thinner basis; that, whereas when they introduced the budget last January they reported that they would have available a borrowing capacity of \$2,752 million, at the end of the current fiscal year. Their current estimate as of September 21, as supplied to our committee, shows that they actually now estimate an unencumbered borrowing capacity next July 1 of \$2,060 million.

The continuation of this wretched way of handling the matter can bring nothing sooner or later but calamity on all concerned.

So the committee desires to call attention to this matter very clearly. We do not blame the House for their position, because the Budget Bureau would not put this amount in the budget; and the House seems to feel that the general public would never understand the inclusion of this largely increased amount, which does not involve the payment of a single dime but does restore the borrowing capacity of the CCC.

Since I became chairman of the subcommittee handling appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies, I have made every effort to bring the impaired capital structure of the Commodity Credit Corporation to a current basis as intended by law.

Public Law 87-155, approved August 17, 1961, authorizes the restoration of capital impairment incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation by means of annual appropriation rather than by cancellation of notes. It was certainly the intent of Congress in approving this law that the full restoration for losses would be requested in the budget in the year following the close of the fiscal year in which the loss was incurred.

Two years ago, in the processing of the agricultural appropriation bill for fiscal 1966, the Senate sought to provide the full amount of the loss for fiscal year 1964 and by committee amendment added \$927 million over the House bill for this purpose. After long delay in the conference, a supplemental estimate of \$500 million was transmitted to the Congress and this amount was adopted as a part of the conference agreement on the appropriation bill for fiscal 1966. At that time I was of the opinion that the Bureau of the Budget had finally seen the light and had read the requirements of the law, and would thus fulfill the intent of the law by asking for full reimbursement appropriation each year.

Last year the budget request for fiscal 1967 contained the full estimate of losses incurred in fiscal 1965, totaling \$3,048,020,744, together with the unreimbursed balance for fiscal 1965 of \$507,834,256 for a grand total of \$3,555,855,000.

Thus, a year ago after the processing of the appropriation bill for fiscal 1967, there remained unreimbursed only the balance of \$1,057,000,000 for inventory loss in fiscal 1961.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1968

When the President's budget for fiscal 1968 was transmitted to the Congress, it only included a request for reimbursement appropriation to the Commodity Credit Corporation of \$1,400,000,000 for losses sustained in fiscal 1966 instead of

the full loss incurred in that year of \$2,984,856,389. During the hearings it was clear from the testimony of the Secretary of Agriculture when he was before the committee that he did request the Bureau of the Budget for permission to include in the Department's estimates for fiscal 1968 the full loss incurred in fiscal 1966, together with the balance of \$1,057,000,000 from 1961. It is evident, therefore, that the failure to comply with the law, Public Law 87-155, lies entirely with the President's Budget officials.

Mr. President, under Public Law 87-155, to which I have heretofore referred, it was clearly intended that the annual deficit of the corporation should be reimbursed by appropriation rather than the cancellation of notes as had been the case in earlier years. This procedure is orderly and brings to the attention of the Congress annually the true state of fiscal affairs of the Commodity Credit Corporation, including a full report of its losses by major categories and commodities.

This was the intent of the law and is the more honest way of handling the affairs of the Corporation as required by law.

Thus by committee amendment the Senate added its amendment No. 63, \$1,584,856,389. When the Agricultural Appropriation bill was before the Senate last July 13, the Senate by a record vote of 74 to 17 sustained the committee recommendation to provide the full amount of appropriation necessary to restore the capital impairment for fiscal year 1966.

This amendment was discussed a number of times during the conference. I am confident that the members of the conference committee from the other body are sympathetic toward the objective sought in amendment No. 63. However, in the present budgetary and fiscal environment, and because the Budget request contained only \$1,400,000,000 of the 1966 losses, the House insists on its disagreement on Senate amendment No. 63.

Mr. President, I have a tabulation prepared on September 2, based upon figures supplied by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, which shows that under the Senate bill the unrecovered capital losses—including the 1967 losses—would have been \$4,870,600,000 instead of the \$6,455,500,000 under the budget estimate.

Thus, when the Senate recedes from its amendment, the borrowing authority of \$14.5 billion would be reduced to just over \$8 billion at the beginning of the current fiscal year—namely \$8,044,500,000. This creates a dangerous situa-

tion which will increase with every year that the clear meaning of the law is violated by the Bureau of the Budget and not corrected by the Congress.

Further, since the budget for 1968 was formulated the estimated unused borrowing authority at the end of this fiscal year has been reduced from \$2.7 billion to \$2 billion, a decrease of \$700 million.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the table be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Commodity Credit Corporation, millions of dollars, borrowing authority, \$14,500.0

STATUS OF UNRESTORED LOSSES	
1961 balance-----	\$1,057.0
1966 total-----	2,984.9
1967 loss-----	3,813.6

Total losses unrecovered (June 30, 1967)-----	7,855.5
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Budget estimate, 1968 bill-----	-1,400.0
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Estimated balance unrecovered July 1, 1967-----	6,455.5
Senate amendment-----	+1,584.9

Balance under Senate amendment-----	4,870.6
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ESTIMATED UNUSED BALANCE OF CCC BORROWING AUTHORITY, BY FISCAL YEARS

[In millions]

Fiscal 1967:	
Estimated in budget last January-----	\$3,709.0
Actual-----	3,361.0

Fiscal 1968:	
As estimated in budget last January-----	2,752.0
Current estimate-----	2,060.0

(Based upon figures supplied to the committee by the Department on September 21, 1967)

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment 63, in view of the earlier action this afternoon in the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida to recede from the Senate's position on amendment No. 63.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a comparative table showing the budget estimate, the House, the Senate, and the conference allowances on the various appropriation items in the agricultural appropriation bill for fiscal year 1968.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1968

Agencies or items	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill, 1968 *	Senate bill, 1968	Conference allowance, 1968	Conference bill (+) or (—)							
						Budget estimates, 1968	House bill	Senate bill					
TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES													
Agricultural Research Service:													
Salaries and expenses:													
Research.....	\$125,997,500	\$136,983,000	\$135,587,500	\$143,354,800	\$136,775,500	—\$207,500	+\$1,188,000	—\$6,579,300					
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(25,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)								
Total available.....	(150,997,500)	(151,983,000)	(150,587,500)	(158,354,800)	(151,775,500)	(—207,500)	(+1,188,000)	(—6,579,300)					
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	82,665,900	85,852,000	84,028,000	90,835,400	85,802,000	—50,000	+1,174,000	—5,033,400					
Special fund (reappropriation).....	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)								
Total, salaries and expenses.....	208,663,400	222,835,000	219,615,500	234,190,200	222,577,500	—257,500	—2,962,000	—11,612,700					
Salaries and expenses (special foreign currency program).....	4,500,000	15,400,000	7,500,000	15,400,000	8,500,000	—6,900,000	+1,000,000	—6,900,000					
Total, Agricultural Research Service.....	213,163,400	238,235,000	227,115,500	249,590,200	231,077,500	—7,157,500	+3,962,000	—18,512,700					
(Total available).....	(238,163,400)	(253,235,000)	(242,115,500)	(264,590,200)	(246,077,500)								
Cooperative State Research Service: Payments and expenses													
.....	58,776,000	63,113,000	63,113,000	66,214,000	63,113,000			—3,101,000					
Extension Service:													
Payments to States and Puerto Rico.....	78,652,500	81,917,500	81,917,500	83,917,500	81,917,500			—2,000,000					
Retirement costs for extension agents.....	8,305,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	8,818,500	8,818,500								
Penalty mail.....	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000	3,113,000								
Federal Extension Service.....	2,728,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	2,753,000	2,753,000								
Total, Extension Service.....	92,799,000	96,602,000	96,602,000	98,602,000	96,602,000			—2,000,000					
Farmer Cooperative Service.....	1,204,000	1,404,000	1,204,000	1,404,000	1,304,000	—100,000	+100,000	—100,000					
Soil Conservation Service:													
Conservation operations.....	112,430,200	113,995,000	113,053,000	113,995,000	113,500,000	—495,000	+447,000	—495,000					
Watershed planning.....	6,342,000	6,377,000	6,377,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—377,000	—377,000						
Watershed protection.....	70,130,700	70,403,000	70,403,000	70,403,000	70,403,000								
Flood prevention.....	25,695,400	25,753,000	25,753,000	25,753,000	25,753,000								
Great Plains conservation program.....	18,504,300	16,336,000	16,336,000	18,504,300	16,336,000			2,168,300					
Resource conservation and development.....	4,664,600	7,629,000	6,000,000	7,629,000	6,129,000	—1,500,000	+129,000	—1,500,000					
Total, Soil Conservation Service.....	237,767,200	240,493,000	237,922,000	242,284,300	238,121,000	—2,372,000	+199,000	—4,163,000					
Economic Research Service: Salaries and expenses.....	12,421,000	13,646,000	12,421,000	13,021,000	12,421,000	—1,225,000		—600,000					
Statistical Reporting Service: Salaries and expenses.....	13,821,750	13,864,000	13,821,750	13,864,000	13,830,500	—33,500	+8,750	—33,500					
Consumer and Marketing Service:													
Consumer protective, marketing, and regulatory programs.....	86,072,000	89,522,000	89,010,000	89,522,000	89,310,000	—212,000	+300,000	—212,000					
Payments to States and possessions.....	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,900,000	1,750,000			—150,000					
Special milk program.....	51,000,000			104,000,000				—104,000,000					
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(53,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(.....)	(104,000,000)			(104,000,000)					
Total, special milk.....	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	104,000,000	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)	(104,000,000)					
School lunch program.....	168,605,000	198,735,000	198,735,000	190,825,000	182,825,000	—15,910,000	—15,910,000	—8,000,000					
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)	(45,000,000)								
Total, school lunch.....	(213,605,000)	(243,735,000)	(243,735,000)	(235,825,000)	(227,825,000)	(—15,910,000)	(—15,910,000)	(—8,000,000)					
Food stamp program.....	110,000,000			172,500,000	161,800,000	+161,800,000	+161,800,000	—10,700,000					
Reappropriation.....	(30,000,000)			(22,500,000)	(23,200,000)	(+23,200,000)	+23,200,000	(+700,000)					
Transfer from sec. 32.....		(195,000,000)	(.....)	(.....)	(.....)	(—195,000,000)							
Total available food stamp.....	(140,000,000)	(195,000,000)	(.....)	(195,000,000)	(185,000,000)	(—10,000,000)	(+185,000,000)	(—10,000,000)					
Total, Consumer and Marketing Service.....	317,427,000	290,007,000	289,495,000	558,747,000	435,685,000	+145,678,000	+146,190,000	—123,062,000					
Foreign Agricultural Service:													
Salaries and expenses.....	21,441,500	22,612,000	21,441,500	22,612,000	22,141,500	—470,500	+700,000	—470,500					
Transfer from sec. 32.....	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)	(3,117,000)								
Total available.....	(24,558,500)	(25,729,000)	(24,558,500)	(25,729,000)	(25,258,500)	(—470,500)	(+700,000)	(—470,500)					
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	1,434,000	1,491,000	1,491,000	1,491,000	1,491,000								
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service:²													
Expenses, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.....	129,952,000	152,665,400	137,935,400	144,285,400	137,935,400	—14,730,000		—6,350,000					
Transfer from CCC.....	(76,406,500)	(52,488,600)	(64,728,600)	(58,608,600)	(58,608,600)	(+6,120,000)	(—6,120,000)						
Total available.....	(206,358,500)	(205,154,000)	(202,664,000)	(202,894,000)	(196,544,000)	(—8,610,000)	(—6,120,000)	(—6,350,000)					
Sugar Act program.....	80,000,000	86,500,000	80,000,000	81,500,000	80,000,000	—6,500,000		—1,500,000					
Agricultural conservation program ³	220,000,000	220,000,000	220,000,000	220,000,000	220,000,000								
Cropland adjustment program (expenses).....	62,000,000	90,000,000	80,000,000	84,500,000	84,500,000	—5,500,000	+4,500,000						
Authorization for 1968 CAP program.....	(80,000,000)	(52,200,000)	(.....)	(52,200,000)	(52,200,000)		(+52,200,000)						
Conservation reserve program.....	140,650,000	125,000,000	123,000,000	123,000,000	123,000,000	—2,000,000							
Emergency conservation measures.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000								
Cropland conversion program.....	7,500,000												
Total, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.....	645,102,000	679,165,400	645,935,400	658,285,400	650,435,400	—28,730,000	+4,500,000	—7,850,000					
Rural Community Development Service.....	652,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000								
Office of Inspector General.....	11,504,000	12,323,000	11,693,000	11,993,000	11,993,000	—330,000	+300,000						
Packers and Stockyards Act.....	2,569,300	2,789,000	2,569,300	2,789,000	2,569,300	—219,700		219,700					
Office of General Counsel.....	4,325,000	4,740,000	4,325,000	4,525,000	4,325,000	—415,000		200,000					
Office of Information.....	1,882,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	1,928,000	1,928,000								
National Agricultural Library.....	2,458,500	2,900,000	2,458,500	2,758,500	2,608,500	—291,500	+150,000	—150,000					
Office of Management Services.....	2,667,000	2,749,000	2,667,000	2,707,000	2,667,000	—82,000		—40,000					
General administration.....	4,052,000	4,563,000	4,457,000	4,487,000	4,487,000	—76,000	+30,000						
Total, title I, general activities.....	1,745,466,650	1,693,074,400	1,641,109,950	1,957,752,400	1,797,249,700	+104,175,300	+156,139,750	—160,502,700					

Footnotes at end of table.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1967 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN BILL FOR 1968—Continued

Agencies or items	Appropriations and authorizations, 1967	Budget estimates, 1968	House bill, 1968	Senate bill, 1968	Conference allowance, 1968	Conference bill (+) or (—)		
						Budget estimates, 1968	House bill	Senate bill
TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES								
Rural Electrification Administration:								
Loan authorizations:								
Electrification ⁴	(\$375,000,000)	(\$314,000,000)	(\$314,000,000)	(\$324,000,000)	(\$314,000,000)	(-----)	(-----)	(—\$10,000,000)
Telephone ⁵	(117,000,000)	(120,600,000)	(120,600,000)	(135,000,000)	(120,600,000)	(-----)	(-----)	(—14,400,000)
Total, loan authorizations	(492,000,000)	(434,600,000)	(434,600,000)	(459,000,000)	(434,600,000)	(-----)	(-----)	(—24,400,000)
Salaries and expenses	12,425,800	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000			
Total, Rural Electrification Administration	12,425,800	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000	12,457,000			
Farmers Home Administration:								
Participation sales authorization	(600,000,000)	(800,000,000)	(800,000,000)	(700,000,000)	(750,000,000)	(—\$50,000,000)	(—\$50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
Payment of sales insufficiencies	(3,209,000)	⁶ 13,268,000	13,268,000	13,268,000	13,268,000			
Direct loan account:								
Real estate loans	(90,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)	(110,000,000)			
Operating loans	⁷ (350,000,000)	⁷ (300,000,000)	⁷ (300,000,000)	⁷ (325,000,000)	⁷ (300,000,000)			(—25,000,000)
Total, direct loan account	(440,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(410,000,000)	(435,000,000)	(410,000,000)			(—25,000,000)
Rural housing direct loan account	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)			
Rural water and waste disposal grants	26,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	30,000,000			—10,000,000
Rural renewal	1,200,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	—400,000	+400,000	—400,000
Rural housing for domestic farm labor	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	—500,000	+500,000	—500,000
Salaries and expenses	52,457,000	58,090,000	54,988,000	56,988,000	55,988,000	—2,102,000	+1,000,000	—1,000,000
Transfer from agriculture credit insurance fund	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)	(2,250,000)			
Miscellaneous transfer	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)	(500,000)			
Total	(55,207,000)	(60,840,000)	(57,738,000)	(59,738,000)	(58,738,000)	(—2,102,000)	(+1,000,000)	(—1,000,000)
Total, Farmers Home Administration	82,657,000	107,358,000	102,456,000	116,256,000	104,356,000	—3,002,000	+1,900,000	—11,900,000
Total title II, credit agencies:								
Loan authorizations	(947,000,000)	(859,600,000)	(859,600,000)	(909,000,000)	(859,600,000)	(-----)	(-----)	(—49,400,000)
Direct appropriation	95,082,800	119,815,000	114,913,000	128,713,000	116,813,000	—3,002,000	+1,900,000	—11,900,000
TITLE III—CORPORATIONS								
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Administrative and operating expenses:								
Appropriation	8,692,000	11,533,000	8,883,000	11,533,000	10,208,000	—1,325,000	+1,325,000	—1,325,000
Premium income	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)	(4,100,000)	(1,600,000)	(2,850,000)	(+1,250,000)	(—1,250,000)	(+2,250,000)
Total	(12,792,000)	(13,133,000)	(12,983,000)	(13,133,000)	(13,058,000)	(—75,000)	(+75,000)	(—75,000)
Commodity Credit Corporation:								
Reimbursement for net realized losses	3,555,855,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	2,984,856,389	1,400,000,000			—1,584,856,389
Limitation on administrative expenses	(34,300,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)	(31,500,000)			
Public Law 480	1,617,000,000	1,772,500,000	1,605,500,000	1,675,500,000	1,605,500,000	—167,000,000		—70,000,000
Bartered materials for supplemental stockpile		24,000,000		24,000,000	23,000,000	—1,000,000	+23,000,000	—1,000,000
Total, title III, corporations	5,181,547,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	3,038,708,000	—169,325,000	+24,325,000	—1,657,181,389
TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES								
Farm Credit Administration: Limitation on administrative expenses								
National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000			
Total, title IV related agencies	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000			
Total appropriations:								
Title I—General activities	1,745,466,650	1,693,074,400	1,641,109,950	1,957,752,400	1,797,249,700	+104,175,300	+156,139,750	—160,502,700
Title II—Credit agencies	95,082,800	119,815,000	114,913,000	128,713,000	116,813,000	—3,002,000	+1,900,000	—11,900,000
Title III—Corporations	5,181,547,000	3,208,033,000	3,014,383,000	4,695,889,389	3,038,708,000	—169,325,000	+24,325,000	—1,657,181,389
Title IV—Related agencies	475,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000			
Grand total	7,022,571,450	5,021,097,400	4,770,580,950	6,782,529,789	4,952,945,700	—68,151,700	+182,364,750	—1,829,584,089

¹ Reported to the House in the amount of \$195,000,000, but struck on a point of order on the floor. Senate provided \$172,500,000 by appropriation plus \$22,500,000 reappropriations, and the conference allowance provides \$161,800,000 plus \$23,200,000 reappropriation.

² Excludes Appalachian region conservation program which is deferred without prejudice pending authorizing legislation.

³ Advance authorization of \$220,000,000 for the 1968 agricultural conservation program also provided.

⁴ Contingency reserve as follows: Fiscal year 1967, \$30,000,000; fiscal year 1968, Budget—\$150,000,000. House committee recommendation—\$50,000,000. Senate committee deleted reserve, conference deletes reserve.

⁵ Contingency reserve as follows: Fiscal year 1967, \$15,000,000; fiscal year 1968, Budget—\$50,000,000. House Committee recommendation—\$25,000,000. Senate committee deleted reserve, and conference deletes reserve.

⁶ Included in Budget as indefinite appropriation; estimated at this amount.

⁷ Includes \$25,000,000 contingency reserve, but deleted in congressional processing.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, no chairman of a committee or chairman of a group of conferees has ever had more loyal support, both in the reporting of a bill and in its passage through the Senate, where no change was made in it, and in the conference considerations, than the Senator from Florida has had at this time. If the sentiments of the Senate could prevail in this field, Mr. President, the Agriculture Department would be much better off and much better run.

I yield the floor.

PUBLIC HEARINGS AND FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, as an observer speaking for the American people, I believe it is necessary that Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara appear publicly before the Committee on Foreign Relations to discuss foreign policy and the extent of American commitments to other nations, and specifically the Vietnam issue.

Does the public have the right to

know? Very often we hear someone say in a critical tone, "The American people have the right to know," or, "The American people ought to be told." I say "in a critical tone" because these expressions usually imply that the American people are not being informed as fully and as accurately as they ought to be. The administration and the Government as a whole have been charged with a credibility gap, informing the public with something less than the whole truth and nothing but the truth.



An Act

Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Agriculture and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes; namely:

Department of
Agriculture and
Related Agencies
Appropriation
Act, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TITLE I—GENERAL ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to perform agricultural research relating to production, utilization, marketing, nutrition and consumer use, to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases, and to perform related inspection, quarantine and regulatory work: *Provided*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only: *Provided further*, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 58 Stat. 742, for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building (except headhouses connecting greenhouses) shall not exceed \$25,000, except for six buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$55,000 each, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500 or 7.5 per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater: *Provided further*, That the limitations on alterations contained in this Act shall not apply to a total of \$100,000 for facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of appropriations hereunder shall be available for offsite improvements on property adjoining the boundary of the U.S. Salinity Laboratory, Riverside, California:

81 STAT. 319

81 STAT. 320

7 USC 2225.

80 Stat. 416.

7 USC 2250.

Research: For research and demonstrations on the production and utilization of agricultural products; agricultural marketing and distribution, not otherwise provided for; home economics or nutrition and consumer use of agricultural and associated products; and related research and services; and for acquisition of land by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100; \$136,775,500, and in addition not to exceed \$15,000,000 from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, pursuant to Public Law 88-250 shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation, of which \$4,735,000 shall remain available until expended for plans, construction, and improvement of facilities without regard to limitations contained herein: *Provided*, That the limitations contained herein shall not apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a): *Provided further*, That

49 Stat. 774.

7 USC 612c.

77 Stat. 820.

62 Stat. 198.

none of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to formulate a budget estimate for fiscal 1969 of more than \$15,000,000 for research to be financed by transfer from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, and pursuant to Public Law 88-25:

Plant and animal disease and pest control: For operations and measures, not otherwise provided for, to control and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases and for carrying out assigned inspection, quarantine, and regulatory activities, as authorized by law, including expenses pursuant to the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114b-c), \$85,802,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for the control of outbreaks of insects and plant diseases to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions: *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum matching by any State of at least 40 per centum: *Provided further*, That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten the livestock or poultry industries of the country, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as he may deem necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, contagious pleuropneumonia, or other contagious or infectious diseases of animals, or European fowl pest and similar diseases in poultry, and for expenses in accordance with the Act of February 28, 1947, as amended, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred under this head in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts:

Special fund: To provide for additional labor, subprofessional and junior scientific help to be employed under contracts and cooperative agreements to strengthen the work at research installations in the field, not more than \$2,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this head for the previous fiscal year may be used by the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service in departmental research program in the current fiscal year, the amount so used to be transferred to and merged with the appropriation otherwise available under "Salaries and expenses, Research".

SALARIES AND EXPENSES (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For payments, in foreign currencies owed to or owned by the United States for market development research authorized by section 104(b)(1) and for agricultural and forestry research and other functions related thereto authorized by section 104(b)(3) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)(1), (3)), to remain available until expended, \$8,500,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available in addition to other appropriations for these purposes, for payments in the foregoing currencies: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated herein shall be used for payments in such foreign currencies as the Department determines are needed and can be used most effectively to carry out the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this appropriation shall be available for payments in foreign currencies for expenses of employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), as amended by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

49 Stat. 774.
7 USC 612c.

81 STAT. 320

81 STAT. 321

61 Stat. 7;
80 Stat. 330.
31 USC 665.

80 Stat. 1529.

7 USC 2225.
80 Stat. 416.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for grants for cooperative forestry and other research, for facilities, and for other expenses, including \$54,965,000, to carry into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act, approved March 2, 1887, as amended by the Act approved August 11, 1955 (7 U.S.C. 361a-361i), including administration by the United States Department of Agriculture; \$3,485,000 for grants for cooperative forestry research under the Act approved October 10, 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a-582a-7); \$2,000,000 in addition to funds otherwise available for contracts and grants for scientific research under the Act of August 4, 1965 (7 U.S.C. 450b) of which \$1,000,000 shall be for the special cotton research program and \$400,000 for soybean research; \$2,000,000 for grants for facilities under the Act approved July 22, 1963 (7 U.S.C. 390-390k); \$310,000 for penalty mail costs of agricultural experiment stations under section 6 of the Hatch Act of 1887, as amended; and \$353,000, for necessary expenses of the Cooperative State Research Service, including administration of payments to State agricultural experiment stations, funds for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$50,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; in all, \$63,113,000.

69 Stat. 671.
76 Stat. 806.
79 Stat. 431.
7 USC 450i.
77 Stat. 90.
69 Stat. 673.
7 USC 361f.
7 USC 2225.
80 Stat. 416.

EXTENSION SERVICE

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK, PAYMENTS AND EXPENSES

Payments to States and Puerto Rico: For payments for cooperative agricultural extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953, the Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), to be distributed under sections 3(b) and 3(c) of the Act, \$80,347,500; and payments and contracts for such work under section 204(b)-205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623-1624), \$1,570,000; in all, \$81,917,500: *Provided*, That funds hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3(c) of the Act of June 26, 1953, shall not be paid to any State or Puerto Rico prior to availability of an equal sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

Retirement and Employees' Compensation costs for extension agents: For cost of employer's share of Federal retirement and for reimbursement for benefits paid from the Employees' Compensation Fund for cooperative extension employees, \$8,818,500.

Penalty mail: For costs of penalty mail for cooperative extension agents and State extension directors, \$3,113,000.

Federal Extension Service: For administration of the Smith-Lever Act, as amended by the Act of June 26, 1953, the Act of August 11, 1955, and the Act of October 5, 1962 (7 U.S.C. 341-349), and extension aspects of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the extension work of the Department and the several States and insular possessions, \$2,753,000.

67 Stat. 83;
69 Stat. 683;
76 Stat. 745.
60 Stat. 1089.
60 Stat. 1087.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

44 Stat. 802. For necessary expenses to carry out the Act of July 2, 1926 (7 U.S.C. 451-457), and for conducting research relating to the economic and marketing aspects of farmer cooperatives, as authorized by the
60 Stat. 1087. Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), \$1,304,000.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

49 Stat. 163. For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-590f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs); operation of conservation nurseries; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; purchase and erection or alteration of permanent buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, \$113,500,000: *Provided*. That the cost of any permanent building purchased, erected, or as improved, exclusive of the cost of constructing a water supply or sanitary system and connecting the same to any such building and with the exception of buildings acquired in conjunction with land being purchased for other purposes, shall not exceed \$2,500, except for one building to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$25,000 and eight buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 per building and except that alterations or improvements to other existing permanent buildings costing \$2,500 or more may be made in any fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$500 per building: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the construction of any such building on land not owned by the Government: *Provided further*. That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-590f) in demonstration projects: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the service.

7 USC 2225.
80 Stat. 416.

WATERSHED PLANNING

68 Stat. 666. For necessary expenses for small watershed investigations and planning, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008), to remain available until expended, \$6,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated under this head: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

For necessary expenses to conduct river basin surveys and investigations, and research, and to carry out preventive measures, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, approved August 4, 1954, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1008), and the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), to remain available until expended; \$70,403,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for watershed protection purposes: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That \$5,000,000 of the funds in the direct loan account of the Farmers Home Administration shall be available until expended for loans.

68 Stat. 666.

49 Stat. 163.

7 USC 2225.

80 Stat. 416.

FLOOD PREVENTION

For necessary expenses, in accordance with the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701-709, 16 U.S.C. 1006a), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, to perform works of improvement, including funds for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, to remain available until expended; \$25,753,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated or transferred to the Department for flood prevention purposes: *Provided*, That \$1,000,000 of funds in the direct loan account of the Farmers Home Administration shall be available until expended for loans.

49 Stat. 1570;

70 Stat. 1090.

GREAT PLAINS CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry into effect a program of conservation in the Great Plains area, pursuant to section 16(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as added by the Act of August 7, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 590p), \$16,336,000, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 1115.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in planning and carrying out projects for resource conservation and development, and for sound land use, pursuant to the provisions of section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1011; 76 Stat. 607), and the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a-f), \$6,129,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$1,500,000 of the funds available in the direct loan account of the Farmers Home Administration shall be available for loans under subtitle A of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, to remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

49 Stat. 163.

75 Stat. 307.

7 USC 1922-

1929.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Service in conducting economic research and service relating to agricultural production, marketing, and distribution, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627), and other laws, including economics of marketing; analyses relating to farm prices, income and population, and demand for farm products, use of resources in agriculture, adjustments, costs and returns in farming, and farm finance; and for analyses of supply and demand for farm products in foreign countries and their effect on prospects for United States exports, progress in economic development and its relation to sales of farm products, assembly and analysis of agricultural trade statistics and analysis of international financial and monetary programs and policies as they affect the competitive position of United States farm products; \$12,421,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$350,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to continue to gather statistics and conduct a special study on the price spread between the farmer and consumer: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That not less than \$145,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available for analysis of statistics and related facts on foreign production and full and complete information on methods used by other countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis.

60 Stat. 1087.

7 USC 2225.

80 Stat. 416.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Statistical Reporting Service in conducting statistical reporting and service work, including crop and livestock estimates, statistical coordination and improvements, and marketing surveys, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621-1627) and other laws, \$13,830,500: *Provided*, That no part of the funds herein appropriated shall be available for any expense incident to publishing estimates of apple production for other than the commercial crop: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$40,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE

CONSUMER PROTECTIVE, MARKETING, AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry on services related to consumer protection, agricultural marketing and distribution, and regulatory programs, other than Packers and Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, and for administration and coordination of payments to States; including field employment pursuant to section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$25,000 for employment

42 Stat. 159.
7 USC 181.

under 5 U.S.C. 3109, in carrying out section 201(a) to 201(d), in
clusive, of title II of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7
U.S.C. 1291) and section 203(j) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of
1946; \$89,310,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available
pursuant to law (58 Stat. 742) for the alteration and repair of build-
ings and improvements, but, unless otherwise provided, the cost of
altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed \$7,500
or 7.5 per centum of the cost of the building, whichever is greater.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and depart-
ments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under
section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
1623(b)), \$1,750,000.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Special Milk Program, as
thorized by the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 885-890),
\$104,000,000, to be transferred from funds available under section 32
of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c).

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the National
School Lunch Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1751-1760) and the appli-
cable provisions of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 885-890),
\$182,825,000, of which not less than \$14,325,000 shall be used for the
purposes of section 6 of the National School Lunch Act, including
\$5,000,000 for special assistance to needy schools, \$3,500,000 for the
pilot school breakfast program, \$750,000 for the nonfood assistance
program: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used
for nonfood assistance under section 5 of the National School Lunch
Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That \$45,000,000 shall be trans-
ferred to this appropriation from funds available under section 32 of
the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), for purchase and dis-
tribution of agricultural commodities and other foods pursuant to
section 6 of the National School Lunch Act.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the food stamp program pursuant to the
Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, \$161,800,000, and in addition
\$23,200,000 appropriated under this head in Public Law 89-556,
approved September 7, 1966, shall be merged with this appropriation.

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (SECTION 32)

No funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935
(7 U.S.C. 612c) shall be used for any purpose other than commodity
program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating
expenses, except for (1) transfers to the Department of the Interior
as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956, (2)
transfers otherwise provided in this Act, and (3) not more than
\$2,924,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agree-
ments and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement
Act of 1937, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1761-1768), market development activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed \$35,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), \$22,141,500: *Provided*, That not less than \$255,000 of the funds contained in this appropriation shall be available to obtain statistics and related facts on foreign production and full and complete information on methods used by other countries to move farm commodities in world trade on a competitive basis: *Provided further*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$3,117,000 of the funds appropriated by section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be merged with this appropriation and shall be available for all expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

68 Stat. 908.

70 Stat. 1034.

49 Stat. 774.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1-17a), \$1,491,000.

42 Stat. 998;

49 Stat. 1491.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EXPENSES, AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

For necessary administrative expenses of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, including expenses to formulate and carry out programs authorized by title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1301-1393); Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161); sections 7 to 15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 16(i), and 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590g-590q); subtitles B and C of the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and 1816); and laws pertaining to the Commodity Credit Corporation, \$137,935,400: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$58,608,600 may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation from the Commodity Credit Corporation fund (including not to exceed \$27,305,000 under the limitation on Commodity Credit Corporation administrative expenses): *Provided further*, That other funds made available to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for authorized activities may be advanced to and merged with this appropriation: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act shall be used (1) to influence the vote in any referendum; (2) to influence agricultural legislation, except as permitted in 18 U.S.C. 1913; or (3) for salaries or other expenses of members of county and community committees established pursuant to section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, for engaging in any activities other than advisory and supervisory duties and delegated program functions prescribed in administrative regulations.

52 Stat. 38.

61 Stat. 922;

79 Stat. 1271.

49 Stat. 1148.

70 Stat. 191;

73 Stat. 552;

79 Stat. 1206.

62 Stat. 792.

52 Stat. 31.

16 USC 590k.

SUGAR ACT PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (7 U.S.C. 1101-1161), \$80,000,000, to remain available until June 30 of the next succeeding fiscal year.

61 Stat. 922;
79 Stat. 1271.

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry into effect the program authorized in sections 7 to 15, 16(a), and 17 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936, as amended (16 U.S.C. 590g-590(o), 590p(a), and 590q), including not to exceed \$6,000 for the preparation and display of exhibits, including such displays at State, interstate, and international fairs within the United States, \$220,000,000, to remain available until December 31 of the next succeeding fiscal year for compliance with the programs of soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Acts, 1966 and 1967, carried out during the period July 1, 1965, to December 31, 1967, inclusive: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein appropriated shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any regional information employees or any State information employees, but this shall not preclude the answering of inquiries or supplying of information at the county level to individual farmers: *Provided further*, That no portion of the funds for the current year's program may be utilized to provide financial or technical assistance for drainage on wetlands now designated as Wetland Types 3 (III), 4 (IV), and 5 (V) in United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Circular 39, Wetlands of the United States, 1956: *Provided further*, That necessary amounts shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with the formulation and administration of the 1968 program of soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices, including related wildlife conserving practices, under the Act of February 29, 1936, as amended (amounting to \$220,000,000, excluding administration, except that no participant shall receive more than \$2,500, except where the participants from two or more farms or ranches join to carry out approved practices designed to conserve or improve the agricultural resources of the community): *Provided further*, That not to exceed 5 per centum of the allocation for the current year's agricultural conservation program for any county may, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, be withheld and allotted to the Soil Conservation Service for services of its technicians in formulating and carrying out the agricultural conservation program in the participating counties, and shall not be utilized by the Soil Conservation Service for any purpose other than technical and other assistance in such counties, and in addition, on the recommendation of such county committee and approval of the State committee, not to exceed 1 per centum may be made available to any other Federal, State, or local public agency for the same purpose and under the same conditions: *Provided further*, That for the current year's program \$2,500,000 shall be available for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out agricultural conservation practices: *Provided further*, That such amounts shall be available for the purchase of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming material, or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary under programs provided for herein: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds available to the

49 Stat. 1148.

79 Stat. 1172;
80 Stat. 696.

49 Stat. 1148.
16 USC 590g-
590q.

53 Stat. 1147;
54 Stat. 767.
5 USC 1501,
7324.
62 Stat. 792.

Department, or any bureau, office, corporation, or other agency constituting a part of such Department, shall be used in the current fiscal year for the payment of salary or travel expenses of any person who has been convicted of violating the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, as amended, or who has been found in accordance with the provisions of title 18, United States Code, section 1913, to have violated or attempted to violate such section which prohibits the use of Federal appropriations for the payment of personal services or other expenses designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose any legislation or appropriation by Congress except upon request of any Member or through the proper official channels.

CROPLAND ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

79 Stat. 1206.
7 USC 1838.

For necessary expenses to carry into effect a cropland adjustment program as authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, including reimbursement to Commodity Credit Corporation, \$84,500,000.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

70 Stat. 191;
73 Stat. 552;
79 Stat. 1206.

For necessary expenses to carry out a conservation reserve program as authorized by subtitles B and C of the Soil Bank Act (7 U.S.C. 1831-1837, 1802-1814, and 1816), and to carry out liquidation activities for the acreage reserve program, to remain available until expended, \$123,000,000, with which may be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for soil bank programs: *Provided*, That no part of these funds shall be paid on any contract which is illegal under the law due to the division of lands for the purpose of evading limits on annual payments to participants.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

71 Stat. 176.

For emergency conservation measures, to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, to remain available until expended, \$5,000,000, with which shall be merged the unexpended balances of funds heretofore appropriated for emergency conservation measures.

RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

80 Stat. 416.

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Rural Community Development Service in providing leadership and related services in carrying out the rural areas development activities of the Department, \$450,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 USC 2225.

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742) and not to exceed \$10,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$11,993,000.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT

For expenses necessary for administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act, as authorized by law, including field employment pursuant to section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), \$2,569,300. 42 Stat. 159.
7 USC 181.
7 USC 2225.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including payment of fees or dues for the use of law libraries by attorneys in the field service, \$4,325,000.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Information for the dissemination of agricultural information and the coordination of informational work and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, \$1,928,000, of which total appropriation not to exceed \$587,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins, which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of which shall be available to be delivered to or sent out under the addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they shall direct (7 U.S.C. 417), and not less than two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and fifty copies for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives of part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture) as authorized by section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U.S.C. 241): *Provided*, That in the preparation of motion pictures or exhibits by the Department, this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109. 34 Stat. 690.
28 Stat. 612.
80 Stat. 416.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Library, \$2,608,500: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$35,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Office of Management Services to provide management support services to selected agencies and offices of the Department of Agriculture, \$2,667,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture and for general administration of the Department of Agriculture, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient

80 Stat. 416.

80 Stat. 381.
Ante, p. 54.

work of the Department of Agriculture, and not to exceed \$5,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$4,487,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551-558: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 of this amount shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary.

TITLE II—CREDIT AGENCIES

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

To carry into effect the provisions of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 901-924), as follows:

49 Stat. 1363;
63 Stat. 948.

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For loans in accordance with said Act, and for carrying out the provisions of section 7 thereof, to be borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of section 3(a) of said Act, and to remain available without fiscal year limitation in accordance with section 3(e) of said Act, as follows: Rural Electrification program, \$314,000,000, and rural telephone program, \$120,600,000.

69 Stat. 131.
7 USC 903.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$500 for financial and credit reports, funds for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742), and not to exceed \$150,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$12,457,000.

7 USC 2225.
80 Stat. 416.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT AND RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

PARTICIPATION SALES AUTHORIZATION

The Federal National Mortgage Association, as trustee, is hereby authorized to issue beneficial interests or participations in such loan assets of the Farmers Home Administration Direct Loan Account and Rural Housing Direct Loan Account as may be placed in trust with such Association in accordance with section 302(c) of the Federal National Mortgage Association Charter Act, as amended, for the account of the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, in addition to amounts heretofore authorized, in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$750,000,000: *Provided*, That this authorization shall remain available until June 30, 1969.

78 Stat. 800;
80 Stat. 164.
12 USC 1717.

PAYMENT OF SALES INSUFFICIENCIES

For the payment of such insufficiencies as may be required by the trustee on account of outstanding beneficial interests or participations in the Farmers Home Administration Direct Loan Account or Rural Housing Direct Loan Account assets authorized by this Act to be issued pursuant to said section 302(c), \$13,268,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation.

DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

Direct loans and advances under subtitles A and B, and advances under section 335(a) for which funds are not otherwise available, of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7

U.S.C. 1921), as amended, may be made from funds available in the Farmers Home Administration direct loan account as follows: real estate loans, \$110,000,000; and operating loans, \$300,000,000. 75 Stat. 307.

RURAL HOUSING DIRECT LOAN ACCOUNT

For direct loans and related advances pursuant to section 518(d) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1488), \$15,000,000 shall be available from funds in the rural housing direct loan account. 79 Stat. 500.

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

For grants pursuant to sections 306(a)(2) and 306(a)(6) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1926), \$30,000,000. 79 Stat. 931.

RURAL RENEWAL

For necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, in carrying out rural renewal activities under section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (e)), \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended. 76 Stat. 607.

RURAL HOUSING FOR DOMESTIC FARM LABOR

For financial assistance to public nonprofit organizations for housing for domestic farm labor, pursuant to section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1486), \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended. 78 Stat. 797.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Farmers Home Administration, not otherwise provided for, in administering the programs authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (7 U.S.C. 1921-1990), as amended, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1471-1490), and the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation Trust Liquidation Act, approved May 3, 1950 (40 U.S.C. 440-444); \$55,988,000, together with not more than \$2,250,000 of the charges collected in connection with the insurance of loans as authorized by section 309(c) of the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, and section 514(b)(3) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended: *Provided*, That, in addition, not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds available for the various programs administered by this agency may be transferred to this appropriation for temporary field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 742) to meet unusual or heavy workload increases: *Provided further*, That no part of any funds in this paragraph may be used to administer a program which makes rural housing grants pursuant to section 504 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. 75 Stat. 307.
63 Stat. 432;
79 Stat. 498.
64 Stat. 98.
75 Stat. 187.
42 USC 1484.
7 USC 2225.
63 Stat. 434.
42 USC 1474.

TITLE III—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying 61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849.

out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION

ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATING EXPENSES

For administrative and operating expenses, \$10,208,000.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

Not to exceed \$2,850,000 of administrative and operating expenses may be paid from premium income.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

To partially reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a-11, 713a-12), \$1,400,000,000: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to formulate or administer programs for the sale of agricultural commodities pursuant to Title I of Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, to any nation which sells or furnishes or which permits ships or aircraft under its registry to transport to North Vietnam any equipment, materials or commodities, so long as North Vietnam is governed by a Communist regime: *Provided further*, That \$275,000 of this amount shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation "Agricultural Research Service, salaries and expenses, research" for research on short staple cotton and mechanical classing methods for cotton.

75 Stat. 391.

80 Stat. 1526.
7 USC 1701-
1710.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the Commodity Credit Corporation from carrying out any activity or any program authorized by law: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$31,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: *Provided further*, That \$945,000 of this authorization shall be available only to expand and strengthen the sales program of the Corporation pursuant to authority contained in the Corporation's charter: *Provided further*, That not less than 7 per centum of this authorization shall be placed in reserve to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: *Provided further*, That all necessary expenses (including legal and special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

31 USC 665.

PUBLIC LAW 480

For expenses during fiscal year 1968, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (80 Stat. 1526), to remain available until expended, as fol-

7 USC 1691 note.

lows: (1) Sale of agricultural commodities for foreign currencies pursuant to title I of said Act, \$921,000,000; (2) sale of agricultural commodities for dollars on credit terms pursuant to title I of said Act, \$384,500,000; and (3) commodities disposed of and other costs incurred in connection with donations abroad, pursuant to title II of said Act, \$300,000,000.

80 Stat. 1526.
7 USC 1701-1710.
7 USC 1721-1725.

BARTERED MATERIALS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

For the expenses during fiscal year 1968 and unrecovered prior years' costs related to strategic and other materials acquired as a result of barter or exchange of agricultural commodities or products and transferred to the supplemental stockpile pursuant to the Act of May 28, 1956, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1856), \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 200.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$3,224,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit agencies) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FOOD AND FIBER

EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, of the National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber established to assist the President's Committee on Food and Fiber, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$175,000.

80 Stat. 416.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed five hundred and thirty-seven (537) passenger motor vehicles, of which four hundred and sixty-two (462) shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles.

Passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 502. Provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens shall not apply to employment under the appropriation for the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Employment of aliens.

SEC. 503. Funds available to the Department of Agriculture shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901; 80 Stat. 299).

Uniforms, allowances.
80 Stat. 508.

SEC. 504. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used for the payment of any officer or employee of the Department who, as such officer or employee, or on behalf of the Department or any division, commission, or bureau thereof, issues, or causes to be issued, any prediction, oral or written, or forecast, except as to damage threatened or caused by insects and pests, with respect to future prices of cotton or the trend of same.

Cotton prices, prediction.

SEC. 505. Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Twine.

Contracting
funds.

60 Stat. 1082;
68 Stat. 574;
72 Stat. 1793.

Short title.

SEC. 506. Not less than \$1,500,000 of the appropriations of the Department for research and service work authorized by the Acts of August 14, 1946, July 28, 1954, and September 6, 1958 (7 U.S.C. 427, 1621-1629; 42 U.S.C. 1891-1893), shall be available for contracting in accordance with said Acts.

SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1968".

Approved October 24, 1967, 11:06 a.m.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 330 (Comm. on Appropriations) and No. 746 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 395 (Comm. on Appropriations).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 113 (1967):

June 6: Considered and passed House.

July 12: Considered in Senate.

July 13: Considered and passed Senate, amended.

Oct. 10: House and Senate agreed to conference report.